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PREFACE

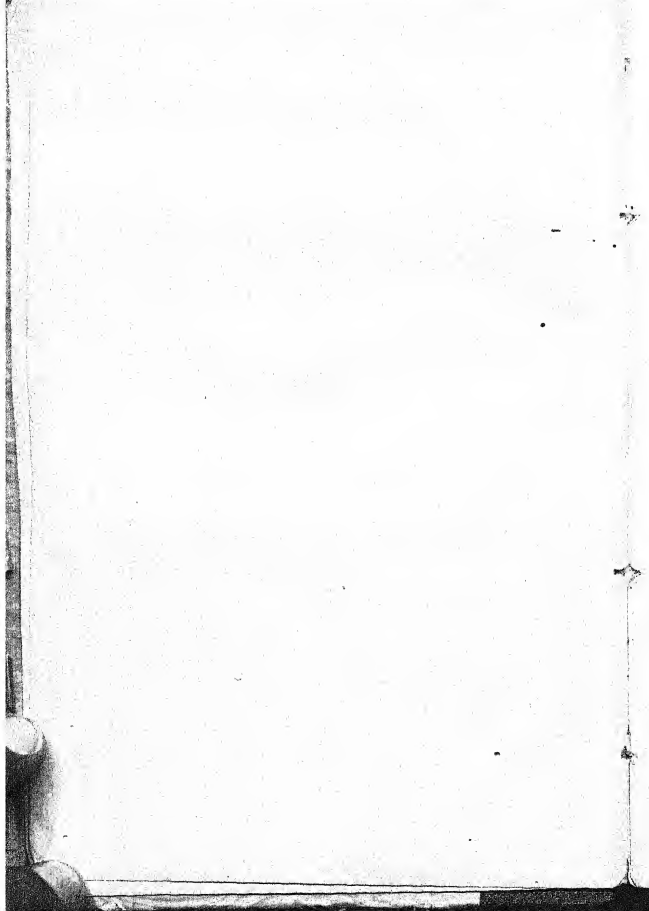
Inspite of the War time difficulties in the production of a book of this size, the HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK has been considerably improved this year by the addition of new and valuable informations. The size of the book, therefore, has had to be increased by nearly 200 pages. Chapters on the War, India's War, International Who's Who, Labour Informations, India's War efforts and the Congress Government War controversy will be of special interest to our readers. Statistical Informations have been brought up to date and have been collected from original sources. Much valuable suggestions have been received from our readers all over India and the Editor is glad to acknowledge that most of them have been incorporated in the book. These suggestions have also contributed to the introduction of certain new features, and the Editor invites further suggestion this year.

The informations contained in the book has this year been completely classified. 'A Note to Readers' will be found in the next page from which the readers will obtain the nature and extent of new informations contained in the book at a glance. The Editor has been able to secure the help of experienced journalists, economists and statisticians of high repute whose aid he has obtained throughout the year, and he gratefully acknowledges his obligation to them.

Inspite of the abnormal rise in the cost of paper and the addition of nearly 200 additional pages of very useful informations, the Publishers have kept down the price of the book as so that it may reach every intelligent reader of India.

CALCUTTA, }
1st Jan., 1941. }

S. C. SARKAR.



A NOTE TO READERS

ALL matters have been completely classified under proper heads and sub-heads.

NUMEROUS new items have been added and many thoroughly amplified.

FOLLOWING CHAPTERS are entirely new:—

- (1) *Finance and Budget.*
- (2) *Radio in India.*
- (3) *Labour Informations.*
- (4) *Indian Industries dealing with paper, iron, cotton, mica etc.*
- (5) *Languages.*
- (6) *Maps.*
- (7) *Special Articles.*
- (8) *Indians Abroad.*

STATISTICAL portions brought up-to-date with addition of new statistical informations from original sources.

POLITICAL SUPPLEMENT contains Congress, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha, Azad Muslim Conference, All-India Hindu

League activities with graphic details.

WAR SUPPLEMENT is exhaustive and up-to-date with numerous informations.

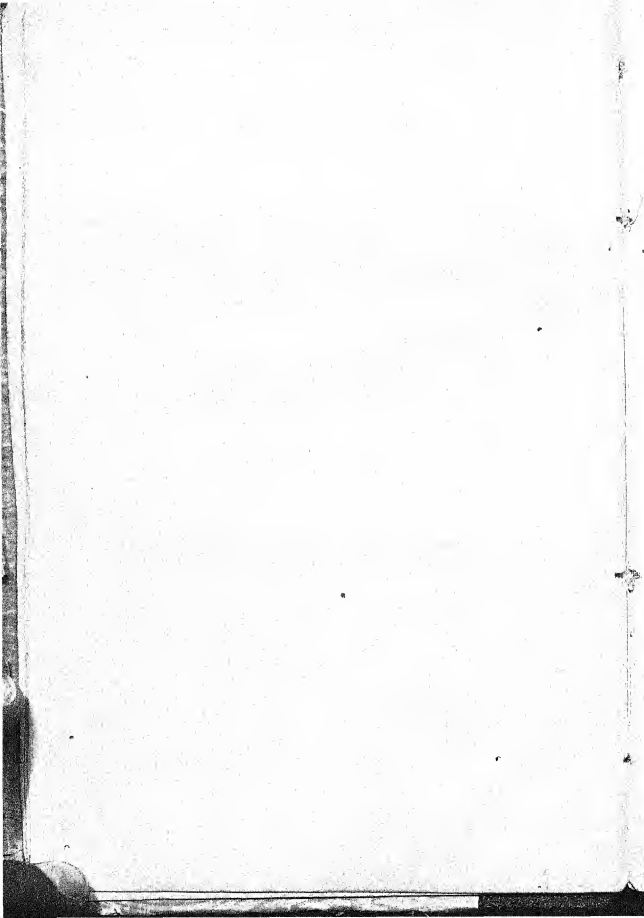
INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO gives biographical sketches of all leading men of Europe and America.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., famous economist and Dr. George S. Arundale, the President of the Theosophical Society.

CAREER SUPPLEMENT—a very important Section gives informations on all competitive examinations and on technical and scientific education.

MAP SECTION—contains maps of India and War.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS (1) Sir T. B. Sapru's statement (2) Trade review of India and recent Radio Development in India.



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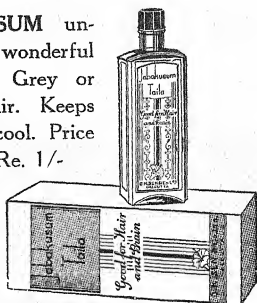
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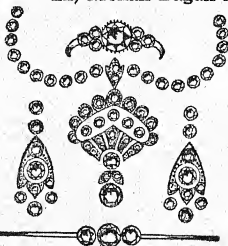
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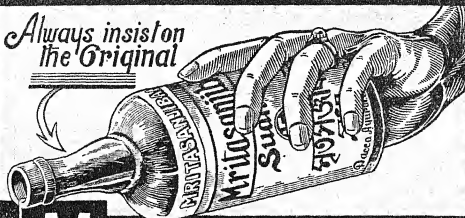
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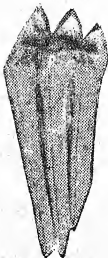
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HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK

INDIAN CALENDAR

The *Samvat* era is popularly believed to have been established by Vikramaditya, the king of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over Sakas in the year 57 B.C. Samvat is a luni-solar year.

The *Saka* era is said to date from the king Salivahana in commemoration of his victory over Sakas or Scythians, and dates from 78 A.D.

Bengali Year was originally a reckoning for agricultural and revenue purposes instituted at the time of Emperor Akbar. It began in April 1556.

The Mahomedan era is based on *Hijira* or flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the era is not the actual date of flight but 16th July 622 A.D. *Hijira* is a purely lunar year consisting of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately making a total of 354 or 355 days.

In A.D. 1555-6 corresponding to Hijira 962-3, solar computation was introduced to Mahomedan era which became *Fasli* or harvest era of Northern India. It also dates from the reign of Akbar.

CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In very ancient times the calendar was based almost entirely on the moon. The month is the period from full moon to full moon, about 29.5 days or a little more than four weeks. Consequently, the month was introduced and twelve months were taken to make a year. But since there was 12.4 months, by the moon, in a year, the year was gradually displaced with respect to the seasons.

The confusion was serious until 45 B.C., when Julius Cæsar decreed that there should henceforth be three years of 365 days each and then one year of 366 days in perpetual cycle. This was known as Julian Calendar. Since there are approximately $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in a year, this arrangement was satisfactory for many years. But there was not exactly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in a year and in the course of centuries, the error became appreciable.

This accumulated error was corrected by a council of astronomers summoned by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 by omitting 11 days from that year. At the same time he introduced a leap year rule. The Gregorian calendar gradually came into use in Western Europe being

finally adopted in England in 1752 and in American colonies about the same time. In Eastern Europe however where the Greek Church was dominant, the Julian reckoning was retained. In 1917 Turkey adopted the Gregorian calendar, Russia followed in 1918; and in 1923 a Congress of Eastern Orthodox Church decreed the adoption of the reckoning used by the rest of the world. The use of Gregorian calendar is now uniform throughout the civilised world.

The leap year rule is as follows: Those years whose date numbers are exactly divisible by 4 are leap years, unless they are also exactly divisible by 100. In such cases they are not leap years unless they are exactly divisible by 400. Thus the year 1900 was not a leap year but the year 2000 will be a leap year.

HINDU CALENDAR

Hindus have employed luni-solar cycles made by the combination of solar years and lunar years so treated as to keep the beginning of the lunar year near that of the solar year. In some parts solar years are used while in other parts lunar year is followed.

The solar year is divided into 12 months in accordance with the successive *Sankranti*s or entrances of the Sun into the (sidereal) signs of zodiac. The names of the signs are as follows:—

Mesha, the ram (Aries).
Vrishabha, the bull (Taurus).
Mithuna, the pair (Gemini).
Karkata, the crab (Cancer).
Sinha, the lion (Leo).
Kanya, the maiden (Virgo).
Tula, the scales (Libra).

Vrischika, the Scorpion (Scorpio).
Dhanus, the bow (Sagittarius).
Makara, the Sea Monster (Capricornus).
Kumbha, the water-pot (Aquarius).
Mina, the fishes (Pisces).

But these are also known in some parts by another set of names preserving connection with lunar months—*Chaitra*, *Vaisakha*, *Jaistha*, *Ashadha*, *Sravana*, *Bhadra*, *Asvina*, *Kartika*, *Margasirsa* or *Agrahayana*, *Pausa*, *Magha* and *Phalguna*.

The astronomical solar month runs from the moment of one *Sankranti* of the sun to the moment of the next *Sankranti* and as the signs of the Hindu zodiac are all of equal length, 30 degrees, while the speed of the sun varies according to the time of the year, the length of the month is variable.

The days of solar month begin with sun-rise. The days are named as follows: *Ravivara*, the day of sun (Sunday); *Somavara*, the day of the moon (Monday); *Mangalvara*, the day of Mars (Tuesday); *Budhavara*, the day of Mercury (Wednesday); *Brihaspativara*, the day of Jupiter (Thursday); *Sukravara*, the day of Venus (Friday); *Sanivara*, the day of Saturn (Saturday).

The lunar year consists of primarily 12 lunar months. It is of two principal varieties according as it begins with a certain day in the month of *Chaitra* or with the corresponding day in *Kartika*.

The present names of the lunar months were derived from *nakshatras*, which are certain conspicuous stars and group of stars lying more or less along the neighbourhood of the ecliptic. The *nakshatras* are grouped in 12 sets of two or three each.

NAMES OF MONTHS

The months of the year received their English names from corresponding Latin names. Those from September to December are so called from the numbers *Septem*, 'seven'; *Octo*, 'eight'; *Novem*, 'nine'; and *Decem* 'ten'. September was the seventh month when the year began with March. July was formerly called Quintilius from *Quintus*, fifth; but when Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, he changed the month's name to Julius in his own honour. Julius became July in English. Similarly sextilius, from *sextus* 'sixth' was named Augustus after the emperor of that name and became August.

January was named from Janus, God of entrances. February is derived from *februa*, a festival of purification held in that month by the Romans. Martius is the month of Mars, who was originally a God of agriculture, his month being the one when crops were ordinarily planted. The origin of April is not known. May is named from Maria, the mother of Roman God Mercury, June is derived from Juna, the Goddess of women and of marriage.

HOLIDAYS

Christian Festival

All Fool's day—The first day of April, when from centuries throughout christendom it has been customary to play irresponsible tricks on one's neighbours.

Arbor day—Annual tree planting day is generally observed throughout U. S. A., in parts of Canada and Great Britain.

Bank Holiday—In Great Britain a secular day when by law banks are closed, and parties are exempt from presentment or payment of negotiable paper.

Candlemas day—In its ecclesiastical meaning, Candlemas is the feast of Purification of the Virgin Mary and is observed on February 2. This festival is strictly kept by Roman Catholic Church.

Christmas—meaning Christ's Mass, is applied to the festival commemorating the birth of Christ celebrated on December 25. The exact date of Christ's birth is unknown. January 6 and December 28 however, were commonly chosen in the 4th century. The general adoption of December 25, first in the west and a little later in the east, dates from the 5th century.

Easter—The season which commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ is universally regarded as the chief of Christian festivals.

Good Friday—The Friday before Easter, celebrated in commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus.

Hallowe'en—The name of the popular, boisterous autumn celebration means 'holy eve,' the occasion being the eve of 'All Hallows' or All-Saints' Day, November 1st. It has the Pagon origin.

Epiphany—Twelfth day after Christmas, i.e., Jan. 6.

Lent—A word from the Anglo-Saxon *lencten* meaning "spring-time." It is employed to denote the forty days preceding Easter, the period observed in the Catholic Church as a fast.

St. Valentine's day—A festival which falls on February 14. The origin of the observance of this day is uncertain. Among the many interesting folk customs of medieval France and England was a gathering of young people on St. Valentine's eve. 'Valentine' means sweet-heart.

All Souls' Day—Day of prayer for soul of the dead.

Moslem Festival

Mahomedan Era is based on the *Hijira* or flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the era is not the actual day of flight but is 16th July 622 A.D. The Mahomedan calendar is purely Lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30, and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length.

Bakr-id—The festival commemorates the ordeal of Ismail and the miraculous way in which at the last moment Providence came to his rescue.

Abraham, called Khalilulla, or the friend of God, was put to a terrible test when he was asked to sacrifice what was dearest to him, and he decided to offer the life of his beloved son Ismail. As he was on the point of applying the knife to Ismail's throat with his eyes blind-folded it was revealed to him that this was meant only to test his faith and that he would, on opening his eyes, find a ram which he should sacrifice in the name of Allah.

To this day, Moslems regard this as a day of rejoicing for the intervention of Providence in saving Ismail's life.

It has also a symbolical aspect, the sacrificial animal standing for the evil in human nature, which must be continually surrendered at the altar of God. Held on the 10th of Zil Hijja in memory of Abraham's offering of Ishmael which is the version of the Koran. Camels, cows, sheep, goats, kids or lambs are sacrificed.

Muharrum—is a period of mourning in remembrance of the death of Hussain, the son of Ali by Fatima, daughter of Mahomed. Hasan, the eldest son of Ali was poisoned at the instigation of the future king Khalif Yezid in 49 A.H. and Hussain was murdered at Karbala on the 10th Muharrum 61 A.H.—9th Oct. 680 A.D.

Akhiri-Chahar Sumbha—held on the Wednesday of Safar when Mahomed recovered a little in his last illness and bathed for the last time.

Sabi-barat—(night of allotment)—held on the 16th Saaban when it is supposed that human deeds are measured and their meeds allotted.

Ramzan and Id-ul-fitr—Ramzan is the ninth month of the Moslem lunar year and is holy because the Qoran was revealed in that month. The fast is ordained in a magnificent passage of the Qoran. The fast springs from Qoranic instructions for the better communion with the God whom all men must honour and worship and that those instructions are obeyed by the faithful with the greatest devotion and loyalty. The period begins with the first sight of the new moon of the month or if the day be over-clouded and the moon invisible, on the completion of thirty days from the previous new moon. Each day's fasting must begin so soon as day-break permits a white thread to be discerned from a black thread and it continues till sunset.

Buddhist Festival

Full moon of Baisakh—is the most sacred day in the Buddhist calendar. On this day 2,559 years ago under the spreading emerald canopy of the *Sal* tree in the beautiful garden of Lumbini was born of queen Maya, Prince Siddharta, the Buddha to be.

CRONOLOGICAL ERAS

Name	Began	Name	Began
	B.C.		B.C.
Grecian Mundane Era	5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople ..	5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era ..	125, Oct. 19
Julian Period ..	4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era ..	110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era ..	4008, Oct. 1	Julian Era ..	45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era ..	38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era ..	27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	776, July 1	Christian Era ..	1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem ..	69, Sept. 1
Era of Metonic Cycle	432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	622, July 16

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

Spring signs	{	♈	Aries, the Ram.
		♉	Taurus, the Bull.
		♊	Gemini, the Twins.
Summer signs	{	♋	Cancer, the Crab.
		♌	Leo, the Lion.
		♍	Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn signs	{	♎	Libra, the Balance.
		♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
		♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter signs	{	♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
		♒	Aquarius, the Water-Bearer.
		♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

☉	Sun.	♆	Neptune.
♁	Earth.	☾	Moon.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Runs highest.
♀	Venus.	♊	Runs lowest.
♂	Mars.	♈	First quarter.
♃	Jupiter.	♐	Full moon.
♄	Saturn.	♏	Last quarter.
♅	Uranus.	♑	New moon.

♌ Conjunction—When two heavenly bodies have the same right ascension or are on the same meridian.

♐ Opposition—When two heavenly bodies are in opposite quarters of the heavens or when one rises as the other is setting.

☐ Quadrature—Half-way between conjunction and opposition.

♊	Ascending node	}	Planet's passing through plane of earth's orbit.
♋	Descending node		

Greatest elongation—Greatest apparent angular distance from the sun of planets; most favourably situated for observation.

Perigee—Nearest the earth.

Apogee—Farthest from earth.

Perihelion—Nearest to sun	}	Variance about 3,000,000 miles.
Aphelion—Farthest from sun		

Occultation—An eclipse of planet or star by some other body, generally the moon.

Ecliptic circle—The apparent annual path travelled by the sun.

Zenith—The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CALENDAR

No century can begin on a Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. October always commences on the same day of the week as January, April on the same day as July and December on the same day as September. February, March, and November also begin on the same day. May, June and August do not consent to be matched. These rules do not hold good in leap years.

LENGTH OF DAYS

The lengths of days and nights vary greatly with the season of the year and with the latitude. These variations are all due chiefly to the inclination of the earth's axis of rotation to the plane of its orbit, which is about $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

At the equinoxes, March 21 and September 22, the Sun is exactly over the earth's equator and day and night are everywhere practically equal. At the summer solstice, June 21, when the Sun is far north, the days attain their greatest length in the northern hemisphere and are shortest in the southern hemisphere. At the winter solstice, December 21, the days are shortest in the northern hemisphere and attain their greatest length in the southern hemisphere. From March 21 to September 22, in the northern hemisphere, the days are longer than the nights. From September 22 to March 21, in the northern hemisphere, the days are shorter than the nights. In the southern hemisphere, these conditions are exactly reversed.

The lengths of the longest and shortest day in the northern hemisphere are June 21, and December 21. At the equator, the shortest days are March 21 and September 22 and the longest day are June 2 and December 21.

RISE AND SETTING OF THE SUN

The sun reaches the meridian at 12 o'clock only four times a year—*viz.*, April 15, June 14, Sept. 1 and Dec. 25—and at all other times is "fast" or "slow" from one to sixteen minutes. This is due to the fact that the earth's path around the sun, or sun's apparent path, is not a circle but an ellipse, and also to its not being parallel to the equator, but inclined at an angle of $23\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. In olden times when the sundial or noon mark was the timepiece, this irregularity in the sun's apparent motion was taken care of in what was called "equation of time", where an amount of difference was added to twelve hours or subtracted from same. As no timepiece could be made at any reasonable price which would automatically keep pace with the sun, a fictitious sun was devised whose motion would be uniform and therefore its time also; this was called "mean" or "civil" time, to distinguish it from the regulated "apparent time," and the differences between the A.M. and P.M. intervals between sunrise and 12 and from 12 to sunset are mainly due to this fictitious time. The intervals between meridian and rising or setting are always equal. In apparent time there are no such anomalies, but these differences are uniformly

different in both the rising and setting; whereas in the mean or civil time the sum of these differences may be as much as thirty-three minutes due to the use of the "equation of time" (which is the difference between 12 o'clock noon and the actual meridian passage of the sun.) These differences are to be applied with opposite sign in A.M. and P.M. intervals—which in turn are reversed with the change from "slow" to "fast" and *vice versa* and are never alike except at the dates given above.

WEATHER QUESTIONS

Ring round the moon is a sign of coming rain or snow. The halo around the moon results from the presence of high cirrus clouds, composed of minute snow crystals in the path of the moonlight. These clouds generally presage unsettled weather.

High barometer is not always a sign of fair weather ahead. The significant thing is not whether the barometer is high or low, but whether it is rising or falling. A steadily falling barometer—even though it shows high pressures—almost invariably means bad weather approaching.

It is not heat, it's humidity that makes certain days non-comfortable. When the humidity is high, the air, already saturated with water, cannot absorb body perspiration.

Statistics indicate that during every instant an average of 1800 thunderstorms are bellowing over the earth.

There is a wrong belief that thunderstorms sometimes cause milk to sour. The fact is hot humid weather—a condition favouring thunderstorms—likewise favours bacterial growth, which causes milk to sour. The thunderstorm is entirely innocent.

Radio static is more pronounced in summer than at any other time. Static is caused by weather disturbances. Because thunderstorms are so frequent in summer, the annoying type of static caused by lightning is heard—more often then.

Rainbows may be seen at night. The lunar rainbow was observed as far back as Aristotle. Generally speaking, rainbows are formed by the passage of light rays through water-drops. Moonlight, which is only reflected sunlight, will serve the purpose.

Thunder is absolutely harmless. No records indicate anything to the contrary.

Frost is frozen dew. When objects upon which dew is deposited are so cold that they can freeze the liquid deposit, frost is formed.

It is specially dangerous to seek shelter from a thunderstorm under a solitary tree. Solitary trees are struck by lightning much more often than trees in a group.

Heavy dew is a portent of clear weather. On cloudless nights the earth loses its heat more rapidly, and a heavier dew results. Such clear skies, which make for a heavy dew, likewise mean no immediate rain. Similarly, heavy frosts are generally followed by fine, clear weather.

INDIA AT A GLANCE

The Indian Empire extends from north to south for a distance of 2,000 miles and from east to west nearly 2,500 miles, its total area being equal to the whole of Europe without Russia or nearly twenty-two times the size of the British Isles. Bombay to Peshawar is nearly 1,500 miles. Peshawar to Calcutta is about the same, whilst Delhi is 950 miles from Bombay, 900 miles from Calcutta and 600 from Peshawar. Calcutta to Bombay is approximately 1,200 miles. From the north of Kashmir to the south of India is over 2,000 miles and from Beluchistan to the Shan States of Burma is over 2,500 miles. It extends over 40 degrees of longitude and 30 degrees of latitude and lies between 8th and 37th degrees of north latitude. India has 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of sea frontier. The length of her coast-line is roughly 5,000 miles. India can be divided into several regions, but broadly speaking, there are *three distinct physical regions*.

1. The Himalayan Region, in the north.
2. The Indo-Gangetic plain.
3. The Deccan or Plateau of the south.

The *Himalayan Region* stretches along the northern frontier from Afghanistan in the west to Burma in the east, a distance of 1,500 miles with an average width of nearly 200 miles, forming a natural barrier to the north. These Himalayan ranges form a great double barrier between India and Tibet. On the Southern slopes of this barrier, there are magnificent forests, steep gorges and hot valleys; in the middle of it is a great expanse of lofty mountainous peaks covered with eternal snow and ice and on the North there are elevated valleys with but little vegetation. The Himalayan Ranges are almost within the arms of two mighty rivers Brahmaputra in the East and Indus on the west. The Himalayan Region acts as a natural protective wall for India, and provides rain water for the plain by arresting the moisture-bearing clouds of South-West monsoon. During winter it obstructs cold winds of central Asia from coming to India. The most western peak is *Nanga Parbat* which rises to a height of 26,620 ft. It stands in the north-west corner of Kashmir. *Mt. Everest*, the highest mountain in the world is in the Nepal-Himalayas. Godwin-Austen is the second highest. Nanda Devi is in Kumaon and is the highest Himalayan Peak in British India (26,826). Kanchanjunga at the eastern end is also in Nepal.

The *Indo-Gangetic plain* lies between the Himalayan region of the north and the Deccan of the south and for the most part is low

lying, rising towards the north-west and not more than 1,000 feet above sea-level. It occupies the greater part of Northern India and is more than 2,000 miles from end to end and usually from 150 to 200 miles broad. As the name indicates, the plain has two great river systems, the Indus and its tributaries in the Punjab and the Ganges and its tributaries, draining the central and eastern part of the region. A third great river, the Brahmaputra, cuts through the Himalayas near their eastern end and joins the Ganges to form a great delta. The land drained by these rivers is alluvial and forms the most fertile region in India, a region which supports two-fifths of the total population of India and contains the greatest number of large towns and cities. The soil is deep and this region is also very flat. It is possible to travel along the middle of the vast plain from Ganges delta to that of Indus without once seeing the smallest hill or ever rising 700 feet above sea level. The Indo-Gangetic plain is for its size, the most populous part of India. It is covered with villages, and contains as well large towns and cities, the most ancient and most famous in India. It includes the Provinces of the Punjab, Delhi, United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal. The eastward extension of the plain is the valley of the Brahmaputra, which is the province of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain is alluvial in its soil. In the east the Assam valleys watered by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries produce practically only tea. Bengal is primarily a jute-growing province. Bengal also grows considerable quantities of rice. Higher up the Ganges, in Bihar, sugar is the main crop with rice and millets as secondaries. In the United Provinces, a wide variety of crops is to be found ranging from sugar-cane, pulses, linseed, and cotton to wheat. Thus Ganges plain produces practically all the staple crops of India.

The Deccan.—From the river-plains on the north and from the coast-plains on the east and west of Peninsular India, there rises a great three sided plateau called the Deccan. It begins at Vindhya mountains. In the south the Deccan slopes from west to east, from about 5,000 feet in the Western Ghats to about 1,000 feet in the Eastern Ghats, the rivers, with the exception of the Nerbuda and Tapti, flowing east fall into the Bay of Bengal. The rivers are for the most part of little use for irrigation or communication, flowing through deep and narrow gorges. There are few towns of any importance on the rivers of the plateau. This region is quite unlike the low-lying Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is not smooth and flat but a table-land raised from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level and broken up into many river valleys which run seawards among ranges of hills. The provinces and states of the Deccan table-land are the Central Provinces and Berar, a part of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Deccan has its characteristic black cotton soils which cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the parts of Central Provinces and Hyderabad. This soil is best suited to grow deep-rooted crops

notably Indian strains of cotton and thus cotton is the staple crop of the Deccan. Industrially the Deccan is perhaps the most advanced part of the country. It has flourishing textile industry centres mainly upon the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but extending to Nagpur, Indore, Baroda and Hyderabad.

Climate and Rainfall

As the greater part of the country lies within the Tropics, the climate is tropical, high temperatures being the rule in the low-lands, lower temperatures in the high-lands. In the Northern parts, the temperatures in winter are about the same as an English summer. Perhaps the greatest feature of the Indian climate is its regularity. The rain-fall is determined to a great extent by the monsoon. The monsoons are nothing but the periodic winds that carry the water-laden clouds. There are two such currents, the *South-West monsoon* and *North-East monsoon*. The South-West Monsoon, as it is called, blows across a large expanse of water and collects moisture which is deposited in the form of rain when the winds rise to cross the Western Ghats. It gives 90 per cent. of the total rain-fall of India and gives rain from May to September. This monsoon reaches the country in two currents—Arabian Sea current and the Bay of Bengal current. The former gives rain to Bombay, Punjab, and a part of the Central Provinces and the latter to the rest of India and to Burma. The North-East monsoon blowing from land to sea sets in October and lasts till the end of May. Madras receives some rainfall in the eastern coast by the north-east monsoon.

Under provincial division normal rainfall is highest in Lower Burma with 124·3 inches, next comes Konkan subdivision in Bombay Presidency with 108·5 inches. Normal rainfall is lowest in Baluchistan with 8·1 inches only. As regards place, rainfall is highest in Cherrapunji with 460 inches and lowest at Upper Sind with 3 inches annually.

Seasons

The Indian year is divided into three seasons—the hot (March to May) the rainy (June to October), and the cool (November to February); but these names are appropriate only in certain parts, particularly in the north-east and along the west coast. The hot season is from March to May inclusive, the period that embraces the change of the monsoons from a northerly to a southerly direction, but before the 'bursting' of the monsoon; that is, before the southerly winds begin to be accompanied by rain. The rainy season lasts from June to October inclusive and during this period western slopes of the Western Ghats, the hills of Assam, the Eastern Himalayas, and even the plains of the Ganges delta are deluged with rain and the greater part of the North-East receives a fairly abundant rainfall.

The part of the Deccan immediately behind the Western Ghats, however, has a very moderate and precarious rain-fall, and so too have the plains in the North-West. A large part of the Indus valley is almost rainless. Where the rains are abundant, the temperature is mitigated. But in the arid region just referred to, this is naturally the hottest period of the year. In North India there are great extremes of temperature, the thermometer rising in some places to 120° in the hot season and sinking below freezing-point with cold season. In Southern India there are fewer extremes and the daily range is less.

The *south-west monsoon* becomes divided into three currents, the Bombay, the Bengal and the Burma currents. The Burma current gives copious rain to Burma, the Bengal current to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and to some portion of the United Provinces and the Bombay current to the area between the sea and the mountain ranges on the Western (Malabar) Coast. The remaining moisture passes on to the Himalayas without giving any rain to Sindh, Central India, Rajputana and Western Punjab, as it does not encounter on its way any mountainous regions covered with forests. The western Coast-strip, Bombay, Malwa and Eastern Punjab get some rain from this monsoon. At some stage, the Bengal and Burma currents meet together and proceed west and help to water moderately the whole tract from Bengal to the Punjab. The rainfall in India is not well-distributed. It varies between 450 inches at Cherrapunji to above 6.5 per cent. in Sind. Rainfall at Lahore is about 20 inches, at Calcutta about 65 inches, at Darjeeling about 120 inches.

The other current is known as *North-East Monsoon*. It is South-West monsoon in retreat and flows from the land towards the sea. The course of the wind is attributed to the fact that during the winter season the land becomes much cooler than the seas and as such the cold and moist air above earth rushes towards and replaces the hot air of the sea. This current is the cause of wintry rains in Madras and the Punjab.

Soil of India

Indian soil may be mainly classified under four different heads namely, (1) the alluvial tracts, (2) the trap soils of the Deccan, (3) crystalline soils and (4) the Laterite soils. (1) The alluvial soil comprises the fertile valleys of the great river systems of India. They extend over Bengal, some districts of Madras, Assam, Burma, U. P., the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujrat and the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Deccan soils. 2) The Trap soils extend over the whole of the Deccan and greater portion of Bombay, Berar, Western part of C. P. and Hyderabad. The black cotton soil occurs within the area of the Deccan Trap below the general level of the foot-hills. It is eminently suitable for the cultivation of cotton and jawar. (3) Crystalline Tract also known as red soil comprises

almost whole of Madras, Mysore, South-eastern Bombay, Eastern Hyderabad, two-thirds of Central Provinces and Southern part of Bengal. (4) The laterite soils extend through Eastern Bengal into Assam and Burma. These soils do not contain always the same chemical properties and are deficient in nitrates and phosphoric acids.

Frontier

The Himalayan range, about fifteen hundred miles in length is an effective barrier against invasion or interference from the north. On the north, India is still secured against military attack. On the north-east, this can be said with some degree of qualification, for in the past China has knocked at the gates of Nepal and overran Tibet. But North-West frontier offers an open gate of attack to foreign invaders. This Frontier has admitted through ages Aryans Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Huns, Tartars and Mongols who have conquered and occupied large tracts of India. This frontier is vulnerable on two lines, through NorthWest Frontier province and through Baluchistan. Four passes lead from Afghanistan into North-West Frontier Province, i.e., Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi, and the Gomal. Between the N. W. F. Province and the Afghan border is a natural zone of hilly country occupied by warlike Pathan tribes who have a back-door means of escape into Afghanistan. Baluchistan is occupied by the British right upto Afghan border and the open plain of Kandahar.

Coast Line

Coast line of India lacks in indentations and although about 5,000 miles in length, it has only four openings of importance into land, such as Rann of Cutch and Gulf of Cambay on the west, the Gulf of Mannar between India and Ceylon, and the Gulf of Martaban in Lower Burma. The Coasts of India are singularly free from islands and the sea round the coast of India is very shallow and the shores are usually flat and sandy. All round the coast from the mouths of the Indus to the mouths of the Ganges, there is a strip of low-lying land, very narrow in some places and widening out in others. It is nowhere over 600 feet above sea-level. In many places it is only just above sea-level.

Area of India

1,808,679 sq. miles—more than twenty times that of Britain or equal to the size of Europe without Russia. *British India*—1,096,171 sq. miles. The British Provinces, as distinguished from Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The population of India has increased to 35 crores in 1931 against 31¾ crores in 1921 29½ crores of 1901 and 20½ crores of 1872. So within the span of 60 years, the population of India

has increased by 70 per cent. The density of population per square mile is 196 in British India and 113 in the Indian States. About 90 per cent. of the Indian people live in the villages and only 10 per cent. in the towns.

Mountain Passes of India

The two chief gateways of India are the Bolan Pass and the Khyber Pass. Another is Gomal Pass. Another route is along the sea coast of Makran. There are two difficult roads leading from the town of Srinagar, Kashmir, across Zojila Pass and the Karakoram Pass. Across the mountains between India and Burma there are four main routes—The Tuzu Gap, Manipur Route, the An and Toungup Passes, but they are very little used.

River Systems of India

(1) *Rivers of Northern India*—They all rise in the mountain wall or beyond it. The rivers are fed with waters from the gradual melting of the snow which lies on the mountains. They do not depend entirely for their water on the monsoon rains, but depend on snow and rain which fall in the mountains.

The three great river systems of Northern India are:—(a) Indus River with its five tributaries, i.e., Jhelum, the Chenab, Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej, rises in the east of the Himalayas and flows after western course of seventeen hundred miles into the Arabian Sea; (b) Ganges River with a course of fifteen hundred miles, drains Himalaya's southern slopes and with its tributaries, the Jamma, the Gogra, the Gondak, the Chambal and the Sone enters Bay of Bengal through extensive deltas with multitude of channels: (c) Brahmaputra river rises in the west of the Himalayas and flows in an easterly direction as the Tsan-po down through Tibet, Assam and Eastern Bengal where it becomes the Brahmaputra and discharges its floods after a course of sixteen hundred and eighty miles into Bay of Bengal.

(2) *Rivers of Peninsular India*.—They are quite different from the rivers of Northern India. They rise in the hills of the plateau and they are fed only by monsoon rains. The rivers rise near Western Ghat and flow towards Bay of Bengal. The most important are the Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna and Kavery. In the North of the plateau two important rivers, Nerbada and Tapi, both flow westwards.

Indian Races

The three main types of Indians are Aryans, Dravidians, and Mongoloid. These three main types are comprised of the following types:—Dravidian, Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scytho-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian and Mongoloid.

Dravidians—are the earliest inhabitants of India. They are the oldest of the primitive tribes and occupy Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. They have black skin, squat figure, long head and Nergo-like proportions of nose.

Turko-Iranians—are represented in India by Baloch, Brahui, Afgans of Beluchistan and North West Frontier. They are a fusion of Turki and Iranian elements.

Indo-Aryans—are represented by Jats, Rajputs, Khattries of Punjab, Rajputana and Kashmir.

Scytho-Dravidians—Comprise Marhatta Brahmins, Kunbis and Coorgs of Western India and possibly formed by the mixture of Dravidian element with Scythian invaders.

Aryo-Dravidians—or Hindustani types are found in United Provinces, Parts of Rajputana, Bihar, possibly due to the intermixture of Indo-Aryans and Dravidians.

Mongolo-Dravidians or Bengali—comprise the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, Mahomedans of East Bengal and other groups peculiar to this part of India. They are probably the blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in higher groups.

Mongoloid—of Himalayas, Nepal, Assam. Burma is represented by Lepchas, Limbus, Murmis, Gurungs, Boods of Assam and Burmese.

Aboriginals of India

The aboriginal tribes of India numbered about 22½ millions and formed 6¼ per cent. of the Indian population.

Geographically, these tribes were divided into three separate groups, the northern and north-eastern division numbering about 3,000,000 and composed mainly of the Mongoloid tribes speaking Tibeto-Chinese languages. Physically these people were divided into two types, namely, a brachycephalic one living in the sub-Himalayan regions and a dolichocephalic one concentrated mainly in the Assam hills. The former was subdivided into a tall, large-bodied element found in Sikkim and Bhutan and a short Palae-Mongoloid strain living in Burma and its adjoining hills.

The second was the central division occupying the small hills and plateaus which traverse the entire breadth of the country from the Gulf of Cambay to the Orissan coast, numbering about 18,000,000. The tribes contained in this group spoke mostly "Austic" languages except the Bhils, Kols and Gonds who had adopted Aryan and Dravidian languages. Physically, they belong to what might properly be called the pro-Australoid race, bearing a strong relationship to the aborigines of Ceylon and Australia. There was some mixture of Negrite blood among these people though it was mostly submerged at present.

The third, or the southern division contained about 100,000 people and was found in the ranges in the southernmost parts of the peninsula. These southern tribes had given up their tribal languages and now spoke a corrupt form of Dravidian. They were the most primitive of the three groups and contained a large amount of Negrite blood. Among some of them, such as the Kadars, the Pulayans and the Irulas, remnants of a race having grizzly hair like the Pygmy tribes of Melanesia, were still found.

Population

352,837,778 (one-fifth of the world). Increase of 10·6 over 1921 census. Area in square miles—1,808,679. The population of British India is 271,526,933 with 1,006,171 square miles in area. The density of population in Bengal is 646 per sq. mile, the highest in India, Roughly speaking, of every 100 persons in British India 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 Animists, 1 Sikh and 1 Christian; of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian and the other most probably a Jain. The urban population of India is only 11 per cent. of the total population. The proportion of females to every thousand males is 940. The only British Indian Provinces showing an excess of females over males are Madras, Bihar and Orissa. The annual birth and death rate in India are among the highest in India, being 34·3 and 24·9 respectively.

Indian States

Indian States are under Indian Princes under British suzerainty. Their area is 712,508 square miles and they number 584 States. Population of Indian States is 81,310,845.

The premier State of India is Hyderabad, though Kashmere is the largest in area. The most important States from commercial aspect are Mysore and Travancore in South India, Baroda in Western India and Gwalior and Indore in Central India.

There are 584 States in India varying in size from Hyderabad with a population of 14 millions and an annual revenue of eight and a half crores of rupees to the State of Bilbari, a tiny speck too small for the map, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of eighty rupees.

Hyderabad has the largest revenue of Rs. 8,42,13,000 and largest population of 144,36,148 but it is second in area with 82,698 square miles. The largest in area is Jammu and Kashmir State with 85,885 square miles. In population and revenue, Mysore comes second with 65,57,302 and Rs. 3,54,41,000.

The relations of Indian States with the British Crown are defined by treaty or *Sanads*. They (1) manage their own internal affairs, (2) collect their own taxes, (3) make their own laws, (4) maintain their own armed forces—all under the advice of British Residents.

These states are not independent powers, as they are guaranteed security from without by the paramount power which also acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other states, and intervenes where the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. In return for protection both internal and external, they have surrendered their Sovereign power to the British Crown. They can neither wage war nor enter into relation with foreign powers. Government of India on behalf of the Crown can intervene in the administration of the Indian States on grounds of misrule, incompetence, and disloyalty.

Their foreign affairs are in the hands of the British Crown, which is formally pledged to respect their privileges. There is a Chamber of Princes (known as Narendra Mandal) to discuss their common interests. It elects a Chamber and a standing committee of six members.

Principal Indian States

	Area (sq. miles)		Area (sq. miles)
Kashmere and Jammu	85,885	Bikaner	23,317
Hyderabad	82,698	Western Indian States	
Jodhpur	36,021	Agency	35,442
Mysore	29,475	Bhutan	18,000
Orissa			
States		Jaipur	15,590
Gwalior	28,648	Bahawalpur	16,434
Udaipur	26,367	Rewa	13,000
Indore	12,694	Kolhapur	3,217
Manipur	9,902	Alwar	3,158
Baroda	8,638	Cochin	1,417
Travancore	8,164	Cooch Behar	1,318
Cutch	7,625	Pudukkotai	1,179
Bhopal	7,616	Rampur	893
Patiala	6,924	Kapurthala	599
	5,942		

These states range in size from princely realms like Hyderabad which is larger than England and Scotland down to the State of Bilhari, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 80 which is hardly more than small zamindari estates.

Under the New Government of India Act, Indian States are allowed to join with British India in Federation, if half the States' population consents. When Federation is complete, rulers will send nominees to Federal legislature.

Administrative Divisions of India

Divisions.	Hd. Quarters.	Hill Stations.	Area (sq. miles)	Population.
Madras	Madras	Ootacamund	142,277	46,740,107
Bombay	Bombay	Mahabaleswar	123,679	21,930,601
Bengal	Calcutta	Poona	77,521	50,114,002
U. P.	{ Allahabad Lucknow	Darjeeling Nainital	106,248	48,408,763
Punjab	Lahore	Simla	99,200	23,580,852
Bihar	Patna	Ranchi	83,054	37,677,576
Orissa	Cuttack	Puri		
C. P.	Nagpur	Panchmarhi	99,920	15,507,723
Assam	Shillong	Shillong	55,014	8,622,251
N.-W. F. P.	Peshawar	Nathigali	13,518	2,425,076
Sindh	Karachi			
Beluchistan	Quetta	Quetta	54,228	453,508
Ajmer-Merwar	Ajmer	Mt. Abu	2,711	560,292
Coorg	Mercara	Mercara	1,593	163,327
Andamans & Nicobars	Port Blair	Port Blair	3,143	29,463
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	573	636,246

Distribution of Religion and Culture

Hindus	..	..	239,195,000	68.2 per cent.
Sikhs	..	..	4,336,000	1.2 " "
Jains	..	..	1,252,000	.36 " "
Buddhists	..	..	12,787,000	3.6 " "
Parsees	..	..	110,000	.03 " "
Mahomedans	..	..	77,678,000	22.16 " "
Christians	..	..	6,297,000	.8 " "
Animists	..	..	8,280,000	2.4 " "

AGRICULTURE

Food Crops

(1) *Rice*—is the chief crop of India and staple food of most of the people—grown chiefly in Bengal, Burma, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Delta of the Indus, the West Coast Plain and the deltas of the Deccan. About a third of all rice is grown in Bengal.

(2) *Wheat*—is a crop of the warmer and drier parts of the temperate zone and is largely grown in United Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and in the better soils of Central Provinces. It extends across the Punjab and down the Ganges plain as far as Patna and from the Ganges on to the lower slopes of the Himalayas. It is *rabi* or spring

crop. This grain is an indispensable article of food to the inhabitants of the Punjab and United Provinces. The larger part of the Punjab crop is under irrigation.

(3) *Barley*—mostly comes from the United Provinces and high grounds of Bengal and Bihar.

(4) *Millets* consisting of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and Chola (in S. India), etc.—are the common foods of the people throughout Madras and Bombay, Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad.

(5) *Maise*—Indian corn such as Bhutta, Makkai is largely grown in the North of India as food grain, chiefly in Bihar and United Provinces.

(6) *Pulses*—are dry land crops and are of great value in India. They are grown chiefly in U. P., Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Bengal. The most important pulses are *arhar*, *lentils*, *dhal*, *beans* and *peas*. *Dhal* is a common term applied to the split grain of a large variety of pulses. Peas and beans are also of many types.

(7) *Vegetables*—grown everywhere such as pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers, water-melons, brinjals, cowpeads, sweet-potatoes, etc.

(8) *Fruits*—such as mangoes, plantains, pine-apples, guavas, pomegranates, jack-fruits, custard-apples, figs, melons, oranges, papayas, limes, cocoanuts. European fruits are available in Kashmere and N. W. F. P.

(9) *Sugar*—usually produced from sugar-cane, palmyra, and date-palm. It is grown chiefly in United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab. The contribution of sugar-cane of U. P. is the highest in India.

(10) *Spices*—Turmeric and chillies are grown everywhere. Cardamoms, pepper and ginger are cultivated in the Malabar and Travancore coasts.

(11) *Coffee*—is grown in western ghats of Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin and the Nilgiris.

(12) *Tea*—is grown on the hills of Bengal and Assam, in Dehra Dun, the Kangra Valley and on the Nilgiris. With the exception of China, India is the largest tea producer in the world.

Non-food Crops

(1) *Cotton* is the chief fibre of India and is the most important of all textile and commercial crops in India. It is grown chiefly in Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujrat, Northern Bombay, Central India, U. P., the Punjab, Sind and the North of Madras Presidency. The best soil for cotton is the "black cotton soil" in the Deccan and Berar. As a cotton producing country India ranks next to U. S. A. About 60 per cent. of cotton is sent out of India. India stands third in the production of this crop.

(2) *Jute* grows in damp soil. It is chiefly grown on a large scale in Bengal and Assam. India enjoys a monopoly as the world's

sole producer of Jute. The fibre is made up into cloth bags called 'gunny' and sheet-cloth called 'hessian'. Most of the Jute and jute products are exported.

(3) *Oil seeds*—are of six kinds, such as *linseed*, *rape*, *cotton seed*, *sesamum*, *castor seed* and *ground-nuts*. The oil squeezed out of them is used for food, oil-baths, lamps and as a vehicle in the preparation of paints, etc. Linseed is grown on a large scale in the black soil of the peninsula (Central Provinces) and also in Behar, Orissa and U. P. Rape is available in Bengal, Assam and Punjab. Sesamum (*Til*) is grown in large quantities in Burma and also in Bengal, Madras, C. P. and Berar. Groundnuts are grown chiefly in Madras.

(4) *Indigo*—which yields a blue dye, is grown chiefly in the Ganges valley round Patna, and in the United Provinces, Madras and the Punjab.

(5) *Opium*—is a drug obtained from the seed of poppy and is grown in large quantities in United Provinces at Gazipur, Central India, Rajputana and Bengal, Government keeps the cultivation of opium under its control and its sale is a government monopoly.

(6) *Tobacco*—is chiefly grown in Bengal, United Provinces, area between Malwa Plateau and the Gulf of Cambay. The best cigars in India are made from tobacco gardens in Dindigul in Madras, Travancore, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and Madras.

(7) *Cinchona*—flourishes chiefly in the Nilgiri, Mysore, Travancore, and Darjeeling. Cinchona plantation is a government monopoly.

(8) *Silk*—is obtained from cocoons and is raised in Bengal, Kashmir, Assam and Mysore.

(9) *Lac*—is obtained in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. India has practically a monopoly of lac. It is the resinous exudation of certain insects frequenting particular trees. The cultivation of lac is one of the oldest industries of India.

(10) *Rubber*—is grown mainly in Southern India (Madras, Coorg, the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) and Burma.

FORESTS

Of the natural wealth of India, Forest may be regarded as one of the most valuables. Its character is governed by rainfall and elevation. Where rainfall is heavy, evergreen forests are found. Under still smaller rainfall vegetation becomes sparse. The great forest lands of India are located for the most part in the hills. The Indian forests play an important part as suppliers of the necessary raw materials for various industries and provide employment to large number of people.

The forest produce may be divided into two main heads: (1) major produce, i.e., timber and firewood; and (2) minor produce such as lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine, and resin.

Of the whole area of British India, more than one-fifth is under the control of the Forest Department and Assam is the leading Forest Province of India. In 1864 Forest Department was first established in major provinces. Indian Forests are classified (a) Reserved, (b) Protected, (c) Unclassed State Forests in descending order as regards the control exercised by government in respect of rights of user, of individuals and the public. The Forest Research Institute was established in 1906 at Dehra Dun to carry on forest researches. There are five main branches of research namely, Sylviculture, Forest-Botany, Forest Economic products, Entomology and Chemistry. Chief forest districts are (1) Rainy parts of the Western Ghats, (2) Himalayas, (3) Assam, (4) Sunderbans of Ganges Delta, (5) Terai Forests, i.e., Southern slopes of the outer Himalayas where there is a broad belt of jungle grass and forest.

Chief Forest Products

(a) *Teak*—King of Indian forest trees—found in Western Ghats, Assam and Burma.

(b) *Sal*—grows chiefly in the Eastern Himalayas, Hills of Central India, Eastern Ghats—used largely as railway sleepers.

(c) *Deodar*—grows in Himalayas at elevation of 5,000 ft. to 8,000 ft.

(d) *Mulberry* trees are seen in Bengal and Kashmere which account for the presence of silkworm.

(e) *Sandalwood*—grows chiefly in Mysore.

(f) *Ebony*—is available in the Western Ghats.

(g) *Bamboo*—is grown all over India.

(h) *Palms*—cocoanut is grown in sandy soil near the sea. It is therefore available on the coast strips along sea-board of India and Burma. Palmyras grow all over India. Date fruit flourishes in Sind. Areca Palm which yields 'betel-nut' is chiefly grown in the deltas of Bengal.

Other minor produce of forests are lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine and resin, gums, spices, leaves for fodder and biris, oilseeds.

INDIAN IRRIGATION

Principal kinds of Irrigation Works in India are—(a) *Lift Works* which consist generally of wells from which water is drawn. This system prevails in Madras, Bombay, U. P. and the Punjab,

(b) *Tanks*, (c) *Canals* which are of three kinds—(i) inundation canals which are drawn directly from river without use of any barrage and water is obtained when river rises to a certain level. When the level is low canals obtain no water. To remedy this defect perennial canals are constructed, (ii) Perennial canals are

constructed by putting some form of barrage across a river, thus diverting its water by means of canals to the land to be irrigated. The Sukkur Barrage is the principal example, (iii) Storage works canals are constructed by building dams across a valley to store monsoon rain-water. Government irrigation works are classed in these groups—(a) Productive, (b) Protective, (c) Minor. The area irrigated is the largest in the Punjab, where 11,000,000 acres are irrigated in each year from series of works on the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. Irrigation works are also carried on large scale in Madras which irrigates 7,000,000 acres chiefly by redistributing the delta waters of the Cauvery, Kistna, and Godavari rivers. In Sind the most famous of all is Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, where Indus is controlled and its waters led out by seven canals to give life to 5,500,000 acres of a desert as dry as can be found outside the Sahara.

Importance of Indian Irrigation can be ascertained from the fact that without it a sixth of the crops would fail and hundreds and thousands of people would be reduced to starvation. The acreage irrigated in India exceeds the combined total of that in the six countries which stand next to her in the list of world's largest irrigated countries, including the United States. This acreage has now reached the figure of 40 millions, and provides direct employment for no less than 50 million people or a seventh of country's population. The quantity of water used for the purpose of irrigation now totals about 250,000,000 gallons daily equivalent to the flow of roughly 100 rivers the size of Thames in London during winter.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Indian Industries are classified in two divisions: (1) Cottage industries, (2) organised industries of the new type carried on in workshops and factories.

(1) *Handloom Cotton Weaving* provides a large number of people with employment. This industry produces some articles which are remarkable for their fineness, such Muslins of Dacca. This production is about 38 per cent. of total cloth produced in India.

(2) The *cotton mill industry* is the largest industry in India. Bombay is the leading centre of this industry where it was first started in the middle of the last century.

(3) Next comes the *Jute mill industry* which came into existence in the year 1855 when the first mill was started. India enjoys the monopoly of Jute industry in the world and it is centralised in one place. These mills turn out 'gunny' bags and hessian cloths which have extensive market all over the world. It occupies the first place in Indian exports in value.

(4) There has been great advance in *Iron and Steel Industry* in India. Tata Steel and Iron Company was established in 1907 with

Indian capital and began work in 1911. Other companies are Indian Iron and Steel Co., near Asansole and Bengal Steel and Iron Co., at Kulti.

(5) *Tanning and leather industry* which produce hides and skins have been greatly developed. Tanneries are to be found in large number at Cawnpore and Agra.

(6) *Paper mills*—This industry was introduced in India in 1870, and has grown in importance within recent years.

(7) *Cement industry* has come into prominence in recent times. Several companies are at work in different parts of India.

(8) *Sugar industry* is an ancient industry of India. The imposition of protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar in 1935 has given a stimulus to the sugar industry in India. Many sugar factories have been started within recent years.

(9) *Woollen mills* are centered at Amritsar, Kashmere, Cawnpore, Agra, Lahore, Mirzapore, Jaipur, Bikaner. It is insignificant.

FAUNA

Indian climatic conditions have naturally developed a great variety of animal life and the number of animal species found in India is much greater than that in Europe.

In India, animals are chiefly seen in the valleys of Himalayas (i.e., *Terai Forests*) extending from Kashmere to the Brahmaputra Valley, on the Eastern and Western Ghats and in the jungles of Central Provinces and Central India.

(1) *Wild Animals*—*lion* is almost extinct and is now preserved in the gir of Kathiawar. *Tigers* are found all over India. *Leopards* (hunting leopard), *Panthers*, *Cheetahs* are common in the hills and plains. *Hyeana*, *foxes*, *wolves*, *jackals* and *wild cats* are available every where.

Elephant is found in lower Himalayan valleys, Brahmaputra valley, Upper Burma, Travancore, Mysore.

Bears are available on the hills everywhere. *Deers* and *antelopes* are commonly seen in the plains.

Yaks are only seen in higher Himalayas. *Rhinoceros* live in the swamps of Assam, Burma, North Bengal, Nepal. *Monkeys*, *Porcupines*, *Hares*, *wild Hogs* are to be seen everywhere.

(2) *Domestic Animals*—*Goats*, *sheeps*, *horses*, *ponies*, *asses*, *mules*, *bullocks*, *buffaloes*, are available everywhere. *Camels* are seen in the desert districts of Rajputana, Sind and Punjab.

Birds—*Vultures*, *kites*, *hawks*, *wild ducks*, *wild geese*, *patridges*, *pigeons*, *parrots*, *peacocks*, *snipe*, *sand grouse* are available everywhere.

Reptiles—*Crocodiles* are seen everywhere. The deadly snakes of India are *Cobras*, *Russel's Vipers*, *Kiraitis*, *Hamadryeds*.

(3) Fishes—Most numerous fish are of carp family. The finest fish from angler's point is *Masheer* found in all hill streams. The richest and tasty fish of India is *hilsha*.

MINES AND MINERALS

In India there are two strikingly contrasted geological regions, the Peninsulas in the South and the extra-Peninsular area of the Himalayan areas surrounding the north, separated by the great alluvial plains and their characteristic mineral resources are just as diverse.

The mineral deposits of India are almost sufficient to maintain most of the 'key' industries here.

Coal is the most valuable mineral product. Next in importance to coal is *manganese* which accounts for about one-third of the world's output. *Mica* comes fourth on the list of Indian minerals, *Gold* taking the third place. India is singularly poor in deposits of the base-metals—Tin, Lead, Zinc and Copper. India's resources in high-grade iron-ore are perhaps the greatest in the world. Three thousand million tons of ore averaging not less than 60 per cent. of iron have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India.

The Department of Mines in India came into existence in 1902. It is mainly responsible for the administration of Indian mines including safety and management. The department is closely associated with mining education.

The distribution of India's minerals is very irregular. An excessive proportion is concentrated in Western Bengal and Bihar. Bihar's reserves of coal, iron, copper, limestone, mica are the largest in the world.

Gold—is available chiefly in gold mines of Kolar in Mysore. India contributes about three per cent. of world's production of gold. Kolar produces about 95 per cent. of India's gold output.

Coal—is found in Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Punjab and Central Provinces. With the exception of United Kingdom, India produces more coal than any other part of the British Empire. The largest and most important coal-field of India is Jheria, accounting for 43.9 per cent. of total Indian output. It covers an area of 175 sq. miles.

Iron—is found in Bengal and Madras. By far the most important of iron deposits are those that occur in Singhbhum and the Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj States.

Salt—About three-fourth of the annual consumption of salt in India is produced in the country itself. It is dug from the salt range of Punjab, from the stores of Sambhar Lake in Rajputana and also obtained by evaporation of sea water round the coasts.

Petroleum—is obtained in Assam and Burma and they contribute 95 per cent. of the total out-put. Also available in the Punjab. Oil

comes from the Digboi field of Assam and from Khaur and Dhulian fields of Attock in the Punjab.

Mica—is chiefly obtained from Bengal, Bihar and Madras. India is the greatest producer of Mica in the world accounting for 87 per cent. in value of world's produce. It is chiefly used in electrical industry. 80 per cent. of Mica comes from Bihar.

Manganese—is chiefly found in Central Provinces and Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore. It is mainly required for the manufacture of steel. C. P. is the largest producer of manganese.

Saltpetre—is practically restricted to Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab, chiefly used for the manufacture of glass, etc.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA

India's total population, 353 millions, is about one-fifth of the world population.

Bengal is the biggest province as regards populations—50,114,002.

Central Provinces have the highest death rate—33·5.

Assam has the lowest death rate in India—23·8.

Madras has the largest number of females per 1,000 males—1,025.

The Punjab has the smallest number of females per 1,000 males—831.

The infant mortality rate is the lowest in Burma—23 per cent.

The Jews have the largest number of children. The average number of children per family is 5·9.

Hinduism is the predominant religion in India—6,824 persons per 10,000 population follow this religion.

Christians have the biggest families in India, the number of persons per family being 5.

Bengal has the largest number of widows—226 per 1,000 of women.

Ajmere-Merwara has the largest number of blind persons—383 per 100,000 population.

Jammu and Kashmere are in area the largest of the Indian states whereas Hyderabad constitutes by far the largest of the Indian states in population.

Some of the peculiar occupations as revealed in Indian census of 1931 are:—Professional identifying witnesses, charity receiver on burial ground, Pourer of water on Gods, Driver of epidemics by charms, Horoscope-casters, Wizards, Witches, Mediums, Earwax remover, Setters of gold nails in teeth, Breakers of horns of dead bullocks, Suckers of bad blood, Searcher of conch shells, Cradle Swingers, Sellers of grass-hoppers, etc.

Beluchistan is the most sparsely populated of any province in India.

Ahmedabad has the oldest municipality in India established in 1834.

The population of India has increased to 35 crores in 1931 as against $31\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1921.

At Jacobabad the thermometer sometimes rises to 125° in the shade during hot weather and falls to 25° in cold weather.

The Rainfall in Cherrapunji is 460 inches annually, while Upper Sind gets less than 3 inches in a year.

India contributes only about 3 per cent. of the world's production of gold.

Barely 11 per cent. of the Indian population are town dwellers.

There are 940 females for every 1,000 males in India.

The Indian birth-rate and death-rate are among the highest in the world.

Bombay specializes in cotton, Punjab in wheat and Bengal in jute.

The density of population per sq. mile is 196 in British India and 133 in the Indian States.

About 90 per cent. of the Indian people live in the villages.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the people of India live upon agriculture and allied occupations.

Agricultural Indebtedness of India is assessed at Rs. 900 crores by Central Banking Enquiry Committee which is fifteen times the total land assessment.

There is roughly an acre of cultivated land for every person in India.

One-third of World's illiterates are in India.

Of India's 350 millions only 25 millions can read and write.

India has gained only 1 per cent. of literate in 10 years, from 1921 to 1931.

India is the world's second largest producer of cotton.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INFORMATION

RACES OF MANKIND

The human family has been divided into five races—Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Malay, American.

The Caucasian or Indo-European Race (White) comprises the natives of Europe, the Persians, Jews, Arabians, Hindus, Afghans, and the people of Northern Africa; also the descendants of Europeans in America, South Africa, Australia, etc.

The Mongolian Race (Yellow) consists of the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetans and Koreans. Also the Laplanders, Finns, Magyars (Hungary), Tartars and Turks and, many Russians.

The Negro Race (Brown) is composed of the natives of Africa south of the Sahara. The natives of Australia, Tasmania and some of the Malayan Islands come under this category.

The American (Red) *Indians* are the original inhabitants of America.

Mongolian	..	Asia	..	680,000,000
Caucasian	..	Europe and Asia	..	725,000,000
Negro	..	Africa	..	210,000,000
Semetic	..	Africa and Asia	..	100,000,000
Malayan	..	Oceania, etc.	..	104,500,000
Red Indian, etc.	..	America	..	30,000,000
				1,849,500,000

STAGES OF CIVILISATION OF MAN

Stone Age—Use of stones for defence and instruments. Earliest period known as Eolithic or dawn of stone age and may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Later period known as palaeolithic or old stone stage. Weapons developed from chipped leaf-shape forms (400,000 to 100,000 B.C.) to flint points, arrow and spear heads of Mousterian period which lasted upto about 10,000 B.C. Neolithic period, or new stone age, brought less crudely fashioned instruments into use for some 5,000 years. Fire was used about 60,000 B. C.

Cultivation of the Soil—Is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., rendering possible the organization of man into communities. Nippur and elsewhere in Iraq seemed to have been centres of western civilization in 6,000 B.C., and in Egypt under Menes, the first of the Pharaohs, about 5,000 B.C.

Bronze Age—Malleable properties of copper introduced by inter-communication of races. Cast bronze implements superseded those of stones, wood, horn or bone. Probably introduced into Europe by ways of Asia over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C.

Iron Age—Iron implements superseded those of cast bronze starting about 4,000 B.C. in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt, spread through south-eastern Europe about 2,000 B.C. and the rest of Europe from 1,000 B.C. to 100 A.D. It is thought that the use of iron had begun in the east before the west had reached the bronze age.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Pithecanthropos erectus (erect ape-man or Java man)—Held to be a creature of pleistocene times about mid-way between the orangutan and man. (1891-1892).

Sinanthropos pekinensis (Peking man)—Of higher development than Java man, but of approximately same period. A skull was found in China in 1929.

Australopithecus Africanus (erect man-ape). A skull was found in Cape Colony in 1925.

Homo Heidelbergensis (Heidelberg man)—Primitive man of pleistocene period discovered in Heidelberg. (1907).

Piltdown skull (eoanthropos or primitive man)—Primitive man of early palæolithic times found in Piltdown, Sussex. (1912).

Neanderthal Man—Oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian era, (1859, 1884, 1925).

Homo primigenius—Of late palæolithic times from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C. (1895, 1906).

Note—Figures in parentheses denote years discoveries were made.
Source: Whitaker's Almanack.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

SOLAR SYSTEM

Solar System consists of the sun and eight major planets and minor planets or asteroids circulating round it at varying distances in oval shaped orbits.

Sun—92.9 million miles distant from the earth and is 864,100 miles in diameter or 109.1 times the diameter of the earth. It is 333,432 times greater than earth. The average distance of the sun from the earth is 92,900,000 miles. A railroad train running 60 miles an hour would require 175 years to reach the sun or an aeroplane travelling at 100 miles per hour would take 105 years to reach the sun. Light of the sun reaches earth in 499 seconds. The average solar temperature has been estimated to be about 12,000°F. If we represent the sun as a globe two feet in diameter, the earth on the same scale would be the size of a small pea. The most interesting feature of the Sun's surface is the occurrence of *Sunspots*. These dark, cloud-like regions vary in size from 500 miles diameter to 50,000 miles. Some of them are visible to the naked eye protected by smoked glass. The duration of the spot is short from one to four days.

Moon—it is a satellite of the earth, and is 239,000 miles distant from the earth. Its diameter is 2,160 miles. The moon completes a circuit round the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes but in consequence of its motion in common with earth round the Sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes which is called the Moon's synodical period. Moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles or nearly four times the area of Europe.

Planets—They revolve round the sun. Their names are *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, *Uranus*, *Neptune*. The latest addition is *Pluto* discovered in 1903. Jupiter is the largest and is 318 times bigger than Earth and Mercury is the smallest of planets and is the nearest planet to the sun. Saturn is unique in appearance, because of its encircling ring-system which renders it magnificent as a spectacle.

Earth—The superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 sq. miles. There are 57,510,000 sq. miles of land and 139,440,000 sq. miles of water. The earth is approximately spherical in shape. The average density of the earth is 5.5 times the density of water, as its total mass is 6.592 million trillion tons. The earth's atmosphere is composed of about 78 per cent. nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen and small quantities of a few other elements and compounds. The earth revolves about the sun in an elliptical or slightly elongated orbit in a period of 365 days 9 hours 49 minutes and 46 seconds, at an average speed of 18.5 miles per second.

These planets belong, as it were, to the sun. They revolve around him. He is the source of their light and heat. Planets and the sun together constitute the *Solar System*.

ASTEROIDS

In addition to major planets, there are a number of 'minor' planets. Even the largest are invisible to the naked eye, their diameters being not more than 500 miles.

SATELLITES

The secondary bodies which revolve around the planets, as the planets revolve around the sun, are called satellites. With the exception of Mercury and Venus, all of the planets are accompanied by one or more satellites. Earth has one satellite, moon; Mars has two; Jupiter eight; Saturn, nine; Uranus, four; and Neptune, one.

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS

Name	Miles from sun*	Mean dia- meter†	Sideral period‡	Axial revo- lutions§	Satel- lites¶
Mercury	.. 36	3.0	88	Uncertain	0
Venus	.. 67	7.7	225	Uncertain	0
Earth	.. 92	7.9	365	23:56:4	1
Mars	.. 141	4.2	687	24:37:22	2
Jupiter	.. 483	86.5	4,332	9:55:00	8
Saturn	.. 886	73.0	10,759	10:14:24	9
Uranus	.. 1,781	31.9	30,686	Uncertain	4
Neptune	.. 2,791	34.8	60,181	Uncertain	1

* Mean distance in millions of miles. † In thousands of miles.
‡ Approximate days. § In hours, minutes and seconds. ¶ Number of.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

For geographical purposes the surface of the earth is divided by circles—latitude, small circles parallel to the equator, and longitude, great circles perpendicular to the equator and passing through the north and south poles. These circles are divided into degrees, minutes and seconds. The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,901.1 English miles, divided into 360 degrees of longitude, each of 69.17 English or 60 geographical miles. Starting from the meridian of Greenwich they are numbered east and west to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th degree. Parallels of latitude proceed north and south from zero at the equator to 90° at the poles.

A geographical mile is the length of one minute of latitude, and as the earth is not a perfect sphere, but a spheroid, the mile increases from 6,046 feet at the equator to 6,108 feet at the poles. The mean length is 6,076.8 feet.

NUMBER OF STARS

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gor at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000. Recent estimates of the number of stars run as high as 1,600,000,000.

ESTIMATED DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH

Area		Area	
Classification	Sq. miles	Classification	Sq. miles
Superficial area ..	196,950,000	Average elevation land above sea level (ft.)	2,800
Water ..	139,440,000	Average depth of ocean below sea level (ft.)	12,500
Land ..	57,510,000	Ratio for earth's flattening at the poles	1 part of ..
Continents—Asia ..	17,200,000	One degree of longitude :—	297
Africa ..	11,500,000	Along equator (mils.)	69-2
North America ..	8,500,000	Length of time (mits.)	4
South America ..	7,500,000	One degree of latitude :—	680-7
Polar regions ..	6,205,000	At the equator (mils.)	690-4
Oceania ..	4,000,000	Near the poles (mils.)	
Europe ..	3,900,000	<i>Miscellaneous Data</i>	
Fertile areas ..	33,000,000	Diameter at equator (miles)	7,926,677
Steppes ..	19,000,000		
Lake and river surface ..	1,000,000		
Deserts ..	5,000,000		
Island areas ..	1,910,000		
<i>Circumference</i>			
Equatorial (miles)	24,902		
Meridional (miles)	24,860		
Diameter through pole (miles) ..	7,899,988		

CONTINENTS

	Area in sq. miles.	Mean height in feet	Greatest height in feet
Europe ..	3,000,000	939	18,465 (Mt. Elburz, Russia)
Asia ..	17,200,000	3,189	29,002 (Everest)
Africa ..	11,500,000	2,021	19,710 (Kilimanjaro)
Australasia	3,000,000	850	12,120 (Mt. Victoria)
North America	8,000,000	1,888	20,464 (Mt. McKinley)
South America	7,500,044	2,078	23,080 (Aconagua)
Antarctica ..	2,400,000	..	12,760 (Erebus)

OCEANS

	Area in sq. miles	Mean depth in feet		Greatest depth in feet
Atlantic ..	31,530,000	12,660	..	27,960
Pacific ..	63,986,000	13,440	..	35,410
Indian ..	28,350,000	12,888	..	22,968
Arctic ..	5,541,600	3,840	..	16,634
Southern or Antarctic	6,000,000	..	..	13,932

SEA AND LAND AREA

	Area in sq. miles	Mean depth in feet	Greatest depth in feet
Total Land Area ..	54,522,260	2,252	29,002
Total Sea Area ..	141,124,980	11,470	31,614

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES OF CONTINENTS

	Highest point above Sea level (feet)	Lowest point below Sea level (feet)
North America	Mt. McKinley, 20,464	Death Valley, 276
South America	Mt. Aconcagua, 23,080	Sea level
Europe ..	Mt. Elburz, 18,465	Caspian Sea, 86
Asia ..	Mt. Everest, 29,002	Dead Sea, 1,290
Africa ..	Kilimanjaro, 19,710	Libyan Desert, 440
Australia ..	Mt. Kosciusko, 7328	Lake Eyre, 38
Antarctica ..	Mt. Thorvald Nelson 15,400	

DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH AND OCEAN DEPTHS

The superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 square miles—139,440,000 square miles of water and 57,510,000 square miles of land. The diameter of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ miles and at the Poles 7,900 miles. The Equatorial circumference is 24,901·8 miles divided into 360 degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 miles; these degrees are measured from the meridian of Greenwich and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antepodes at 180th degree. Distance North and South of Equator is marked by parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero at the Equator to 90° at the Poles.

The approximate area of continents in square miles—Africa, 11,500,000; America (North), 8,000,000; America (South), 6,800,000; Asia, 17,000,000; Europe, 3,750,000; Oceania, 4,000,000; Polar Regions, 6,205,000.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 33,000,000 square miles; steppes at 19,000,000 square miles; deserts at 5,000,000 square miles.

Asia, the largest continent, is about 6,000 miles from East to West, and over 5,300 miles from North to South. Africa is 5,000 miles from North to South. Europe is 2,400 miles from North to South and 3,300 miles from East to West. South America is 4,600 miles from North to South, and 3,200 miles from East to West. North America is 4,900 miles from North to South, and over 4,000 miles from East to West.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,340,000 square miles.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles; the meridional circumference, is 24,860 miles.

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is 69.2 miles. Each degree of longitude represents four minutes of time. The lines of longitude are termed *meridians*.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion, 592 quintillion tons, not including the atmosphere, whose weight has been estimated at more than five quadrillion short tons.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926,677 miles, and through the poles, 7,899,899 miles.

The difference between these two diameters is 26,689 miles, and the ratio for the earth's flattening at the poles is thus 1 part of 297.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is approximately 2,800 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,500 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is in the Mindinao, between the Philippines and Japan, where soundings of 35,400 feet have been reported.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

This gives a range of 63,212 feet or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is near Puerto Rico, 27,971 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Behring, 13,422.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

World	..	..	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) <i>highest in the world.</i>
In British Isles	..	..	Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.)
In Europe	*..	..	Mount Elburz (Russia) (18,465 feet), <i>highest in Europe.</i>

In Asia	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.)
In Africa	Kilimanjaro (19,710 ft.), <i>highest in Africa.</i>
In North America	Mount McKinley (20,464 ft.), <i>highest in North America.</i>
In South America	Aconcaqua (23,080 ft.) <i>highest in South America.</i>
In Australia	Mauna Kea (13,953 ft.)

LANDS

Total Land, 55,500,000 sq. miles.

Asia ..	17,500,000 sq. miles.	Africa ..	11,750,000 "	"
America ..	14,150,000 "	"	Australasia	"
Europe ..	3,800,000 "	"	& Oceania	750,000 "

ACTIVE VOLCANOES

	ft.		ft.
Cotopaxi, Ecuador ..	19,488	Hualalai, Hawaii ..	8,275
Sangay, Ecuador ..	17,464	Skeidar-Jokull, Iceland ..	6,950
Erebus, Antarctic ..	13,300	El Salvador, Salvador ..	6,759
Mouna Loa, Hawaii ..	12,675	Hekla, Iceland ..	5,110
Fuji, Japan ..	12,395	Vesuvius, Italy ..	4,300
Semaru, Java ..	12,044	Stromboli, Lipari Island	3,022
Etna, Sicily ..	10,740	Krakatoa, Malaya ..	2,817
Ruapetu, N. Z. ..	9,175		

MOUNTAINS

	ft.		ft.
ASIA—		Hindukush ..	18,870
<i>Himalayas—</i>		Elburz (Demavend) ..	18,500
Mount Everest ..	29,002	Caucasus (Elburz) ..	18,530
K2 ..	28,250	Plateau of Iran	
Kanchenjunga ..	28,146	(Kuh-i-Dinar) ..	18,000
Makalu ..	27,790	Mts. of Armenia	
Dhaulagiri ..	26,795	(Ararat) ..	16,920
Nanga Parbat ..	26,620	Mts. of Borneo	
Kamet ..	25,447	(Kinibalu) ..	13,700
Gurla Mandhata ..	25,355	EUROPE—	
Gauri Sankar ..	23,440	<i>Alps—</i>	
Badrinath ..	23,399	Mont Blanc ..	15,780
Kailas ..	22,028	Mte Rosa ..	15,217
Karakoram (Godwin		Matterhorn ..	14,780
Austen) ..	28,250	Sierra Nevada	
Tien Shan (Khan		(Mulahacen) ..	11,420
Tengri) ..	24,000	Pyrenees (Maladetta)	11,170
Kwenlun ..	22,380		

AFRICA—			Rockey Mts. (McKinley)	20,464
Kilimanjaro ..	..	19,700	Rockey Mts. (St. Elias)	18,020
Kenya ..	..	17,200	Citlatepetl (Mexico Sa.	
Ruvenzori ..	..	16,815	Nevadu (Whitney) ..	14,900
Abyssinian Highlands			Popocatepetl ..	17,540
(Ras Dashan) ..	..	15,200	AUSTRALASIA—	
Atlas Mts. (Ayashin)	14,150		Mauna Kea (Hawaii)	13,935
AMERICA—			Owen Stanley (Mt.	
Andes—			Victoria) ..	13,170
Aconcaqua ..	..	23,081	Nea Zealand Alps (Mt.	
Sorata ..	..	21,470	Cook) ..	12,348
Chimborazo ..	..	20,610	ANTARCTICA—	
			Erebus ..	12,760

There are 93 peaks above 24,000 feet in the Himalayas, all of which have been catalogued by the Survey of India. The number of known peaks above 20,000 feet and below 24,000 feet runs into hundreds. The Himalayan altitude shown above are those fixed by Waugh and Montgomerie and still accepted by the Survey of India, pending completion of its researches on atmospheric refraction and kindred phenomena.

LONGEST RIVERS

Miles long		Miles long	
Missouri-Mississippi		Hoang-Ho (Asia)	.. 2,600
(N.A.) ..	4,502	Volga (Europe)	.. 2,450
Amazon (S.A.) ..	4,000	Yokon	.. 2,000
Nile (Africa) ..	4,000	St. Lawrence	.. 1,800
Yangtse (Asia) ..	3,400	Arkansas	.. 2,000
Yenesei (Asia) ..	3,300	Colorado	.. 2,000
Congo (Africa) ..	3,000	Madeira	.. 2,000
Lena (Asia) ..	2,800	Danube	.. 1,725
Obe (Asia) ..	2,700	Indus	.. 1,700
Amur (Asia) ..	3,000	Brahmaputra	.. 1,680
Mekong (Asia) ..	2,800	Zambesi	.. 1,600
Niger (Africa) ..	2,600	Ganges	.. 1,500

WORLD'S BIGGEST LAKES

Sq. miles		Sq. miles	
Caspean Sea ..	170,000	Chad	.. 20,000
Superior ..	31,200	Nyasa	.. 14,200
Victoria Nyanza ..	26,200	Tanganyika	.. 12,700
Sea of Aral ..	24,400	Baikal	.. 11,580
Huron ..	23,800	Great Slave Lake	.. 10,719
Michigan ..	22,450	Great Bear Lake	.. 10,259

OCEANS AND SEAS—AREAS AND DEPTHS

Names	Area of Basin (Sq. miles)	Greatest depth (feet)	(Sq. miles)
Pacific	.. 63,986,000	off Miando	.. 35,410
Atlantic	.. 31,530,000	Porto Rico trench	.. 27,692
Indian	.. 28,350,000	Sunda trench	.. 22,968
Arctic	.. 5,541,600	North Polar	.. 16,634
Malay	.. 3,137,000	Kei trench	.. 21,342
Central American	.. 1,770,000	Caribbean	.. 20,568
Mediterranean	.. 1,145,000	Pola Deep	.. 12,276
Behring	.. 878,000	Buldir Trough	.. 13,422
Okhotsk	.. 582,000	Kurile Trough	.. 10,554
East China	.. 480,000	About	.. 10,500
Hudson Bay	.. 472,000	About	.. 1,500
Japan	.. 405,000	About	.. 10,200
Andaman	.. 305,000	About	.. 11,000
North Sea	.. 221,000	Skaggerak	.. 1,998
Red Sea	.. 178,000	20°N	.. 7,254
Baltic	.. 158,000	About	.. 1,200

LARGEST ISLANDS

		Ocean	Sq. miles.
Greenland	.. ..	Arctic	.. 846,740
New Guinea	.. ..	Pacific	.. 330,000
Borneo	.. ..	Pacific	.. 284,630
Baffinland	.. ..	Arctic	.. 236,000
Madagascar	.. ..	Indian	.. 224,721
Sumatra	.. ..	Indian	.. 163,534
Great Britain	.. ..	Atlantic	.. 88,745
Honshu (Japan)	.. ..	Pacific	.. 58,120
Celebes	.. ..	Indian	.. 72,679
Victoria	.. ..	Arctic	.. 60,000
South Island (N.Z.)	.. ..	Pacific	.. 58,120
Java	.. ..	Indian	.. 48,400
North Island (N.Z.)	.. ..	Pacific	.. 44,130
Cuba	.. ..	Atlantic	.. 42,734
Newfoundland	.. ..	Atlantic	.. 41,634
Luson (U. S. A.)	.. ..	Pacific	.. 40,814
Iceland	.. ..	Atlantic	.. 39,709
Ireland	.. ..	Atlantic	.. 32,600
Ceylon	.. ..	Indian	.. 25,400
Vancouver	.. ..	Pacific	.. 20,000

LARGEST DESERTS

	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Gobi (Asia)	.. 300,000	Tibet (Asia)	.. 230,000
Great American	.. 1,050,000	Tarim (Asia)	.. 150,000
Sahara	.. 2,000,000		

GREATEST SEAPORTS

Alexandria	..	Egypt.	Manchester	..	England.
Amsterdam	..	Netherlands.	Marseilles	..	France.
Antwerp	..	Do.	Monte Video	..	Hungary. +
Bombay	..	India.	Montreal	..	Canada.
Bristol	..	England.	Newcastle	..	England.
Buenos Aires	..	Argentina.	New Orleans	..	U. S. A.
Calcutta	..	India.	New York	..	Do.
Cardiff	..	England.	Philadelphia	..	Do.
Colombo	..	Ceylon.	Rangoon	..	Burma.
Genoa	..	Italy.	Rio de Janeiro	..	Brazil.
Glasgow	..	Scotland.	Rotterdam	..	Netherlands.
Hamburg	..	Germany.	San Francisco	..	U. S. A.
Hong Kong	..	China..	Shanghai	..	China.
Hull	..	England.	Singapore	..	F. M. S.
Kobe	..	Scotland.	Southampton	..	England.
Leith	..	Japan.	Sydney, N. S. W.	..	Australia.
Liverpool	..	England.	Wellington N. Z.	..	New Zealand.
London	..	Do.	Yokohama	..	Japan.

GREAT CANALS

Canal	Length in miles.	Canal	Length in miles.
Stalin's Baltic White Sea Canal (Rus.)	.. 141	Moscow-Volga (Rus.)	.. 79
Suez (Eng.)	.. 100	Rhone-Marseilles (Fr.)	50.3
Kiel (Ger.)	.. 61	St. Lawrence (Can.)	.. 46
Panama	.. 50.5	Gota (Sweden)	.. 115
Erie (N. Y.)	.. 340	Manchester (England)	35.5
		Welland (Can.)	.. 27
		Elbe and Trave	.. 41

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Agra	.. 27.10 N	78. 5 E	Chittagong	22.21 N	92.53 E
Ahmedabad	23. 2 N	72.38 E	Cochin	.. 9.58 N	76.17 E
Ajmer	.. 26.27 N	74.42 E	Cuttack	.. 20.28 N	85.54 E
Aligarh	.. 27.54 N	78. 6 W	Dacca	.. 23.43 N	90.26 E
Allahabad	25.28 N	81.54 E	Darjeeling	27. 3 N	88.18 E
Amritsar	.. 31.37 N	74.48 E	Delhi	.. 28.38 N	77.12 E
Bangalore	12.58 N	77.38 E	Gauhati	.. 26.11 N	91.47 E
Bankipore	25.40 N	85.12 E	Gaya	.. 24.49 N	85. 1 E
Barisal	.. 22.43 N	90.24 E	Hyderabad	17.20 N	78.30 E
Baroda	.. 22. 0 N	73.30 E	Jaipur	.. 26.55 N	75.52 E
Benares	.. 25.20 N	83. 0 E	Jammu	.. 32.44 N	74.54 E
Bhopal	.. 23.16 N	77.36 E	Jubbulpore	23.10 N	79.59 E

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Bombay ..	18-55 N	72-54 E	Karachi ..	24-51 N	67-4 E
Calcutta ..	22-34 N	80-24 E	Khyoer Pass	34-6 N	71-5 E
Cawnpur ..	24-28 N	80-24 E	Kohat ..	33-36 N	71-29 E
Cherrapunji	25-17 N	91-47 E	Lahore ..	31-27 N	74-26 E
Lucknow ..	26-55 N	80-59 E	Quetta ..	30-12 N	67-0 E
Madras ..	13-4 N	18-17 E	Ranchi ..	23-23 N	85-23 E
Madura ..	9-58 N	78-10 E	Rawalpindi	33-37 N	73-6 E
Meerut ..	29-1 N	77-45 E	Shillong ..	25-34 N	91-56 E
Nagpur ..	21-9 N	79-9 E	Simla ..	31-6 N	77-13 E
Patiala ..	30-20 N	76-25 E	Srinagar ..	34-6 N	74-51 E
Patna ..	25-36 N	85-13 E	Surat ..	21-12 N	72-52 E
Poona ..	19-0 N	72-55 E	Travancore	9-0 N	77-0 E
Puri ..	19-48 N	85-52 E	Udaipur ..	27-42 N	75-33 E

GEOGRAPHICAL SURNAMES

Bahrein (Persian Gulf)— <i>The Isle of Pearls.</i>	Korea— <i>Land of morning calm.</i>
Tristan De Cunna— <i>World's loneliest island</i> (Mid-Atlantic).	Switzerland— <i>Playground of Europe.</i>
Pamir Plateau— <i>Roof of the World.</i>	Rome— <i>City of Seven Hills.</i>
Rome— <i>Eternal City.</i>	Africa— <i>Dark continent.</i>
Egypt— <i>Gift of the Nile.</i>	Japan— <i>Land of rising Sun.</i>
Norway— <i>Land of the midnight Sun.</i>	Ireland— <i>Emerald Isle.</i>
	✓ Canada— <i>Land of Maple.</i>
	The Punjab— <i>Land of five rivers.</i>
	Nilgiri Hills— <i>Blue Mountains.</i>

CHANGED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Old	New
Pekin ..	Peiping.
Christiana (Norway) ..	Oslo.
Constantinople ..	Istanbul.
Queenstown (Ireland) ..	Cobh.
Mesopotamia ..	State of Irak.
Russia ..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.).
Petrograd ..	Leningrad.
Nijni Novgorod ..	Gorky.
Manchuria ..	Manchukuo.
Persia ..	Iran.
Tripoli ..	Libya.
Formosa ..	Chosen.
Irish Free State ..	State of Eire.
Siam ..	Thailand.

FAMOUS GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

		B.C.
Phoenicians circumnavigate Africa	600	
Alexander the Great in the Punjab	327	
Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador reaches Patna, India ..	300	
Julius Cæsar in England	55	
		A.D.
Marco Polo at the Court of Kublai Khan, China ..	1270	
Ibn Batuta, the Arab trader reaches E. Africa ..	1329	
Bertholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator doubles the Cape of Good Hope	1488	
Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator reaches India by Cape route	1497	
John Cabot, Italian navigator lands on coast of North America	1497	
Columbus sights Central America	1502	
Balboa, Spanish explorer, discovers Pacific Ocean ..	1513	
Expedition of Magellan circumnavigates the Globe ..	1521—22	
Frobisher, English navigator in Arctic North America ..	1576	
Hartog, Dutch navigator, on the Australian coast ..	1616	
Cook, English navigator, first to cross Antarctic circle ..	1773	
Mungo Park in West Africa	1795	
Livingstone, Scottish Missionary discovers Zambesi river ..	1851—56	
Livingstone at Victoria Falls	1855	
Stanley, American explorer traces the course of the Congo ..	1876—77	
Hedin, Swedish explorer explores Central Asia ..	1890—1908	
Peary, discovers the North Pole	1909	
Amundsen, the Norwegian, discovers South Pole ..	1911	

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD BREAKERS

<i>Highest mountain</i> ..	Everest, 29,002 ft. high.
<i>Longest River</i> ..	Mississippi-Missouri, 4060 miles long.
<i>Largest river basin</i> ..	Basin of Amazon, 2,702,800 sq. miles.
<i>Largest Lake</i> ..	Superior, 31,200 sq. miles.
<i>Largest island</i> ..	Greenland, 838,000 sq. miles.
<i>Densest population</i> ..	Java (817 to the sq. mile); England (750 to the sq. mile).
<i>Largest city</i> ..	London, 8,204,000.
<i>Hottest regions</i> ..	North-west Sahara, coasts of Red Sea and Persian Gulf and Thar Desert of North-West India: where temperature frequently reaches 130°F.
<i>Coldest region</i> ..	Verkhoyanek in North-East Siberia where temperatures of 85° below zero have been recorded.
<i>Largest Continent</i> ..	Asia.
<i>Largest Peninsula</i> ..	India.

<i>Highest Country</i>	..	Tibet.
<i>Biggest Ocean</i>	..	Pacific Ocean.
<i>Most Northernly Town</i>	Hemmerfest in Norway	275 miles north of Arctic circle.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS

<i>Name and location.</i>	<i>Height ft.</i>	<i>Name and location.</i>	<i>Height ft.</i>
Bridal Veil, (America)	.. 620	Rjukan (Norway)	.. 780
Fairy (Do.)	.. 700	Ribbon, (California)	.. 1,612
Gavarnie, (France)	.. 1,385	Skjaeggalsfos, (Norway)	530
Grassoppa Falls (Mysore)	950	Staubbach, (Switzerland)	980
Grand Labrador	.. 320	Stirling, (New Zealand)	500
Kaieteur, (Br. Guiana)	.. 820	Takkakaw, (British Col.)	1,200
Kalanbo, (E. Africa)	.. 750	Tugela, (Natal)	.. 1,800
King Edward VIII (Br. Guiana)	.. 840	Yosemite (upper), Cal.	.. 1,36
Kukenaam, (Br. Guiana)	200	Yosemite (middle), Cal.	626
Southerland, (N. Zealand)	1,904	Yosemite (lower), Cal.	.. 400
Multnomah, (Oregon)	.. 850	Vettis, (Norway)	.. 850
Niagara, (New York-Ont.)	167	Victoria, (Africa)	.. 400
		Voringfos, (Norway)	.. 535

GREATEST HEIGHTS AND GREATEST DEPTHS

Highest point reached by passenger Baloon	72,395 ft.
Highest point reached by Aeroplane	.. 53,937 ft.
Mount Everest	.. 29,002 ft.
Average height of land	.. About 625 ft.
Great Submarine Depth	.. 383 ft. below sea level.
Greatest Diver Depth	.. 815 ft. below sea level.
Greatest Bathysphere Depth	.. More than ½ mile.
Deepest mine	.. More than 9,000 ft.
Deepest oil well	.. About 13,000 ft.
Deepest Ocean sounding	.. 35,410 ft.

TIME DIFFERENCES

Twelve o'clock noon, Standard Time in India, as compared with the clock in the following places.

	H.M.		H.M.
Adelaide	.. 4 0 p.m.	Moscow	.. 9 30 p.m.
Amsterdam	.. 6 50 a.m.	New Orleans	.. 12 30 "
Athens	.. 8 30 "	New York	.. 1 30 p.m.
Auckland, N. Z.	.. 6 0 p.m.	Oslo	.. 7 30 "
Berlin	.. 7 30 a.m.	Ottawa	.. 1 30 "
Brindisi	.. 7 30 "	Panama	.. 1 30 "
Brisbane	.. 4 30 p.m.	Paris	.. 6 30 "
Brussels	.. 6 30 a.m.	Peiping	.. 2 30 "

	H.M.		H.M.
Bucharest	.. 8 30 "	Perth (W. A.)	.. 2 30 "
Budapest	.. 7 30 "	Prague	.. 7 30 a.m.
Buenos Ayres	.. 2 30 "	Quebec	.. 1 30 "
Cairo	.. 8 30 "	Rangoon	.. 1 0 p.m.
Calcutta	.. 12 23 p.m.	Rio de Janeiro	.. 3 30 a.m.
Cape Town	.. 8 30 a.m.	Rome	.. 7 30 "
Chicago	.. 12 30 "	San Francisco	.. 10 30 p.m.
Copenhagen	.. 7 30 "	St. Helena	.. 6 7 a.m.
Dublin	.. 6 30 "	St. John's (N. F.)	2 59 "
Gibraltar	.. 6 30 "	St. Louis, Miss	.. 12 30 "
Hobart	.. 4 30 p.m.	Singapore	.. 1 30 p.m.
Hong Kong	.. 2 30 "	Sofia	.. 8 30 a.m.
Istanbul	.. 8 30 "	Stockholm	.. 7 30 "
Jerusalem	.. 8 30 "	Suez	.. 8 30 "
Leningrad	.. 9 30 a.m.	Sydney	.. 4 30 "
Lisbon	.. 6 30 "	Tokyo	.. 3 30 "
London	.. 6 30 "	Toronto	.. 1 30 a.m.
Madeira	.. 5 30 "	Vancouver*	.. 10 30 p.m.
Madrid	.. 6 30 "	Vienna	.. 7 30 a.m.
Malta	.. 7 30 "	Washington, D. C.	1 30 "
Montreal	.. 1 30 a.m.	Wellington, N. Z.	.. 6 0 p.m.
Mauritius	.. 10 30 "	Winnipeg	.. 12 30 a.m.
Melbourne	.. 4 30 p.m.	Yokohama	.. 3 30 p.m.

*Previous day.

On the North American continent, five different standard times are in use, *vis.*, Atlantic time 4 hours slow on Greenwich; Eastern, 5 hours slow; Central 6 hours slow; Mountain, 7 hours slow; and Pacific 8 hours slow. In Europe the time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European; the time 1 hour fast, Mid-European. In Australia standard time ranges from 8 hours to 10 hours fast on Greenwich; in Brazil, from 3 hours to 5 hours slow. In Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, standard time is 2 hours fast on Greenwich; and in Aden and British Somaliland it is 2 hours 59 min. 54 second fast on Greenwich.

STANDARD TIME COMPARED WITH GREENWICH TIME

Ind. Standard time.				Greenwich time. (London)	
6	a.m.	..	..	..	12-30 a.m.
7	"	..	..	..	1-30 "
8	"	..	..	..	2-30 "
9	"	..	..	..	3-30 "
10	"	..	..	..	4-30 "
11	"	..	..	..	5-30 "

*Ind. Standard time.**Greenwich time.
(London)*

12 noon	..	..	..	6-30	..
12-30 p.m.	..	..	..	7-00	..
1 "	..	..	..	7-30	..
2 "	..	..	..	8-30	..
3 "	..	..	..	9-30	..
4 "	..	..	..	10-30	..
5 "	..	..	..	11-30	..
5-30 "	..	..	..	noon	..
6 "	..	..	..	12-30	p.m.
7 "	..	..	..	1-30	..
8 "	..	..	..	2-30	..
9-30 "	..	..	..	4	..
10 "	..	..	..	4-30	..
11-30 "	..	..	..	6	..
12-30 a.m.	..	..	..	7	..
1-30 "	..	..	..	8	..

Following countries have adopted *Greenwich time*:—Algeria, Belgium, Canaries, Dahomey, Faroe Isles, France, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Ivory Coast, Luxemburg, Morocco, Portugal, St. Helena, Sao Thome, Spain, Tangier.

SUMMER TIME

Following countries have adopted summer time, the months quoted being approximate period during which summer time is effective:—

Great Britain & N.	..	1 hour fast (Apl.-Oct.)
Ireland	..	1 hour fast (Apl.-Oct.)
Irish Free State	..	1 hour fast, (Apl.-Oct.)
France	..	1 hour fast, (May-Oct.)
Holland	..	1 hour fast, (May-Oct.)
Portugal	..	1 hour fast (date annually fixed).
U. S. S. R.	..	Clocks of the Union permanently advanced 1 hour on standard time.
New Zealand	..	1 hour fast (Sept.-April)
Argentina	..	1 hour fast (Nov.-March).
Brazil	..	1 hour fast (Oct.-March).
Belgium	..	1 hour fast (date annually fixed).
Canada	..	1 hour fast (Apl.-Sept.)
U. S. A.	..	1 hour fast (Apl.-Sept.)

18889

GENERAL INFORMATION

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

Christians—

Roman Catholic	..	..	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholic	..	..	144,000,000
Protestants	..	..	206,900,000
Coptic Christians	..	..	10,000,000
Jews	..	..	16,140,000
Muslims	..	..	209,020,000
Buddhists	..	..	150,180,000
Hindus	..	..	230,150,000
Confucians, Taoists	..	..	350,600,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists, etc.	135,650,000
Unclassified	50,870,000

Total	1,860,010,000
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LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS

Sonepur (B. N. W. R., India)	2,415 feet.
Kharagpur (B. N. R., India)	2,350 "
Bulawayo (Rhodesia)	..	..	2,302 "
New Lucknow Station (E. I. R., India)	..	..	2,250 "
Manchester Victoria Exchange (L. M. S.)	..	..	2,194 "
Bezwada (M. S. M., India)	..	..	2,100 "
Jhansi (G. I. P., India)	..	..	2,025 "
Kotri (N. W. R., India)	..	..	1,896 "
Mandalay (Burma Railways)	..	..	1,788 "
Bournemouth (England)	..	..	1,748 "

WORLD-FAMOUS TELESCOPES & OBSERVATORIES

Telescopes are of two types: The refractors, in which the light is transmitted through and brought to a focus by a lens or combination of lenses; and the reflectors, in which the light is reflected from and brought to a focus by a concave mirror or combination of mirrors. The image formed at the focus of the lens or mirror is real and may be magnified by an eye piece or photographed. The following list, compiled by the United States naval observatory gives the largest and best known of both types.

Observatory.	Location.	Refractors	
		Size of lens in inches.	Focal lgth. in ft.
Yerkes ..	Williams Bay, Wis.	40.0	63.5
Lick ..	Mount Hamilton, Cal.	36.0	57.8
Meudon ..	Meudon, France	32.5	53.0
Astrophysical ..	Potsdam, Germany	31.5	39.4
Imperial ..	Pulkova, Poland	30.0	46.3
Nice ..	Nice, France	29.9	52.6
Allegheny ..	Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.9	46.3
Royal ..	Greenwich, England	28.8	46.3
Lamont-Hussey ..	Bloemfontein, Africa	27.0	40.0
Vienna ..	Vienna, Austria	26.8	34.4

			Refls diam.	
			of mirror in inches.	
Cal. Institute of Tech.	Pasadena ..	..	*200.0	
Mount Wilson ..	Pasadena ..	..	101.0	
University of Michigan	Bass Lake, Mich.	..	*85.0	
McDonald ..	Mount Lock, Texas	..	*80.0	
David Dunlap ..	Toronto, Canada	..	74.0	
Birr Castle ..	Pasonstown, Ireland	..	72.0	
Dominion Astrophysical	Victoria, B. C.	..	72.0	
Perkins ..	Delaware, O.	..	69.0	
Harvard ..	Cambridge, Mass	..	61.0	
National ..	Cordoba, Argentina	..	60.0	
Harvard ..	Mazelsport, Africa	..	60.0	
Berlin-Bagelsberg ..	Germany	..	48.5	
Lowell ..	Flagstaff, Ariz	..	42.0	
United States Naval ..	Washington, D. C.	..	*40.0	
*Under construction.				

FAMOUS DAMS

Name of dam.	Cost.	Masonry		Water	Period of construction
		Lakhs. Million	Million	Storage Capacity.	
		cubic ft.	cubic ft.	Million	Years.
Lloyd Dam (India) ..	172	1.3	21.5	24,198	6
Mettur Dam (South India) ..	478	3.6	54.6	98,500	6
Assuan (Egypt) ..	367	2.7	18.8	37,600	4
New Croton (America) ..	212	1.6	23.1	5,120	14
Sennar (Africa) ..	347	6.4	14.8	22,560	7
Krishnarajasagara (Mysore—India) ..	250	1.9	29.9	43,935	16
Nizamsagar (Hyderabad—India) ..	366	2.7	30.1	25,556	—

INDIAN BRIDGES

	ft.		ft.
Sone Bridge (1900) ..	10,052	Hardinge Bridge (<i>girder</i>) ..	5,380
Godavari Bridge ..	9,096	Mahanadi Bridge ..	6,912
Willington Bridge ..		Jubilee Bridge ..	1,213
Gorai Bridge ..	1,744	Meghna Bridge ..	
Howrah Bridge ..	1,530		

FAMOUS BRIDGES

Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)	The great Arch itself spans 1650 ft. <i>Biggest Single-span arch bridge in the world</i>	3,770 ft.
Bulawayo Bridge (Rhodesia, S. Africa) ..		1,080 "
Storstrom Bridge (opened 1937), Denmark—over 2 miles. (<i>Longest in Europe, Railway and highway Bridge</i>)		
Tay Bridge (England) ..		10,286 "
	(<i>Biggest in the world, both suspension and cantilever</i>)	
George Washington (U.S.A.) ..		8,243 "
Golden Gate (U. S. A.) ..		8,940 "

World's Largest Railway Bridge

Lower Zambezi Bridge (East Africa) ..	12,064 "
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LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

	Miles.	Yds.
Simplon (Switzerland-Italy) ..	12	560
Tana (Japan) ..	12½	
St. Gothard (Switzerland-Italy) ..	9	550
Lotschberg (Switzerland) ..	9	130
Mont Cenis (France-Italy) ..	8	870
Cascade (U. S. A.) ..	7	1,410
Moffat (U. S. A.) ..	6	200
Arlburg (Austria) ..	6	650
Ricken (Switzerland) ..	5	578
Tauren (Austria) ..	5	546
Ronco (Italy) ..	5	277
Tardan (Italy) ..	5	56
Transandine (Chile-Argentina) ..	5	
Connaught (Canada) ..	5	
Otira (New Zealand) ..	5	

HIGHEST RAILWAY BRIDGES

	Feet height.		Feet height.
Fades Viaduct (France) 434		Pecos, South Pacific	
Victoria Falls (South Africa) .. 420		(U. S. A.) ..	320
Garabutmidi Ry. (France) 400		Goktiak (Burma) ..	320
Viaur, Midi (France) 377		Crooked River (U. S. A.) ..	320
Faux-Man-tie (China) 335		Lethbridge (Canada) ..	314
Assopos (Greece) .. 330		Kinzua, Erie (U. S. A.)	314

LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD

The Gen. Sherman tree in the giant forest, Sequoia National park, California, is acclaimed to be the largest and oldest living thing in the world. It is estimated that its age is between 4,000 and 5,000 years.

Height above mean base	..	..	273.4 feet.
Base circumference	..	..	101.6 "
Greatest base diameter	..	..	36.5 "
Mean base diameter	..	..	32.7 "
Diameter eight feet above ground	..	..	27.4 "
Diameter 100 feet above ground	..	..	18.7 "
Height of largest branch	..	..	130.0 "
Diameter of largest branch	..	..	6.8 "

LARGE STATUES

Statue of Liberty	..	..	151 ft.
Christ, the Redeemer	..	..	130 "
St. Francis	..	..	180 "
Mary & the child	..	..	174 "

GREAT OCEAN LINERS

	<i>Gross Tonnage</i>	<i>Length ft.</i>	<i>Breadth ft.</i>	<i>Built</i>
Queen Elizabeth§	.. 85,000	1,031	118	1939
Normandie¶ ..	.. 83,423	962	117	1933
Queen Mary\$	.. 81,235	975	118	1936
Majestic§ ..	.. 56,621	915	100	1921
Berengaria§ ..	.. 52,101	883	98	..
Bremen‡ ..	.. 51,731	898	101	1929
Rex** ..	.. 51,062	879	97	1932
Europa‡ ..	.. 49,746	890	102	1928
Conte di Savoia**	.. 48,502	814	96	1932
Olympic§ ..	.. 46,439	852	92	1911
Aquitania§ ..	.. 45,647	868	97	1914
Ile de France¶	.. 43,450	763	92	1926
L'Atlantique ..	.. 42,512	723	90	1931
Paris¶ ..	.. 34,569	735	85	1921
New Amsterdam (Holl.)	.. 36,287	713	88	1937
Homeric§ ..	.. 34,351	749	83	1922
Columbus‡ ..	.. 32,581	749	83	1926
Roma** ..	.. 30,816	705	82	1928
Augustus** ..	.. 30,418	710	82	1927

*American.

§British.

**Italian.

‡German.

¶French.

MERCHANT FLEET OF THE WORLD

Year.		No. of ships.	Gross tonnage.
1925	..	32,916	64,641,418
1926	..	32,615	64,784,376
1927	..	32,175	65,192,910
1928	..	32,408	66,954,659
1929	..	32,482	68,074,312
1930	..	32,713	69,607,644
1931	..	32,344	65,641,035
1932	..	32,247	69,734,310
1933	..	31,700	67,920,185
1934	..	30,997	65,576,612
1935	..	30,979	64,885,972
1936	..	30,923	65,063,643
1937	..	29,524	25,271,440
1938	..	29,409	66,870,151
1939	..	29,763	68,509,432

FAMOUS DIRIGIBLES

	Length.	Gas capacity Cubic ft.	Engines	H.P.	Max-Speed. (M.P.H.)
Los Angeles	.. 658.3	2,470,000	5	2,000	73.1
Graf Zeppelin	.. 776	3,700,000	5	2,750	80
R101	.. 800	5,500,000	5	2,925	77
Akron	.. 785	6,500,000	8	4,480	83.8
Hindenburg	.. 972	7,000,000	4	4,000	83

LARGEST BELLS

	Approximate weight in tons.		Approximate weight in tons.
Great Bell at Moscow (World's largest)	.. 200	Notre Dame, Paris	18
Great Bell at Mingoan, Burma	.. 125	St. Paul's London	.. 17
Another Moscow Bell	.. 125	Seus, France	.. 13
Great Bell at Peking	.. 53	Erfut Cathedral, Prussian Saxony	.. 13
Bell at Cologne Cathedral	26	Montreal (R. C. Cathedral)	13
St. Issac's Cathedral Leningrad	.. 22	York	.. 12
Novgorod, Russia	.. 31	Big Ben, Westminster	.. 11
Quimutz, Austria	.. 18	Gorlitze, Silesia	.. 10
Vienna	.. 18	Brugs	.. 10
		"Great Tomb", Oxford	.. 7

HIGH BUILDINGS AND TOWERS

	<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
Soviet Palace (Moscow)	1,300	Chanin Tower (U.S.A.)	680
Empire State building		Lincoln Building (U. S.	
(U. S. A.)	1,250	A.)	638
Chrysler Building (U. S.		Ulm Cathedral	
A.)	1,048	(Germany)	529
Eiffel Tower (France)	984	Cologne Cathedral (Ger-	
Bank of the Manhattan		many	512
(U. S. A.)	927	Rouen Cathedral	
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	880	(France)	485
Woolworth Building (U.		Pyramid of Cheops	
S. A.)	792	(Egypt)	481
R. C. A. Rockefeller		Strassburg Cathedral	
Centre	850	(Germany)	468
Farmer's Trust N. Y.	767	St. Peter's (Rome)	448
Terminal Tower (U. S.		St. Stephen's Cathedral	
A.)	708	(Vienna)	441
Metropolitan Building			
(U. S. A.)	700		

WORLD'S FAMOUS ARCHITECTURE

Neolithic: The ruins of Stonehenge, in England.

Egypt: The Great Pyramid of Gizeh.

Greek: The temple of Poseidon at Paestum, Italy; the ruins of the Parthenon, on the Acropolis at Athens.

Roman: The Pantheon, at Rome.

Byzantine: The mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople.

Moorish: The Alhambra, in Spain.

Romanesque: The Tower, Baptistry and Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.

Gothic: The Cathedral of Beauvais, France and the ruins of the Cathedral of Rheims.

Hindu: The Kailash Temple at Ellora.

Moslem: The Tajmahal, Agra.

Baroque: St. Peter's Cathedral, in Rome.

Modern American: The New Telephone Building in New York.

BIGGEST, LARGEST, GREATEST, LONGEST

Highest Mountain	..	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.).
Largest Library	..	National Library (U.S.S.R.).
Greatest Desert	..	Sahara (Africa).
Tallest Building	..	Soviet Palace (Russia) 1300 ft.
Largest Palace	..	Vatican (Rome).
Biggest Ship	..	Queen Elizabeth (85,000 tons).
Biggest City	..	London (8,747,143 people).

Biggest, Largest, Greatest, Longest

Tallest Statue ..	..	Statue of Liberty (New York) 151 ft. high.
Tallest Church ..	..	Ulm Cathedral (Germany) 532 ft. high.
Largest Church ..	..	Church of St. Peters (Rome).
Largest Diamond ..	..	The Cullinan.
Rainiest Place ..	..	Cherrapunji (Assam).
Biggest & Deepest Ocean ..	..	Pacific Ocean.
Longest Corridor ..	..	Rameswaram Temple Corridor S. India. About 4,000 ft. long.
Longest Railway Platform ..	..	Sonepur Station (Bihar).
Largest Pearl ..	..	Beresford-Hope Pearl, weighing 1800 grams.
Longest Railway run ..	..	Riga to Vladivostock (6,000 miles).
Largest Telescope ..	..	At Pasadena, California, Diameter of reflector is 200 inches.
Biggest Museum ..	..	British Museum (London).
Longest River ..	..	Mississippi-Mussoorie.
Largest River (in volume)	..	Amazon.
Largest Railway Station ..	..	Grand Central Terminal (New York) with 47 platforms.
Largest Dome ..	..	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur) 144 ft. in actual diameter.
Largest Building ..	..	The great Pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt.
Largest Dry Dock ..	..	Dry dock at Southampton (England). The huge structure is 1,200 feet long, 135 feet wide at the entrance.
Largest Royal Palace ..	..	The Palace at Madrid.
Largest Single Country ..	..	Brazil with an area of 3,285,319 square miles.
Largest Lake ..	..	Lake Superior.
Largest Fresh Water Lake	..	Caspian Sea, 760 miles long.
Largest Volcano ..	..	Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 13,760 ft.) crater 12,400 ft. in diameter.
Largest and most populous continent ..	..	Asia.
Longest Wall ..	..	The Great Wall of China over 1000 miles long and was built in 214 B.C.
Longest Canal ..	..	Stalin's White Sea-Baltic Canal.
Longest Tunnel ..	..	Simplon (Switzerland) 12 miles 458 yds. long.
Highest Dam ..	..	Boulder Dam (U. S. A.) 726 ft. above bed-rock.
Largest Battleship ..	..	H. M. S. Hood (42,000 tons).
Largest Peninsula ..	..	India.
Largest Island ..	..	Greenland (827,300 sq. miles).
Densest Population ..	..	Java (over 800 per sq. mile).

Biggest, Largest, Greatest, Longest—Concl'd.

Largest Bell	..	Bell of Moscow, cast in 1733, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. diameter and weighs 200 tons.
Largest Planetary Body	..	Jupiter.
Largest Dam	..	Lloyd Dam (Suldkur).
Biggest Railway	..	Trans-Siberian Railway.
Biggest Park	..	Yellowstone National Park (U. S. A.) 3350 sq. mile.
Largest Single State	..	U. S. S. R. (Russia).
Largest Archway	..	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia).
Largest Army	..	Red Army of Russia.
Largest Balloon	..	Explorer II (America).
Largest Bridge	..	San Francisco-Oakland Bridge.

FAMOUS EARTHQUAKES

	Date.	Loss of life.		Date.	Loss of life.
Pompeii	.. 79		Kansu, China	1920	100,000
Lisbon	.. 1531		Japan (Tokio & Yokohama)	1923	200,000
Do.	.. 1755	40,000	Napier, N. Z.	1931	
Neopolitan	.. 1857	10,000	Bihar	.. 1934	
Krakatoa	.. 1883	35,000	Formosa	.. 1935	
Martinique	.. 1902	35,000	Quetta	.. 1935	
San Francisco	1906		Anatolia		
Messina	.. 1908	96,000	(Turkey)	.. 1939	30,000
Central Italy	1915	29,978	Rounania	.. 1940	

THE POLAR RECORD

Arctic

Year.	Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1854	.. E. K. Kane (U. S. A.)	.. 78	45
1871	.. Capt. Hall (U. S. A.)	.. 82	11
1875	.. Capt. Nares (G. B.)	.. 83	20
1879	.. Lieut. De Long	.. 77	15
1882	.. Lieut. Greely (U. S. A.)	.. 83	24
1892	.. Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.)	.. 83	29
1895	.. Fridtjof Nansen (Norway)	.. 86	14
1900	.. Duke d'Abruzzi (Italy)	.. 86	34
1902	.. Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.)	.. 84	17
1904	.. Ziegler Polar Expedition (U. S. A.)	82	4
1906	.. Commander Peary (U. S. A.)	.. 87	6
1909	.. Commander Peary (U. S. A.)	.. 90 (Pole)	
1925	.. Amundsen (Norway)	.. 87	44
1926	.. Commander Byrd* (U. S. A.)	.. 90 (Pole)	
1926	.. Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile † (Norway, U. S. A. and Italy)	.. 90 (Pole)	

The Polar Record—(Concl'd.)

Year.	Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1928 ..	Gen. U. Nobile† (Italy)	.. 90	(Pole)
1937 ..	Pavel Golorin* (<i>Soviet Russia</i>)	.. 90	(Pole)
1937 ..	Prof. Otto J. Schmidt and four others* (<i>Soviet Russia</i>)	.. 90	(Pole)

* By airplane. † By airship.

Antarctic

			Latitude.
1774 ..	Capt. Cook (G. B.)	.. 71	10
1823 ..	Capt. Weddell (G. B.)	.. 74	15
1842 ..	Capt. Ross (G. B.)	.. 78	10
1900 ..	Borghgrevink (G. B.)	.. 78	50
1902 ..	Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.)	.. 82	17
1909 ..	Lieut. Shackleton (G. B.)	.. 88	23
1911 ..	Ronald Amundsen (Norway)	.. 90	(Pole)
1912 ..	Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.)	.. 90	(Pole)
1929 ..	Admiral Richard Byrd* (U. S. A.)	.. 90	(Pole)
1933-34 ..	Admiral Byrd (U. S. A.)	.. 90	(Pole)
1935 ..	L. Ellsworth* (U. S. A.)	.. 76-79	58

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES & FIRST ISSUES

Fulton	(America)	.. First Practical Steamer (1807).
Colt	(do.)	.. Revolver (1837).
Morse	(do.)	.. Electric Telegraph (1835).
Bell	(do.)	.. Telephone (1876).
Edison	(do.)	.. Phonograph (1876).
Edison	(do.)	.. Incandescent Lamp (1878).
Edison	(do.)	.. Motion Picture Machine (1893).
Wright Bros.	(do.)	.. Aeroplane (1903).
Goodyear	(do.)	.. Vulcanised Rubber (1839).
W. Hunt	(do.)	.. Safety Pin (1849).
Westinghouse	(do.)	.. Air Brake (1869).
Hyatt	(do.)	.. Celluloid (1870).
Wilson	(do.)	.. Calcium Carbide (1888).
Curtiss	(do.)	.. Hydro-aeroplane (1911).
Watt	(England)	.. Steam Engine (1765).
Thimonnier	(France)	.. Sewing Machine (1830).
Daguerre & Niepce	(France)	.. Photography (1837).
Nobel	(Sweden)	.. Dynamite (1867).
Marconi	(Italy)	.. Wireless (1895).
Roentgen	(Germany)	.. X-ray Machine (1895).
Eastman	(America)	.. Photo Film (1883).
Gutenberg	(Germany)	.. Cut Metal Type (1450).
Chinese inventor		.. Printing (593).
Madame Currie	(France)	.. Radium (1903).

Inventions. Discoveries. etc.—Concl'd.

I. L. Baird (England)	..	Television (1926).
Diesel (Germany)	..	Diesel Motor (1893).
Stephenson (England)	..	Railway Engine (1829).
Thomson (America)	..	Electric Welding (1869).
Torricelli (Italy)	..	Barometer (1643).
Hargreaves (England)	..	Spinning Jenny (1736).
Bunsen (Germany)	..	Gas Stove Burners (1855).
Sumens (England)	..	Electric Furnace (1861).
J. J. Thomson (England)	..	Electron (1897).
Einstein (Germany)	..	Theory of Relativity (1905).
J. E. & J. M. Montgolfier (France)	..	Balloon (1783).
Schultz (U. S. A.)	..	Chrome Tanning (1884).
Huygens (Netherlands)	..	Pendulum Clock (1656).
Wm. Murdock (England)	..	Gas Lighting System (1792).
Senefelder (Bohemia)	..	Lithography (1798).
Emile Berliner (U. S. A.)	..	Microphone (1877).
Dunlop (Ireland)	..	Pneumatic Tyre (1888).
Dr. G. Marconi (Italy)	..	Radio Telegraph (1895).
Brearley (England)	..	Stainless Steel (1914).
Macmillan (Scotland)	..	Bicycle (1840).
Vielle (France)	..	Smokeless Powder (1886).
Lumiere (France)	..	Motion Picture Projector (1895).
Korn (Germany)	..	Photo sent by Wire (1902).
B. Pascal (France)	..	Adding Machine (1642).
Cierva	..	Autogyro (1925).
Mergenthaler (America)	..	Linotype (1885).
Davy (England)	..	Miner's Safety Lamp (1815).
Fahrenheit (France)	..	Mercury Thermometer (1721).
Galileo (Italy)	..	Telescope (1593).
Bessemer (England)	..	Steel (1858).
Sauria (France)	..	Phosphorus Match (1831).
Waterman (America)	..	Fountain Pen (1864).
Radio Corporation of America	..	Pictures by Wireless (1924).
Sholes	..	Typewriter (1873).
Count Zeppelin (Germany)	..	Zeppelin (1908).
Curtiss (France)	..	Hydroplane (1911).
Faraday (England)	..	Dynamo (1831).
Daimler-Benz (Germany)	..	Automobile, Gasoline (1884).
Brush	..	Arc Light (1879).
Gillette (America)	..	Safety Razor (1904).
Swinton (England)	..	Tank (Military) (1914).
Gatling (1861) & Lewis (1912)	..	Machine Gun.
Swan (England)	..	Rayon (1883).
Otis (U. S. A.)	..	Elevator (1852).
Laennec (France)	..	Stethoscope (1819).
Perkin (England)	..	Aniline Dyes (1856).

MEDICAL DISCOVERIES

Antiseptic Surgery introduced by Dr. Lister, 1867.
Bacteria discovered by Van Leenwenhock 1680.
Cholera bacillus discovered by Koch, 1884.
Diphtheria antitoxin discovered by Behring, 1889.
Diphtheria germs discovered by Klebs, 1883.
Hydrophobia antitoxin treatment introduced by Pasteur, 1885.
Insulin—specific for relief of diabetes is proved by Banting, 1922.
Malaria Parasites discovered by Laveran, 1880.
Plague bacillus discovered by Kitasato and Yersin, 1894.
Sleeping Sickness due to tsetse fly proved by Bruce, 1903.
Tetanus germs discovered by Nicolaier, 1884.
Typhoid bacillus discovered by Eberth, 1880.
Tubercle bacillus discovered by Robert Koch, 1882.
Vaccination—first inoculation by Dr. Jenner, 1796.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of Ancient World

1. The Great Pyramid of Cheops, built in 3,700 B.C. at the tomb of the king.
2. Mausoleum of Mausolus, ruler of Halicarnassus, died about 370 B.C.
3. Hanging Gardens of Babylon were laid out on top of the wall of Babylon, a wall 335 ft. high 85 ft. thick.
4. Statute of Jupiter at Olympia was by the great sculptor Phidius erected about 450 B.C. and it was 40 ft. high.
5. Temple of Diana at Ephesus, destroyed by Goths in A.D. 326.
6. Colossus of Rhodes, a 120 ft. statue of Helios, the Sun God, stood at one side of the harbour. It fell in an earthquake in 224 B.C.
7. Lighthouse at Alexandria was built on the Isle of Pharos by Ptolemy Soter, King of Egypt about 300 B.C. It stood 400 ft. high.

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Wonders of the Medieval World

1. Colosseum at Rome, one of the largest amphi-theatres in the world began with the Emperor Vespasian and finished by Emperor Domitian in 82 A.D.
2. Catacombs of Rome, were the Sepulchres of early Christians.
3. Great Wall of China, built in the 3rd century total length 2,500 miles.
4. Stonehenge of England.
5. Leaning Tower of Pisa.
6. Porcelain Tower of Nanking.
7. Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople was built as Christian Cathedral by Roman Emperor Justinian 531-538 A.D. Sultan of Turkey Mahomed II turned the Cathedral into Mosque in 1453.

Seven Wonders of Modern World

1. Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.
2. Automobile and Locomotive.
3. Aeroplane.
4. Discovery of Radium.
5. Assoun Dam (Egypt).
6. Spectrum Analysis.
7. Discovery of X'ray and Ultra-violet Rays.

Another list of Modern Wonders

1. Empire State Building (New York).
2. Panama Canal.
3. London's Underground.
4. Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco).
5. Assoun Dam (Egypt).
6. Washington Memorial.
7. Lloyd Barrage on the Indus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOBEL PRIZES

Five annual prizes amounting to about £8500 or Rs. 1,15,000 each are awarded to persons who, in different fields of activity, have made the greatest contributions to the progress and welfare of the world. The prizes are made available by a Fund of about £17,50,000 or about Rs. 24,00,000 bequeathed for the purpose by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish philanthropist and the inventor of dynamite. The Prizes are awarded for distinguished work in (1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Medicine or Physiology, (4) Literature, (5) the cause of International peace.

The first award was made on December, 10, 1901. Five women have won Nobel Prizes. One of these Madame Curie is the only person who has been distinguished by more than one Nobel award. In 1903 she shared in the prize for physics and in 1911, she received the full prize for Chemistry. Thus the highest honours of 20th century science have been bestowed upon a woman.

The Literature Prize was awarded in 1913 to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Another notable Indian to receive Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 is Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, Kt.

The Physics and Chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; those for Medicine or Physiology, by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; those for Literature by Swedish Academy of Literature; those for peace by a Committee of Five persons elected by Norwegian Parliament.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES

Physics

- 1901—W. C. Roentgen, Germany.
- 1902—Divided equally between H. A. Lorentz, Denmark and P. Zeeman, Denmark.
- 1903—Half to A. H. Becquerel, member Institute Francis, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics, Univ. of Paris and his wife, Marie Curie.
- 1904—Lord Rayleigh, Royal Ins. of Great Britain, London.

- 1905—Philippe Lenard, Germany.
- 1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics, Univ. of Cambridge.
- 1907—A. A. Michelson, professor of physics, Univ. of Chicago.
- 1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman, France.
- 1909—G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Strassburg.
- 1910—J. D. van der Wals, Univ. of Amsterdam, Holland.

Winners of the Nobel Prizes—(contd.)

- 1911—Prof. W. Wien, Germany.
 1912—Gustaf Dalen, Sweden.
 1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Denmark.
 1914—Prof. M. von Laue, Germany.
 1915—Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge.
 1916—*Not awarded.*
 1917—Prof. C. G. Barkla, England.
 1918—Prof. Max Planck, Germany.
 1919—Prof. J. Starke, Germany.
 1920—Prof. C. E. Guilleaume, France.
 1921—Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany.
 1922—Prof. N. Bohr, Denmark.
 1923—Prof. R. A. Millikan, America.
 1924—K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden.
 1925—Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany.
 1926—Prof. Jean B. Perrin, France.
 1927—Prof. Arthur Compton, America and Prof. C. T. Rees-Wilson, Cambridge, England.
 1928—Prof. Owen W. Richardson, England.
 1929—Duc. L. V. de Broglie, France.
 1930—Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, Calcutta, India.
 1931—*No award.*
 1932—Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany.
 1933—Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, England and Prof. Erwin Schrodinger, Austria.
 1934—*No award.*
 1935—J. Chadwick, England.
- 1936—Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany and C. D. Anderson, America.
 1937—C. J. Davisson, America and George P. Thomson, England.
 1938—Enrico Fermi, Italy.
 1939—E. O. Lawrence, U. S. A.
- Physiology & Medicine**
- 1901—E. Adolf von Behring, Germany.
 1902—Sir Ronald Ross, England.
 1903—N. R. Finsen, Denmark.
 1904—I. P. Pavlov, Russia.
 1905—R. Koch, Germany.
 1906—Profs. Ramon Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy.
 1907—C. L. A. Laveran, France.
 1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Paris.
 1909—Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland.
 1910—Dr. A. Kosel, Germany.
 1911—A. Gullstrand, Sweden.
 1912—Dr. A. Carrel, Rockefeller Ins., America.
 1913—C. Richet, France.
 1914—Dr. R. Barany, Vienna, Austria.
 1915-18—*No award.*
 1919—Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium.
 1920—Prof. A. Krogh, Copenhagen.
 1921—*No award.*
 1922—Prof. A. Hill, England and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany.
 1923—Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada.
 1924—W. Einthoven, Dutch.
 1925—*No award.*
 1926—Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark.
 1927—Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria.

Winners of the Nobel Prizes—(Contd.)

- 1928—Charles Nicolle, France.
 1929—Divided between Dr. G. Hopkins, England and Dr. C. Eijkmann, Holland.
 1930—Dr. Karl Landsteiner, America.
 1931—Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany.
 1932—Sir Charles Sherrington, England and Prof. E. D. Adrian, England.
 1933—Prof. T. H. Morgan, America.
 1934—Divided among Drs. G. Minot, W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple, America.
 1935—Dr. H. Speimann, Germany.
 1936—Sir Henry Dale, England and Prof. Otto Loewe, Austria.
 1937—Prof. Albert von Szent-gyongyi, Hungary.
 1938—Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium.
 1939—Prof. Gerhard Domagk, Germany.
- Chemistry**
- 1901—J. H. Hoff, Univ. of Berlin.
 1902—Emil Fisher, Univ. of Berlin.
 1903—S. Arrhenius, Univ. of Stockholm.
 1904—Sir W. Ramsay, Univ. College, London.
 1905—A. von Baeyer, Munich.
 1906—Prof. H. Moissan, Sorbonne, Paris.
 1907—Eduard Buchner, Berlin.
 1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Univ. of Manchester, England.
 1909—Prof. W. Ostwald, of Leipzig.
 1910—Otto Wallach, Germany.
 1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, Univ. of Paris.
- 1912—Prof. Grignard, France and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France.
 1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland.
 1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard.
 1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany.
 1916-17—*No award*.
 1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, Univ. of Berlin.
 1919—*No award*.
 1920—Walter Nernst, Berlin.
 1921—Prof. Frederick Soddy, England.
 1922—F. W. Aston, England.
 1923—Fritz Pregl, Austria.
 1924—*No award*.
 1925—Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany.
 1926—Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden.
 1927—Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany.
 1928—Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany.
 1929—Divided between Dr. A. Harden, England and Prof. Hans von Euler-Cheplin, Sweden.
 1930—Prof. Hans Fischer, Germany.
 1931—Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany.
 1932—I. Langmuir, America.
 1933—*No award*.
 1934—Dr. H. C. Urey, America.
 1935—Prof. and Mrs. F. Joliot, France.
 1936—Prof. Debye, Dutch.
 1937—W. N. Haworth, England and Paul Karrer, Switzerland.
 1938—Prof. R. Khun, Germany.
 1939—Prof. Butenandt, Berlin. and Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland.

Winners of the Nobel Prizes—(Contd.)

Literature

- 1901—R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France.
 1902—T. Mommsen, Germany.
 1903—B. Bjornson, Norway.
 1904—Half to F. Mistral, France and half to Jose Echegaray, Spain.
 1905—H. Sienkiewicz, Poland.
 1906—Prof. G. Carducci, Italy.
 1907—Rudyard Kipling, England.
 1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Germany.
 1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
 1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
 1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
 1912—G. Hauptmann, Germany.
 1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bengal, India.
 1914—*No award.*
 1915—Romain Rolland, France.
 1916—V. Heidenstam, Sweden.
 1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark.
 1918—*No award.*
 1919—C. Spitteler, Switzerland.
 1920—Knut Hamsun, Norway.
 1921—Anatole France, France.
 1922—J. Benavente, Spain.
 1923—William B. Yeats, Ireland.
 1924—Wladislaw S. Reymont, Poland.
 1925—George Bernard Shaw, England.
 1926—Grazia de Ledda, Italy.
 1927—Henri Bergson, France.
 1928—Mme. S. Undset, Norway.
 1929—T. Mann, Germany.
 1930—Sinclair Lewis, America.
 1931—Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden.
 1932—J. Galsworthy, England.
 1933—Ivan Bunin, Russia.
 1934—Lugi Pirandello, Italy.

1935—*No award.*

1936—Eugene O'Neil, Ame.

1937—R. M. du Gard (France).

1938—Pearl Buck, America.

1939—Eemil Sillanpaa, Finland.

Peace

- 1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant, Switzerland and Frederick Passay, France.
 1902—Divided equally between Elie Duncommum, Switzerland and Alfred Gobat, Switzerland.
 1903—W. R. Cremer, M.P., England.
 1904—The Institute of International Law, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent.
 1905—Baroness B. von Suttner, (Aus.) for her literary work written in the interest of the World's peace movement.
 1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.
 1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy and Louis Renault, France.
 1908—K. P. Arnoldsen, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark.
 1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France and M. Beer-naert, Holland.
 1910—International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland.
 1911—Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
 1912—Elihu Root, America.
 1913—H. la Fontaine, Belgium.
 1914-16—*No award.*
 1917—International, Red Cross, Geneva.
 1918—*No award.*

Winners of the Nobel Prizes—(Concl'd.)

- 1919—Woodrow Wilson, United States.
 1920—Leon Bourgeois, France.
 1921—H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway.
 1922—Fridtjof Nansen, Norway.
 1923-24—*No awards.*
 1925—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain.
 1926—Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stresemann, Germany.
 1927—F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany.
 1928—*No award.*
 1929—F. B. Kellogg, America.
 1930—Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden.
 1931—Divided equally between Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, both of the United States.
 1932—*No award.*
 1933—Norman Angell, Eng.
 1934—Arthur Henderson, Eng.
 1935—Carl von Ossietosky (Germany).
 1936—C. S. Lamas, Argentine.
 1937—Viscount Cecil (England).
 1938—Nansen International office for Refugees, Geneva.

LEAP YEARS

1804	1808	1812	1816	1820
1824	1828	1832	1836	1840
1844	1848	1852	1856	1860
1864	1868	1872	1876	1880
1884	1888	1892	1896	not 1900
1904	1908	1912	1916	1920
1924	1928	1932	1936	1940
1944	1948	1952	1956	1960
1964	1968	1972	1976	1980
1984	1988	1992	1996	2000

The rule is (a) any year which is divisible exactly by four is a leap year; if it is not exactly divisible by four it is not a leap year; but (b) in case of centuries the hundreds must divide exactly.

FIRST-AID FOR STAINS

Nature of Stain	Material Stained	Remedy
Food	Cork Table Mats	Methylated Spirits
"	Washable Materials	Methylated, Soap & Water
General	Delicate Fabrics	Eucalyptus Oil
"	Enamel Baths, etc.	Paraffin & Whitening
"	Leather	Spirits of Wine
Grass	Flannels, etc.	Paraffin
Grease Spots	Fabrics	French Chalk
Grease	Cooking Stoves	Turpentine
Grime, etc.	Silver Ware	Hot Soda Water
"	Porcelain	Paraffin
Grime, etc.	Alabaster	Paraffin
"	Bronzes	Camphorated Oil

First-Aid for Stains—(Concl'd.)

Gritae, etc.	Glassware	Turpentine
"	Piano Keys	Methylated
Heat Marks	Woodwork	Liquid Metal Polish
Ink	Tables, Desks, etc.	Lemon and Salt
Iron Mould	Linen, etc.	Salt of Lemon (soak after in Soda and Water)
Iodine	Linen, etc.	Eucal. Oil & Warm Water
Liquid Stains	Mahogany	Linseed Oil and Cigarette Ash
Machine Oil	Light Materials	French Chalk
Mildew	Linen, etc.	Soft Soap, Starch, Lemon
Milk	Serge	Glycerine & Warm Water
Mud	Light Fabrics	Paste of French Chalk
Oil & Grease	Clothing, etc.	Benzine & Blotting Paper
Sea Water	Boots or Shoes	Washing Soda and Milk
Soot	Carpets and Rugs	Sprinkle with Salt; brush
Scorch	Silk, etc.	Peroxide
Tar	Flannels	Eucalyptus Oil
Tarnish	Chromium	Paraffin
Tea	Delicate Fabrics	Glycerine
Travel	Suitcase	Vinegar & Linseed Oil
Weather	Windows	Vinegar & Water
" etc.	Mica	Vinegar & Warm Water
Wine	Linen	Boiling Milk
Wine & Spirit	Tables, etc.	Linseed & Methylated
Yellow	Knife Handles	Whitening & Methylated

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 I	11 XI	30 XXX	500 D
2 II	12 XII	40 XL	600 DC
3 III	13 XIII	50 L	700 DCC
4 IV	14 XIV	60 LX	800 DCCC
5 V	15 XV	70 LXX	900 CM
6 VI	16 XVI	80 LXXX	1,000 M
7 VII	17 XVII	90 XC	2,000 MM
8 VIII	18 XVIII	100 C	5,000 V
9 IX	19 XIX	200 CC	10,000 X
10 X	20 XX	400 CD	

FAMOUS DIAMONDS

	Carats.		Carats.
Cullinan	3,106½	Regent or Pitt ..	136¾
Jubilee	245	Tiffany	969
Orloff	194¾	Star of the S. Africa	530 1/5
Victoria (now Nizam)	457½	Kohinoor	106 1/16
Florentine	133 1/16	Great Mogul	287½

NATIONAL EMBLEMS

China	..	Narcissus.	Switzerland	Edelweiss.
England	..	Rose.	Japan	.. Chrysanthemum.
France	..	Fleur-de-lis.	Scotland	.. Thistle.
Germany	..	Cornflower.	Spain	.. Pomegranate.
Greece	..	Violet.	U. S. A.	.. Golden rod.
India	..	Lotus.	Persia	.. Rose.
Ireland	..	Shamrock.	Wales	.. Leek or Daffodils.
Italy	..	White Lily.	Prussia	.. Linden.
Mexico	..	Cactus.	Canada	.. Sugar Maple.

HIGHEST SALARIES OF SCREEN STARS 1939

			\$
Claudette Colbert	..	..	426,944
Bing Crosby	..	..	410,000
Irene Dunne	..	..	405,222
Charles Boyer	..	..	375,227
Wallace Beery	..	..	355,000
Cary Grant	..	..	340,625
Shirley Temple	..	..	307,014
Joan Crawford	..	..	305,384
Norma Shearer	..	..	300,000
Clark Gable	..	..	272,000
Greta Garbo	..	..	270,000

MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES AWARDS

The Academy of Moving Picture Arts and Sciences makes an annual award to the outstanding actor, actress, film, director and scenario writer of the production year, the period between Aug. 1 and July 31 of the following year. The awards to date are:

Writer, Ben Hecht (original) Underworld and Benjamin Glazer (adaptation). Seventh Heaven. Special awards—Warner Bros. for Jazz Singer and Charles Chaplin for The Circus.

1928-29

Warner Baxter, In Old Arizona.
Mary Pickford, Coquette.
Film, Broadway Melody.
Director, Frank Lloyd in The Divine Lady.
Writer, Hans Kraly, The Patriot.

1929-30

Emil Jannings, Way of all Flesh and The Last Command.
Janet Gaynor, Seventh Heaven, Street Angel, Sunrise.
Film, Wings.
Director, Frank Borzage in Seventh Heaven and Lewis Milestone in Two Arabian Knights.

George Arliss, Disraeli and The Green Goddess.

Motion Picture Arts etc.—(Contd.)

Norma Shearer, Divorcee and
Their Own Desires.

Film, All Quiet on the Western
Front.

Director, Lewis Millstone in
All Quiet on the Western Front.

Writer, Frances Marion, The
Big House.

1930-31

Lionel Barrymore, A Free Soul.

Marie Dressler, Min and Bill.

Film, Cimarron.

Director, Norman Taurog in
Skippy.

Writer, John Monk Saunders
(original) Dawn Patrol and
Howard Estabrook (adaptation)
Cimarron.

1931-32

Fredric March, Dr. Jekyll and
Mr. Hyde.

Helen Hayes, The Sin of
Madelon Claudet.

Film, Grand Hotel.

Director, Frank Borzage in
Bad Girl.

Writer, Frances Marion (ori-
ginal), The Champ and Edwin
Burke (adaptation) Bad Girl.

Special award—Walt Disney
for the creation of Mickey Mouse.

1932-33

Charles Laughton, The Private
Life of Henry VIII.

Katharine Hepburn, Morning
Glory.

Film, Cavalcade.

Director, Frank Lloyd in Caval-
cade.

Writer, Robert Lord (original),
One Way Passage and Sarah Y.
Mason and Victor Heerman
(adaptation), Little Women.

1933-34

Clark Gable, It Happened One
Night.

Claudette Colbert, It Happened
One Night.

Film, It Happened One Night.

Director, Frank Capra in It
Happened One Night.

Writer, Robert Riskin, It Hap-
pened One Night.

1934-35

Victor McLaglen, The In-
former.

Bette Davis, Dangerous.

Film, Mutiny on the Bounty.

Director, John Ford in Mutiny
on the Bounty.

Writer, Ben Hect and Charles
MacArthur, The Scoundrel.

1935-36

Paul Muni, The Life of Louis
Pasteur.

Luise Rainer, The Great
Ziegfeld.

Film, The Life of Louis
Pasteur.

Director, Frank Capra in Mr.
Deeds Goes to Town.

Writer, Sheridan Gibney and
Pierre Collings, The Life of
Louis Pasteur.

1936-37

Spencer Tracy, Captains Cou-
rageous.

Luise Rainer, The Good Earth.

Film, The Life of Emile Zola.

Director, Leo McCarey in The
Awful Truth.

Writer, William A. Wellman
and Robert Carson, A Star Is
Born.

Motion Picture Arts etc.—(Concl'd.)

1937-38

Cant Take It With You.
 Writer, Dore Schary and Elaine
 Griffin, Boys Town.
 Spencer Tracy, Boys Town.
 Bette Davis, Jezebel.
 Special award, Walt Disney for
 his production of Snow White
 and the Seven Dwarfs as a sig-
 nificant innovation.
 Film, You Can't Take It With
 You.
 Director, Frank Capra in You

BIG LIBRARIES

National Library, (Kiel. U. S. S. R.)	..	7,097,000	items.
Public Lenin Library (Moscow)	..	6,600,000	"
National Public Library (Leningrad)	..	6,499,000	"
Library of Congress, (Washington)	..	4,992,000	"
Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris)	..	4,500,000	"
British Museum (London)	..	4,450,000	"
Public Library, (New York)	..	3,817,000	"
Harvard University (U. S. A.)	..	3,803,000	"
Prussian State Library (Berlin)	..	2,698,000	"
Royal National Central Library (Florence)	..	2,313,000	"

BIRTHSTONES

January	..	..	Garnet.
February	..	..	Amethyst.
March	..	..	Aquamarine or Bloodstone.
April	..	..	Diamond or Rockcrystal.
May	..	..	Emerald or Chrysoprase.
June	..	..	Pearl or Moonstone.
July	..	..	Ruby or Carnelian.
August	..	..	Peridot or Sardonyx.
September	..	..	Lapis Lazuli or Sapphire.
October	..	..	Opal.
November	..	..	Topaz.
December	..	..	Turquoise.

LONGIVITY OF ANIMALS

The span of life of various animals is given below according to the best information available. The lower figure indicates the usual age and the higher one the maximum. Reports of great age of animals are frequently without reliable basis.

		<i>Years.</i>			<i>Years.</i>
Beaver	10-15	Cat	..
Bear	50	Carp	..
Camel	35	Canary	..
					10-25
					15-30
					15-20

Dog ..	10-15	Parrot ..	20-50
Dove ..	15-30	Pearl-Mussel ..	60-70
Eagle ..	30	Pike ..	15-30
Earthworm ..	10	Rabbit ..	8
Elephant ..	40-80	Rat ..	3-4
Fox ..	10-12	Reindeer ..	8-15
Goat ..	12-15	Sheep ..	10-15
Goose ..	25-50	Snake ..	10
Guinea pig ..	5-7	Swan ..	20-50
Hare ..	7-12	Toad ..	5-10
Horse ..	15-35	Tiger ..	15-20
Lion ..	50	Tortoise ..	150+
Mouse ..	2-3	Wolf ..	10-15
Orang-Outang ..	40	Woodpecker ..	10-15
Owl ..	6-8		

AVERAGE LENGTH OF LIFE

	Male (Years)	Female (Years)
America (1937) ..	60.75	65.08
England (1937) ..	60.18	64.40
France (1928-33) ..	54.30	59.02
Germany (1932-34) ..	59.86	62.81
Italy (1930-32) ..	53.76	56.00
Netherlands (1931-35) ..	65.1	66.4
Norway (1921-31) ..	60.98	63.84
Russia (1926-27) ..	41.93	48.79
Switzerland (1929-32) ..	59.25	63.05
China (1929-31) ..	34.85	34.63
India (1931) ..	26.91	26.56
Japan (1926-30) ..	44.82	46.54
Austria (1932-34) ..	63.48	67.14
S. Africa (White) (1936) ..	60.01	64.00

WORLD'S INFANT MORTALITY

	Deaths per 1,000 of live births (1936-38)		Deaths per 1,000 of live births (1936-38)
U. S. A. ..	54	Spain ..	111
England ..	56	India ..	163
France ..	66	Japan ..	110
Germany ..	63	Australia ..	39
Italy ..	103	Egypt ..	163
Netherland ..	38	Czecho-Slovakia ..	123
Norway ..	42	Greece ..	116

LONGIVITY OF TREES

	<i>Years.</i>		<i>Years.</i>
Larch tree	.. 800	American Redwood tree	4,000
Fir tree	.. 1,200	Baobab tree	.. 4,000

WORLD'S WIRELESS LISTENERS 1939

Germany	..	..	9,087,454
Great Britain	..	..	8,479,500
France	..	..	4,163,692
Sweden	..	..	1,041,737
Belgium	..	..	1,008,169
Poland	..	..	861,256
Italy	..	..	795,000
U. S. A.	..	..	24,500,000

WORLD'S RAILWAYS

Country.	Avrg. miles opened.	Country.	Avrg. miles opened.
Argentina (1933)	.. 24,850	Italy (1934)	.. 10,519
Australia (1934)	.. 27,130	Japan (1934)	.. 14,243
Canada (1934)	.. 42,307	Poland (1933)	.. 11,169
France (1934)	.. 27,360	Russia (1934)	.. 52,089
Germany (1935)	.. 33,704	Sweden (1934)	.. 10,454
Great Britain (1935)	.. 20,170	South Africa (1935)	.. 13,855
India (1935)	.. 39,335	U. S. A. (1936)	.. 240,104

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST

Rate P.C.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
10	10 yrs.	7 yrs. 100 days.
9	11 yrs. 40 days.	8 yrs. 16 days.
8	12½ yrs.	9 yrs. 2 days.
7	14 yrs. 104 days.	10 yrs. 89 days.
6	16 yrs. 8 months.	11 yrs. 227 days.
5	20 yrs.	15 yrs. 75 days.
4½	22 yrs. 81 days	15 yrs. 273 days.
4	25 yrs.	17 yrs. 246 days.
3½	28 yrs. 208 days.	20 yrs. 54 days.
3	33 yrs. 4 months.	23 yrs. 164 days.
2½	40 yrs.	28 yrs. 26 days.
2	50 yrs.	35 yrs. 1 day.

EFFECTS OF HEAT ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Degrees of
Fahrenheit.

2,786	..	Cast iron melts.
1,996	..	Copper melts.
1,947	..	Gold melts.
773	..	Zinc melts.
644	..	Mercury boils.
617	..	Pure lead melts.
442	..	Tin melts.
315	..	Oil Turpentine boils.
212	..	Water begins to boil.
211	..	Alloy of 5 bismuth, 3 tin, 2 lead melts.
201	..	Alloy of 8 bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin melts.
180 (about)		Starch forms a gelatinous compound with water.
176	..	Rectified spirit boils.
173	..	Alcohol boils.
151	..	Beeswax melts.
145	..	White of an egg begins to coagulate.
122	..	Mutton suet melts.
115	..	Pure tallow melts.
112	..	Spermaceti and stearin of lard melts.
98	..	Temperature of the blood.
95	..	Ether boils, carbolic acid crystals become oily liquid.
32	..	Water freezes.
5	..	Cold produced by snow—2 parts, salt—1 part.
37·9	..	Mercury freezes.

		Deg.			
Antimony	melts at	951	Silver	melts at	1250
Brass	"	1900	Steel	"	2500
Copper	"	2548	Tin	"	421
Glass	"	2377	Zinc	"	740
Gold	"	2590	Ice	"	32
Cast Iron	"	3479	Mercury	"	662
Lead	"	594	Fresh water	"	212
Platinum	"	3080	Sea water	"	213·2

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES

(As compared with weight of water of the same volume)

Alcohol	..	..	0·79	Iron, wrought	..	..	7·79
Aluminium	..	..	2·67	Ivory	..	..	1·83
Beer	..	..	1·02	Lead	..	..	11·35
Blood	..	..	1·06	Marble	..	..	2·70
Brandy	..	..	0·84	Mercury	..	..	13·60

Specific Gravities—(Concl'd.)

Brass	..	..	8.00	Milk	..	..	1.03
Chalk	..	..	1.08	Petroleum	..	..	0.88
Clay	..	..	1.09	Platinum	..	..	21.45
Copper	..	..	8.94	Silver	..	..	10.51
Cork	..	..	0.24	Sodium	..	..	0.97
Earth	..	..	1.60	Steel	..	..	7.75
Glass	..	..	2.89	Tin	..	..	7.29
Glycerine	..	..	1.26	Turpentine	..	..	0.87
Gold	..	..	19.32	Urine	..	..	1.01
Gun powder	..	..	0.93	Water	..	..	1.00
Honey	..	..	1.45	Wood, Cedar	..	..	0.61
Ice	..	..	0.92	Wood, Ebony	..	..	1.33
Iridium	..	..	22.38	Wood, Mehogany	..	..	1.06
Iron, cast	..	..	7.20	Zinc	..	..	7.19

PRINTING TYPES

The unit of measurement of the point system is the 'point' which is 1/12 of an em (pica). Six ems=1 inch, so 72 point=1 inch.

The old system of type measurement has now been replaced by the modern point system and all sizes of types now in common use are of an even number of points in body size.

The following table will give the size of some of the types from 6 to 24 points.

<i>Old Name</i>	<i>Pt. body</i>	<i>Old Name</i>	<i>pt. body</i>
Excelsior ..	.. 3 point.	Great Premier ..	.. 18 point.
Brilliant ..	.. 3½ point.	Paragon ..	.. 20 point.
Semi-Brevier ..	.. 4 point.	2-line Sm. Pica ..	.. 22 point.
Diamond ..	.. 4½ point.	2-line Pica ..	.. 24 point.
Pearl ..	.. 5 point.	2-line English ..	.. 28 point.
Agate ..	.. 5½ point.	5-line Nonpareil ..	.. 30 point.
Nonpareil ..	.. 6 point.	3-line Small Pica ..	.. 32 point.
Minion ..	.. 7 point.	2-line Great Premier ..	.. 36 point.
Brevier ..	.. 8 point.	Double Paragon ..	.. 40 point.
Bourgeois ..	.. 9 point.	7-line Nonpareil ..	.. 42 point.
Long Premier ..	.. 10 point.	4-line Sm. Pica ..	.. 44 point.
Small Pica ..	.. 11 point.	4-line Pica ..	.. 48 point.
Pica ..	.. 12 point.	5-line Sm. Pica ..	.. 54 point.
English ..	.. 14 point.	5-line Pica ..	.. 60 point.
2-line Brevier ..	.. 16 point.	6-line Pica ..	.. 72 point.

The standard height of printing type is 11/12 inch. One pound of 12 point type arranged in a line would measure approximately 19 inches in length. From this it would be possible to calculate the approximate weight of type required for a book job if we know the body of the type, the width of each line and the number of lines to page.

PAPER

Calendered—paper that has been passed through a stack of calendering rollers which move at different speeds so that paper is burnished.

Cartridge—a strong, rough, hard-sized paper, originally used for making cartridges, now used for poster and folder work.

Grease-proof—papers are rendered grease-proof by a very prolonged treatment in the beating process, which results in the fibres becoming soft and greasy.

Kraft—is a German name which means strength. A variety of wrapping paper made from sulphate pulp which preserves the length and nature of the fibres.

Newsprint—machine-finished soft sized printing paper made from mechanical and chemical wood-pulps and containing usually about 70 per cent. of mechanical wood-pulp.

M. F. (Mill finish or machine finish)—smooth and matt finished paper which has not been specially glazed by calendering, after manufacture.

S. C. (Super-calendered) sometimes called ivory finished printing or writing paper with a highly glazed surface imparted to it after manufacture by passing through calendering rolls.

Art Paper—Highly glazed paper coated with a white coating for illustration printing.

Imitation Art—Highly glazed paper with the coating material of art paper mixed with paper-pulp during making.

Antique—Bulky rough surface not suitable for half-tone blocks.

Bond—Tough, matt or smooth or type-writing paper.

Manilla—Strong wrapping paper, usually glazed on one side only, for wrapping and envelope-making. This is generally made of some strong vegetable fibre.

M. G.—Paper glazed on one side only.

Mechanical—Paper containing mechanical wood-pulp (pulp which is made from wood by mechanically crushing it to fine shreds).

Laid—Writing or printing paper which held up against light shows horizontal and vertical lines.

Wove—Paper without the above laid marks.

SIZE OF PAPER.

PAPER MEASURE

Crown	=20	×15	ins.
Foolscap	=17	×13½	ins.
Deny	=22½	×18	ins.
Medium	=23	×18	ins.
Royal	=25	×20	ins.
Super Royal	=22	×18	ins.

24 sheets	=1	Quire.
20 quires	=1	Ream.
480 sheets	=1	Ream.
2 reams	=1	Bundle.
5 bundles	=1	Bale.

THERMOMETERS

The *Fahrenheit* thermometer is in general use throughout the British Empire and the United States. *Boiling point* of a Fahrenheit thermometer is 212° , the *freezing point* is 32° .

The *Centigrade* thermometer, in general use in France has 0° for its *freezing point* and 100° for *boiling point*.

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by $9/5$ and add 32.

The German thermometer, the *Reaumur* gives 0° as the freezing point and 80° as the boiling point.

To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade, subtract 32 and multiply by $5/9$.

The normal temperature of human body is 98.4°F or 37°C or 29.5°R .

USEFUL ABBREVIATIONS

A.I.	.. First class.	C.O.D.	.. cash on delivery.
a/c	.. Account.	cwt.	.. hundredweight.
A.D.	.. Anno Domini.	Ditto. do.	.. the same.
A.D.C.	.. Aid-de-camp.	D.P.H.	.. Diploma in
Ad lib	.. At pleasure.		Public health.
A.M.	.. Ante meridian	D.T.M.	.. Diploma in Tropical medicine.
	(before noon).		
A.R.P.	.. Air raid	D.S.O.	.. Distinguished Service Order.
	precautions.		
Anon	.. Anonymous.	d/s.	.. days after sight.
Bart	.. Baronet.	D.L.O.	.. dead letter office.
B.C.	.. Before Christ.	e.g.	.. for example.
B/E	.. Bill of Exchange.	E. & O. E.	.. Errors and omissions excepted.
B/L	.. Bill of Lading.		
cf.	.. Compare.	Esq.	.. Esquire.
Cantab	.. of Cambridge.	Ex. div.	.. dividend
cent	.. hundred.		excepted.
cf.	.. compare.		
C.B.E.	.. Commander of the Br. Empire.	Et. Seq.	.. and the following.
		F.M.S.	.. Federated
			Malaya States.
C.I.D.	.. Criminal Investigation Dept.	F.O.B.	.. free on board.
c.i.f.	.. cost, insurance, freight	F.O.R.	.. free of rail.
		F.R.S.	.. Fellow of the
			Royal Society.
C.M.	.. Centimetre.		
C/o	.. care of.	G.O.C.	.. General Officer.
C.I.E.	.. Companion of Indian Empire.		Commanding.
C.S.I.	.. Companion of the Star of India.	G.C.I.E.	.. Knight Grand
			Commander of
C-in-C	.. Commander-in-Chief.		the Indian
			Empire.

Useful Abbreviations—(Contd.)

G.C.S.I.	..	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.	M.B.E.	..	Member of Br. Empire.
			M.C.C.	..	Marylebone Cricket Club.
G.M.T.	..	Greenwich mean time.	M.L.A.	..	Member of Legislative Assembly.
G.R.I.	..	<i>Georgious Rex Imperator</i> , George, King-Emperor.	M.L.C.	..	Member of Legislative Council.
			m.p.h.	..	miles per hour.
h.p.	..	horse power.	N.B.	..	Note well.
H.M.S.	..	His Majesty's Ship.	N.C.O.	..	Non-commissioned Officer.
			Nem. con.	..	unanimously.
Ibid.	..	in the same place.	Nett.	..	(netto) free from deductions.
I.A.R.O.	..	Ind. Army Reserve of Officers.	N.I.R.A.	..	National Industrial Recovery Admit.
I.M.S.	..	Ind. Medical Service.	O.B.E.	..	Order of the Br. Empire.
i.e.	..	that is.	O.H.M.S.	..	On His Majesty's Service.
Inc.	..	incorporated.			
<i>Infra</i>	..	Below.			
In re	..	in regard to.	O.K.	..	"All correct"
I.O.U.	..	I owe you.	8vo.	..	octavo (folded by eight).
I.L.O.	..	International Labour Office.	P.C.	..	Privy Councillor.
J.P.	..	Justice of the Peace.	p.c.	..	per centum (by hundred).
K.C.	..	King's Counsel.	Per	..	by means of.
K.C.I.E.	..	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.	Per. pro.	..	for and on behalf.
			Pp.	..	Pages.
			Prox.	..	next.
K.C.S.I.	..	Knight Commander of the Star of India.	Pro rata	..	according to rate.
			P.M.	..	Post meridian (after midday).
L.S.D.	..	pounds, shillings, pence.	P.T.O.	..	Please turn over.
lb.	..	pound.	Pro tem.	..	for the time being.
Ltd.	..	Limited liability.	P.S.	..	Postscript.
lb.w.	..	leg before wicket.	Pt.	..	Private (soldier).
M.C.	..	Military Cross.	R.A.	..	Royal Academician.
Mlle	..	Thousand.	R.A.F.	..	Royal Air Force.
Mlle	..	Mademoiselle (miss).	R.A.M.C.	..	Royal Army Medical Corps.
Mme	..	Madame.	R.I.P.	..	May he or she rest in peace
Mss.	..	manuscripts.			

Useful Abbreviations—(Concl'd.)

R.S.V.P.	..	Please reply.	T.U.C.	..	Trade Union
R.N.	..	Royal Navy.			Congress.
S.O.S.	..	Letter of the international signal of distress.	Ult.	..	Last
			U.S.S.R.	..	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
sic.	..	So written.	z.	..	Against.
S.S.	..	Steamship.	V.C.	..	Victoria Cross.
S.J.	..	Society of Jesus.	Via.	..	by way of.
Stet.	..	Let it stand.	Viz.	..	namely.

FOREIGN PHRASES

ab initio	..	from the beginning	gratis	..	free.
ad interim	..	meanwhile	in camera	..	in Judge's chamber, in private.
ad valorem	..	according to value.	inextenso	..	at full length.
bonafide	..	in good faith.	in re	..	in the matter of.
caveat emptor	..	let the purchaser beware!	inter alia	..	among other things.
defacto	..	actually.	ipso facto	..	by the fact itself.
exgration	..	as a favour.	locus standi	..	recognised position.
ex officio	..	officially.	par	..	equal to face value.
exparte	..	from one point of view.	pari passu	..	on the same footing.
extempore	..	offhand.	per diem	..	per day.
facsimile	..	an engraved resemblance of man's handwriting.	per mensem	..	monthly.
			per se	..	by itself.
			prima facie	..	at the first sight.
			pro forma	..	as a matter of form.

PULMOLIN
 Quickest remedy against Cough & Cold

Foreign Phrases—(Concl'd.)

pro rata	..	in proportion.	sub-judice	..	under judicial
Sic	..	thus in the original.			consideration.
Sine die	..	without fixing a date.	ultra vires	..	beyond legal powers.
Sine qua non		an indispensable condition.	vade medium		a pocket companion.
status quo			verbatim	..	word for word.
ante	..	same state as	via media	..	a middle course.
		before.	via.	..	by way of.
stet	..	let it stand.	vice versa	..	the reverse.
			vide	..	see.

RAILWAY RECORDS

<i>World's Longest Non-stop run</i>	..	<i>'Flying Scotsman'</i> —King's cross to Edinburgh, 329¼ miles.
<i>World's largest escalator</i>	..	Leicester Square Under-ground Station: 161 ft. long with rise of 80 ft. 6 in.
<i>World's Largest covered Goods Station</i>	..	Bristol (Temple meads).
<i>World's busiest Railway Junction</i>	..	Clapham (Eng.) Junction—2,500 trains in every 24 hours.
<i>Shortest Private Railway</i>	..	Railway of Pope in Vatican City; only 1/3 of a mile.
<i>Largest Under-Ground Station</i>	..	In Berlin—opened in 1938 with 9 separate entrances and 8 moving stair-cases.
<i>Longest Ry. Tunnel</i>	..	Simplon (Switzerland-Italy)—12m. 560 ft.
<i>Longest Railway Bridge</i>	..	Lower Zambesi (Africa), 12,064 ft.
<i>World's Longest Stretch of Straight Ry.</i>	..	Transcontinental Ry. of Australia which is a dead straight of 328 miles across Nullarbor plain.
<i>World's Fastest runs</i>		State Ry. (Germany) <i>Diesel</i> : 83.1 m.p.h.
		National Ry. (Belgium) <i>Steam</i> : 75.3 m.p.h.
		State Ry. (Italy) <i>Electric</i> : 72.5 m.p.h.
<i>Highest Railways</i>	..	Peruvian Central Railway attains altitudes of 15,860 ft. and 15,665 ft.

RAILWAY RECORDS IN INDIA

<i>Longest Ry. Bridge</i>	..	Sone Bridge (10,052 ft.).
<i>Longest Single Run</i>	..	Frontier Mail (N. W. R.) Bombay to Peshawar via Delhi, Lahore: 1594 miles.
<i>Longest Ry. Platform</i>	..	Sonepur Platform (2,415 ft.).
<i>Most Beautiful Station</i>	..	Victoria Terminus.
<i>Longest Electric Train Run</i>	..	Bombay-Poona.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Bazar Weights.

5 sikis or $\frac{1}{4}$ Rs=1 kancha.	4 powas=1 seer.
4 kanchas=1 chatak.	5 seers=1 possuri.
4 chataks or 20 tolas=1 powa.	40 seers=1 maund.

(A rupee is called a tola)

Official Weights

4 punkos=1 dhan.	5 tolas=1 chatak.
4 dhans=1 rati.	16 chataks=1 seer.
8 ratias=1 masha.	40 seers=1 maund.
12 mashas=1 tola.	

Bazar seer=80 tolas; Factory seer= $72\frac{5}{8}$ tolas; Indian maund =82-2/7 lb.; Bazar maund=82 lbs. 2 oz. 3 drs.
1 cwt.=112 lb.

To convert Indian into Avoirdupois, multiply the weight in seers by 72 and divide by 35, the result will be lb. Avoirdupois. By reversing the operation, Avoirdupois may be converted into seers and maunds. A ton=nearly $27\frac{1}{4}$ mds. To convert bazar into factory weight add one-tenth and deduct one-third of the total from itself, the remainder will be cwt.

Lineal Measure

In Bengal—

1 hath (cubit)=18 inches.
4 haths=1 danda or 2 yds.
8,000 haths=1 cross.

Indian Jewellers Weight

4 dhans=1 rati.
6 ratias=1 anna.
8 ratias=1 masha.
12 mashas
or 16 as.=1 tola or bhari.

Land Measure

In Bengal—

45 sq. ft. or	
5 sq. yds.	=1 chatak.
16 chataks	=1 catta or
	80 sq. yds.
20 cattas	=1 bighas or
	14,400 sq. ft. or
	1,600 sq. yds.
3-1/40 bighas	=1 acre.
1936 bighas	=1 sq. mile.

In U. P.—

1 bigha	=3,927 sq. yds.
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In Bombay—

1 bigha	=6,400 sq. yds.
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In Punjab—

1 bigha	=1,620 sq. yds.
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Cloth Measure

3 jobs	=1 unguli= $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	8 giras	=1 hath=18 in.
3 ungulis	=1 gira = $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2 haths	=1 guz = 1 yd.

Linear Measure

(Used for measuring distance)

12 inches (")	=1 foot.	8 furlongs or	
3 feet	=1 yard.	1,760 yds.	=1 mile.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	=1 rod.	5,280 yds.	
40 rods.		or 3 miles	=1 league.
or 660 ft.	=1 furlong.		

Measures of Length

12 inches	=1 foot.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	=1 pole.
3 feet	=1 yard.	22 yds.	=1 chain, or 4 poles.
6 ft.	=1 fathom.	10 chains	=1 furlong.

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	=1 ounce.	4 qrs. or 112 lbs.	
16 ounces	=1 pound.	=1 hundredweight.	
14 pounds	=1 stone.	20 hund.-weights	
28 pounds	=1 quarter.	=1 ton.	

Apothecaries Weight

	<i>By weight</i>		<i>By capacity</i>
20 grains	=1 scruple.	60 minims	=1 fluid dram.
3 scruples	=1 dram.	8 fluid drams	=1 fluid ounce.
8 drams	=1 ounce.	20 fluid ounces	=1 pint.
12 ounces	=1 pound.	8 pints	=1 gallon.

Kitchen Measure

3 teaspoonfuls or $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce	=1 Tablespoonful.
12 tablespoonfuls or 8 fluid ounces	=1 cupful.
2 cupfuls or 16 fluid ounces	=1 pint.
4 cupfuls	=1 quart.

Land Measure

12 inch=	1 foot		
36 inch=	3 feet =	1 yd.	
198 inch=	$16\frac{1}{2}$ feet =	$5\frac{1}{4}$ yd.	= 1 rod or pole.
792 inch=	66 feet =	22 yd.	= 1 rod = 1 chain.
7,920 inch=	660 feet =	220 yd.	= 40 rods=10 chains
			=1 furlong.
63,360 inch=	5,280 feet =	1,760 yd.	=320 rods=80 chains
			=8 furlongs=1 mile.

Square Measure

144 sq. inches	=1 sq. ft.	40 sq. poles	=1 rood.
9 sq. ft.	=1 sq. yd.	4 roods	=1 acre.
30¼ sq. yds.	=1 sq. pole.	640 acres	=1 mile.

Nautical Mile

American	..	..	..	9,080·27	ft.
British	..	..	..	6,080	"
German	..	..	..	6,076	"
A statute mile, commonly called land mile				5,280	"

Measures of Capacity

4 gills	=1 pint	2 gallons	=1 peck.
2 pints	=1 quart.	8 gallons	=1 bushel.
4 quarts	=1 gallon.	8 bushels	=1 quarter.
1 gallon	=277·274 inches		

Nautical Measures

6 ft.	=1 fathom.	10 cable lengths	=1 nautical mile.
100 fathoms	=1 cable length.	60 nautical miles	=1 degree.

Time Measures

60 seconds	=1 minute.	12 calendar	=1 year.
60 minutes	=1 hour.	months	
24 hours	=1 day.	365½ days	=1 year.
7 days	=1 week.	366 days	=1 leap yr.
31 days	=1 calendar	100 years	=1 century.
	month.		

Indian Time Measure

60 anupals	=1 bipal.	60 dandas or	
60 bipals	=1 pal.	8 prahars	=1 din.
60 pals	=1 danda.	30 dins	=1 mash.
7½ dandas		12 mashes	=1 batsar.
or 3 hrs.	=1 prahar.	12 batsar	=1 yuga.

Meaning of Words

milli=one-thousandth.
centi=one-hundredth.
deci=one-tenth.
deka=ten.
hecta=one hundred.

kilo=one thousand.
metre=for length.
gram=for weight or mass.
litre=for capacity.

POLITICAL INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES

	<i>Area in miles.</i>		<i>Area in miles.</i>
Japan & Colonies ..	265,129	U. S. A. ..	3,750,000
Holland & Colonies ..	800,938	Chinese Republic ..	3,000,000
Italy & Colonies ..	935,400	France & Colonies ..	4,326,000
Belgium & Colonies ..	951,755	Soviet Russia ..	8,176,000
Portugal & Colonies ..	981,005	British Empire ..	14,000,000

EXTENT OF EMPIRES

The French Colonial Empire is twenty-two times larger in area than France. Holland's possessions are sixty times larger than the Netherlands, the Belgian Congo is eighty times larger than Belgium and the British territory throughout the world is 1.40 times larger than Great Britain.

THE SUN NEVER SETS IN THREE EMPIRES

Sun never sets on three Empires, British, French and Dutch. British Empire is very extensive and scattered far and wide over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one, it is rising on another.

French possessions consist mainly of numerous small islands in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and also territories in South America, Africa, and Asia and hence the sun is always above the horizon of some of them.

The Foreign possession of Holland is very extensive. It consists of numerous islands such as, Sumatra, Java, Celebes etc., Dutch Guiana in South America, etc., etc. The sun is always shining in some one of them.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICS

Estonia	Formerly a Province of Russian Empire, proclaimed its independence and became Republic in 1917.
Lithuania	Dissolved its connection with Russia on February 1918 and became Republic.
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)	Established on February, 1918.

European Republics—(Contd.)

Germany	..	..	Emperor William II abdicated and a Republic was declared on November 9, 1918.
Poland	..	..	Poland's independence of Russia was announced and a republican government was formed on November 9, 1918, but overrun and occupied by Germany and Russia in 1939.
Austrian Republic	..	..	was declared on November 12, 1918.
Czechoslovakia	..	..	Republican Czechoslovakia was proclaimed on November 14, 1918.
Latvia	..	..	Another former Russian Province became free state of Latvia on November 18, 1918.
Finland	..	..	Separated herself from Russia on December 16, 1917 and became a republic on July 17, 1919.
Turkey	..	..	Grand National Assembly voted on Nov. 1, 1922, that the office of Sultan no longer existed. On November 29, 1923, First President of New Turkish Republic was elected.
Spain	..	..	Declared a Republic on April 14, 1931.

"KINGS WITHOUT KINGDOMS"

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. William II of Germany. | 10. Sultan Mahomed VI of Turkey. |
| 2. Constantine of Greece. | 11. King Manuel II of Portugal. |
| 3. Ferdinand of Bulgaria. | 12. Prajabardhak of Siam. |
| 4. Hussen of Mecca. | 13. Ex-King Edward VIII, Duke of Windsor. |
| 5. Abbas Helmi of Egypt. | 14. Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. |
| 6. Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan. | 15. King Jog of Albania. |
| 7. Alfonso XIII of Spain. | 16. King Carol of Rumania. |
| 8. Emperor Puyi of China. | |
| 9. King Charles of Hungary. | |

NATIONAL NAMES OF COUNTRIES

Persia	..	Iran.	Spain	..	España.
Austria	..	Oesterreich.	Belgium	..	La Belgique.
Hungary	..	Magyaroszag.	Abyssinia	..	Ethiopia.
Germany	..	Duetschland.	Holland	..	Netherland.
Greece	..	Hellas.	Poland	..	Polaska.
China	..	Chung Kuo.	Switzerland	..	Helvetia.
Egypt	..	Misr.	Irish Free State	..	Eire.
Finland	..	Suomi.	Norway	..	Norge.
Japan	..	Nippon.			

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS

Afghanistan—King Zahir Shah.	Italy—King Victor Emmanuel III.
Belgium—King Leopold III.	Iceland—King Christian XI.
Bhutan—Maharaja J. Wangchuk.	Japan—Mikado Hirohito.
Bulgaria—King Boris III.	Manchukuo—Emperor Kang Teh.
Denmark—King Christian X.	Morocco—Sultan Sidi Mohamed.
Egypt—King Farouk.	Nepal—Maharaja Bir Bikram.
Great Britain—King George VI.	Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina.
Greece—King George II.	Norway—King Haakon VII.
Hejaz—King Abdel Aziz-al-Saud.	Rumania—King Michael.
Iran—Shah Reza Palhevi.	Siam—King Ananda Mahidol.
Iraq—King Feisal II.	Sweden—King Gustaf V.
	Transjordan—Emir Abdulla.
	Yugo-Slavia—King Peter II.

PRIME MINISTERS

Australia—G. R. Menzies.	Norway—J. Nygaardsvold.
Belgium—H. Pierlot.	Rumania—General Antonescu.
Egypt—Hassan Sabry Pasha.	Turkey—M. Saydam.
Sweden—M. Hansson.	South Africa—Genl. Smuts.
Greece—Gen. J. Metxas.	Yugo-Slavia—Dr. Vlatko Macsek.
Canada—W. Mackenzie King.	Persia—Mahmoud Djam.
U. S. S. R.—M. Molotov.	
Denmark—Theodore Stauning.	Nepal—Genl. Jodha Shamsher Jung.
Eire—De Valera.	Great Britain—Winston Churchill.
Japan—Prince Konoye.	Portugal—Dr. A. Salazar.
New Zealand—M. J. Savage.	Hungary—Dr. Bela Imredy.
Netherlands—M. Colijn.	

PRESIDENTS

Argentine Republic—Roberto Ortiz.	Mexico—Gen. Cardenas.
Brazil—G. Dornelles.	Eire—Douglas Hyde.
China—Lin Sen.	Peru—Oscar R. Benavides.
Chile—Pedro Aguirre.	Philippines—M. L. Quezon.
Finland—K. Kallio.	Poland—Gen. Sirorski.
Hungary—N. Horthy.	Portugal—Antonio Carmona.
U. S. S. R.—M. I. Kalinin.	Switzerland—Philipp Etter.
	Turkey—Ismet Inonu.
	United States—F. D. Roosevelt.

DICTATORS

Italy—Benito Mussolini.	Spain—General Franco.
Germany—Herr Hitler.	France—Marshal Pétain.
U. S. S. R.—Stalin.	

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

No.	Name	Politics.	No.	Name	Politics.
1.	George Washington	Fed.	18.	Ulysses Simpson	
2.	John Adams ..	Fed.		Grant	Rep.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Rep.	19.	Rutherford Bir-	
		-Dem.		chard Hayes ..	Rep.
4.	James Madison ..	Rep.	20.	James Abram	
		-Dem.		Garfield ..	Rep.
5.	James Monroe ..	Rep.	21.	Chester Alan	
		-Dem.		Arthur	Rep.
6.	John Quincy Adams	Rep.	22.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.
		-Dem.	23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.
7.	Andrew Jackson ..	Dem.	24.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	25.	William McKinley	Rep.
9.	William Henry	Whig.	26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.
	Harrison		27.	William Howard	
10.	John Tyler ..	Dem.		Taft ..	Rep.
11.	James Knox Polk	Dem.	28.	Warren Gamaliel	
12.	Zachary Taylor ..	Whig.		Harding ..	Dem.
13.	Millard Fillmore ..	Whig.	29.	Woodrow Wilson	Rep.
14.	Franklin Pierce ..	Dem.	30.	Calvin Coolidge	Rep.
15.	James Buchanan ..	Dem.	31.	Franklin Delano	
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.		Roosevelt	Dem.
17.	Andrew Johnson ..	Rep.			

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS

Sir R. Walpole	..	1721	Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Earl of Wilmington	..	1724	Lord John Russell	.. 1846
Henry Pelham	..	1743	Earl of Derby	.. 1852
Duke of Newcastle	..	1754	Earl of Aberdeen	.. 1852
Duke of Devonshire	..	1756	Viscount Palmerston	.. 1855
William Pitt (afterwards			Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
Earl of Chatham) and			Viscount Palmerston (2nd	
Duke of Newcastle	..	1757	time)	.. 1859
Earl of Bute	..	1762	Earl Russell (2nd time)	1865
George Grenville	..	1763	Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866
Marquess of Rockingham		1765	Benjamin Disraeli	.. 1868
Earl of Chatham (2nd			William Ewart Gladstone	1868
time)	..	1766	Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd	
Duke of Grafton	..	1767	time)	.. 1874
Lord North	..	1776	Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880
Marquess of Rockingham			Marquis of Salisbury	.. 1885
(2nd time)	..	1782	Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886
Earl of Sherburne (after			Marquis of Salisbury (2nd	
Marquess of Lansdowne)		1782	time)	.. 1886
Duke of Portland	..	1783	Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892

British Prime Ministers—(Concl'd.)

William Pitt (the younger) ..	1783	Earl of Rosebery ..	1894
Henry Addington ..	1801	Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time) ..	1895
William Pitt (2nd time) ..	1804	Arthur James Balfour ..	1902
Lord Grenville ..	1806	Sir H. Campbell- Bannerman ..	1905
Duke of Portland (2nd time) ..	1807	Herbert Henry Asquith ..	1908
Spencer Perceval ..	1809	David Lloyd George ..	1916
Lord Liverpool ..	1812	Andrew Bonar Law ..	1922
George Canning ..	1827	Stanley Baldwin ..	1923
Lord Goderich ..	1827	J. Ramsay MacDonald ..	1924
Duke of Wellington ..	1828	Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) ..	1929
Earl Grey ..	1830	J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) ..	1929
Viscount Melbourne ..	1834	Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) ..	1935
Sir Robert Peel ..	1834	N. Chamberlain ..	1937
Viscount Melbourne (2nd time) ..	1835	W. Churchill ..	1940

THE POPES OF THE LAST 150 YEARS

Clement XIV ..	1769-1775	Pius IX ..	1846-1878
Pius VI ..	1775-1800	Leo XIII ..	1878-1903
Pius VII ..	1800-1823	Pius X ..	1903-1914
Leo XII ..	1823-1829	Benedict XV ..	1914-1922
Pius VIII ..	1829-1831	Pius XI ..	1922-1939
Gregory XVI ..	1831-1846	Pius XII ..	1939-

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

- 1865—Abraham Lincoln, President U. S. A., April 14.
 1872—Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
 1876—Abdul Sultan of Turkey.
 1881—Czar Alexander of Russia and President Garfield (U. S. A.).
 1894—President Carnot of France.
 1896—Shah Nazr-Ud-Din of Persia, May 1.
 1898—Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10.
 1900—King Humbert of Italy, July 29.
 1901—President McKinley of U. S. A., September 6.
 1903—King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia.
 1905—Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.
 1908—King Carles and Crown Prince of Portugal.
 1909—Prince Ito of Japan.
 1911—Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
 1912—Jose Canalajas, Prime Minister of Spain.
 1913—King George I of Greece.
 1914—Archduke, Francis Ferdinand of Austria, June 28.

Political Assassinations—(Concl'd.)

- 1918—Czar Nicholas and his family, July 16.
 1918—President Paes of Portugal.
 1919—President Kurt Eisner of Bavaria; Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan.
 1921—Dato, Premier of Spain.
 1922—I. Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic, June 1.
 1922—Michael Collins, Irish Free State premier of rebels.
 1923—Ex-President Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico.
 1930—Premier Hamaguchi of Japan shot at Tokio.
 1932—President Doumer of France.
 1932—Takeshi Inukai, Japanese Premier, May 13.
 1933—Emir Feisal, King of Iraq, September 8, 1933. Ion G. Duca, Rumanian Premier, December 24, 1933. King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan.
 1934—Austrian Chancellor Dr. Dollfus; King Alexander I of Yugo-Slavia; M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister; Col. Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior.
 1935—Huey P. Long U. S. Senator, September 10.
 1936—K. Takahasi, Finance Minister, Admiral Saito, Admiral Suzuki, Japan.
 1937—General Baqir Sidqi, Dictator of Iraq, August 12.
 1938—E. Von. Rath of German Embassy, Paris by a Jewish youth.
 1939—Rumanian Premier M. Calinesau shot dead.
 1940—Leon Trotsky, famous Russian communist leader shot dead at Mexico by a Jewish youth.

NAME OF WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS

Japan	.. Diet.	Austria	.. Reichsrath.
U. S. A.	.. Congress.	Irish Free	.. State.
England	.. Parliament.	Yugo-Slavia	.. Dail Eireann.
Turkey	.. Grand National Assembly.	Norway	.. Skuptchina.
Germany	.. Reichstag.	Switzerland	.. Storting.
Poland	.. Sejm.		.. Federal Assembly.
Persia	.. Majilis.	Italy	.. Senate.
France	.. Chamber.	Spain	.. Cortes.
Iceland	.. Althing.	India	.. Federal Assembly.
Netherlands	.. States-General.		
Bulgaria	.. Sobranje.	Denmark	.. Rigsdag.
Russia	.. Duma.	Egypt	.. Barلمان.

RECENT REVOLUTIONS

Bolshevik Revolution	.. 1917	Fascist Revolution	.. 1922
Nazi Revolution	.. 1933	Franco Rising	.. 1936

BIG SALARIES

President, U. S. A.	..	\$75,000.
Prime Minister, Japan	..	8,000 yen, <i>i.e.</i> , Rs. 7,488 per year.
Prime Minister, England	..	£10,000 per year.
Lord Chancellor, England	..	£10,000 per year.
Viceroy of India	..	Rs. 2,50,800 per year.
Fuhrer & Chancellor, Germany	..	37,800 R. M. per year. To which is added 120,000 R. M. per year as entertainment, etc., allowances.

WORLD WAR

(1914-1918)

War Began—August 1, 1914.
 Armistice Signed—November 11, 1918.
 Duration of War—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
 United States Entered—April 6, 1917.
 Paris Peace Conference Began—January 18, 1919.
 German Peace Treaty Signed—June 28, 1919.
 Austrian Peace Treaty Signed—September 10, 1919.
 Bulgarian Peace Treaty Signed—November 27, 1919.
 Hungarian Peace Treaty Signed—June 4, 1920.
 Turkish Peace Treaty Signed—August 9, 1920.
 Nations Involved—27.
 Killed to November 11, 1918—7,450,200.
 Cash cost to April 30, 1919—\$186,000,000,000.

Nations in Actual Conflict

Germany
 Austria-Hungary
 Turkey
 Bulgaria

} *vs.*

United States.
 Great Britain—
 Canada.
 India.
 Australia.
 New Zealand.
 South Africa.
 France.
 Russia.
 Belgium.
 Serbia.
 Montenegro.
 Japan.
 Italy.
 Roumania.
 Portugal.
 Greece.

CASUALTIES OF ALL BELLIGERENTS IN THE WORLD WAR

Source: U. S. War Department

	Total Mobilized Forces	Total Casualties	Per Cent
ALLIES.			
Russia ..	12,000,000	9,150,000	76·3
France ..	8,410,000	6,160,800	73·3
British Empire ..	8,904,467	3,190,235	35·8
Italy ..	5,615,000	2,197,000	39·1
United States ..	4,355,000	350,300	8·0
Japan ..	800,000	1,210	·2
Roumania ..	750,000	535,706	71·4
Serbia ..	707,343	331,106	46·8
Belgium ..	267,000	93,061	34·9
Greece ..	230,000	27,000	11·7
Portugal ..	100,000	33,291	33·3
Montenegro ..	50,000	20,000	40·0
Total ..	42,188,810	22,089,709	52·3
CENTRAL POWERS.			
Germany ..	11,000,000	7,142,558	64·9
Austro-Hungary ..	7,800,000	7,020,000	90·0
Turkey ..	2,850,000	975,000	34·2
Bulgaria ..	1,200,000	266,919	22·2
Total ..	22,850,000	15,404,477	67·4
Grand Total ..	65,038,810	37,494,186	57·6

TREATIES OF PEACE

With Russia—Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March, 3, 1918.
 With Germany—Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.
 With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; September 10, 1919.
 With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
 With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
 With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; August 10, 1920.

COST OF RECENT WARS

	Loss of Life	Direct cost (\$)
Cremean War (1854-1856) ..	785,000	1,700,000,000
American Civil War (1861-1865) ..	656,000	7,000,000,000
Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) ..	280,000	3,210,000,000
Boer War (1899-1902) ..	9,800	1,250,000,000
World War (1914-1918) ..	9,818,000	186,233,637,097

HOW WAR CAME IN 1914-17

1914—

Austria-Hungary declares war on Servia, July 28.

Germany on Russia, Aug. 1.

Germany on France, Aug. 3.

Germany on Belgium, Aug. 4.

Great Britain on Germany, Aug. 4.

France on Austria-Hungary, Aug. 10.

Gt. Britain on Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12.

Japan on Germany, Aug. 23.

France & Russia on Turkey, Nov. 4.

Gt. Britain on Turkey, Nov. 5.

1915—

Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary, May 23.

Italy on Turkey, Aug. 23.

Bulgaria on Servia, Oct. 14.

Great Britain, France, Italy,

Russia on Bulgaria, Oct. 14-18.

1916—

Germany declares war on Portugal, March 9.

Rumania on Austria-Hungary, Aug. 27.

Italy on Germany, Aug. 28.

Greece on Central Powers, Nov. 23.

1917—

U. S. A. declares war on Germany, April 6.

China & Cuba on Germany, Aug. 14.

Brazil on Germany, Aug. 26.

U. S. A. on Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(First Session, 1885)

<i>Place</i>		<i>Presidents</i>
1. Bombay (1885)	..	W. C. Bonnerji.
2. Calcutta (1886)	..	Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Madras (1887)	..	Badraddin Tyabji.
4. Allahabad (1888)	..	G. Yule.
5. Bombay (1889)	..	Sir W. Wedderburn.
6. Calcutta (1890)	..	Sir P. Mehta.
7. Nagpur (1891)	..	P. Ananda Charlu.
8. Allahabad (1892)	..	W. C. Bonnerji.
9. Lahore (1893)	..	Dadabhai Naoroji.
10. Madras (1894)	..	A. Webb.
11. Poona (1895)	..	S. N. Banerji.
12. Calcutta (1896)	..	R. M. Siyani.
13. Amraoti (1897)	..	C. Sankaran Nair.
14. Madras (1898)	..	A. M. Bose.
15. Lucknow (1899)	..	R. C. Dutt.
16. Lahore (1900)	..	N. G. Chandravarkar.
17. Calcutta (1901)	..	D. Wacha.
18. Ahmedabad (1902)	..	S. N. Banerji.
19. Madras (1903)	..	Lal M. Ghose.
20. Bombay (1904)	..	Sir Henry Cotton.
21. Benares (1905)	..	G. K. Gokhale.

Indian National Congress—(Concl'd.)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Presidents</i>
22. Calcutta (1906) ..	.. Dadabhai Naoroji.
23. { Madras (1907)	Rash B. Ghose.
23. { Surat (1907)	
24. Lahore (1909) ..	.. Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
25. Allahabad (1910) ..	.. Sir W. Wedderburn.
26. Calcutta (1911) ..	.. Bishen N. Dar.
27. Patna (1912) ..	.. R. N. Mudholkar.
28. Karachi (1913) ..	.. Nawab Saiyed Mahammad.
29. Madras (1914) ..	.. Bhupendra Nath Bose.
30. Bombay (1915) ..	.. S. P. Sinha.
31. Lucknow (1916) ..	.. A. C. Majumdar.
32. Calcutta (1917) ..	.. Dr. Annie Besant.
33. Delhi (1918) ..	.. Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
Bombay (Special, 1918)	.. Hassan Imam.
34. Amritsar (1919) ..	.. Pt. Motilal Nehru.
35. Nagpur (1920) ..	.. C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
Calcutta (Special, 1920)	.. Lala Lajpat Rai.
36. Ahmedabad (1921)	.. Hakim Ajmal Khan.
37. Gaya (1922) ..	.. C. R. Das.
38. Cocanada (1923) ..	.. Mahomed Ali.
Delhi (Special, 1923)	.. Abul Kalam Azad.
39. Belgaum (1924) ..	.. M. K. Gandhi.
40. Cawnpore (1925) ..	.. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
41. Gauhati (1926) ..	.. Srinivasa Iyengar.
42. Madras (1927) ..	.. Dr. M. A. Ansari.
43. Calcutta (1928) ..	.. Pt. Motilal Nehru.
44. Lahore (1929) ..	.. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
45. Karachi (1931) ..	.. Vallabh Patel.
46. Delhi (1932) ..	.. Seth Ranchhodlal.
47. Calcutta (1933) ..	.. Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
48. Bombay (1934) ..	.. Rajendra Prasad.
49. Lucknow (1935) ..	.. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
50. Faizpur (1937) ..	.. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
51. Hariपुरa, Guzrat (1938) ..	.. Subhas Chandra Bose.
52. Tripuri (1939) ..	.. Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned —afterwards Dr. Rajendra Prasad).
53. Ramgarh (1940) ..	.. Maulana A. K. Azad.

PRESIDENTS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sir Frederick Whyte, (1920-1925).

V. J. Patel, (1925-30).

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (1930).

Sir Sannukham Chetty (1930-33).

Sir Abdur Rahim (1933-).

POLITICAL UNIFORMS

Black Shirts for Fascists.
Brown Shirts for Nazis.
Red Shirts for Khudai Khitmatgars of N. W. F. P.
Khadi Uniforms for Congress men.
Khaki Shirts for Khaksars

POLITICAL BOOKS

German Government Publications are	called	'White Books'.
British Government	"	'Blue Books'.
Italian & Mexican	"	'Green Books'.
Spanish	"	'Red Books'.
Japanese	"	'Grey Books'.
French & Chinese	"	'Yellow Books'.
Portuguese	"	'White Books'.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF INDIA

CONGRESS GROUPINGS—

Indian National Congress—Largest single political party embracing almost all nationalities with net work of organisations throughout the country. It is undoubtedly the most well-organised disciplined party with largest number of followers.

Rightists—They uphold all the points of Mahatma Gandhi's programme, the charka clause, the rigid insistence of disciplined non-violence.

Congress Socialists—This party occupies intermediate position between Right and Extreme Left. Many of its members disagree with a part of the Gandhian creed and would prefer to see more of socialist emphasis.

Communists—As represented by 'National Front' group. They accept Gandhian leadership not out of principle, but rather as a matter of tactics.

Royists—are the followers of Mr. M. N. Roy who demand alternative leadership. They are also known as Congress Radicals.

Forward Bloc—They are not by any means socialists and differ from the Right purely in terms of tactics. They are for sending an 'ultimatum' to government and suspect the Rightists of a desire for compromise.

OTHER PARTIES—

All India Azad Muslim Conference—Party of Independent Muslims who support Congress Programme. Its leader is Khan Bahadur Alla Bux of Sindh.

All India Muslim League—Started in the year 1906 by a group of well-to-do and aristocratic Moslems. It raised the cry of special Moslem interests from the beginning.

Political Parties of India—(Concl'd.)

- Ahrar Party*—Confined to well-to-do peasantry and the lower middle class, membership is confined to Moslems alone and combined economic grievances and religious passion to formulate their militant political policy. It accepts the political objective of the Congress.
- All India Hindu Mahasava*—Largest political organisation of the Hindus for the advancement of Hindu culture and polity—has acquired great strength due to its strong opposition to Communal Award.
- Proja Party of Bengal*—bases its policy on the needs of local peasantry and is mainly confined among Moslems who are predominantly communal in outlook. It aims at agrarian revolution.
- Jamiat-ul-ulema-Hind*—An organisation of Moslem divines and religious teachers. It has always supported the political programme of the Congress. It is a supporter of independence on religious grounds.
- Khuddi Khitmatgars*—Founded in 1929 by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Has adopted the creed of non-violence—social uplift of masses is also a prominent programme—Full supporter of Congress political programme.
- Shia Political Conference*—represents Shia Moslems and is the most important minority among the supporters of the Congress.
- Momin Ansar Conference*—The party demands safeguards from the Moslem League for their community. It has strong Congress leanings.
- Khaksar Party*—Semi-military organisation founded by Allama Mashruqi. Its members carry *belcha* or spade. Its object is to protect Islamic religion and tradition.
- Unionist Party of Punjab*—Started in 1919, mainly a Moslem organisation but has drawn into its fold a few Hindus on account of its agrarian interests.
- Justice Party of Madras*—The Party mainly consists of non-Brahmins opposed to all Congress programmes—Full supporter of British Government.

INDIAN RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS

- Ishar Singh (*Naik*, 28th Punjabis) Waziristan, 1921.
 Mir Dost (*Subadar*, Coke's Rifles) Great War, 1915.
 Shahamad Khan (*Naik*, 89th Punjabis) Great War, 1916.
 Chatta Singh (*Sepoy*, 9th Bhopal Inf.) Great War, 1916.
 Darwan Singh Negi (*Naik*, 1-39th Garhwal R.) Great War, 1915.
 Karnabahadur Rana (*Naik*, 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War, 1918.
 Khudadad Khan (*Naik*, 129th Balu.) Great War, 1914.
 Kulbir Thapa (*Rifleman*, 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War, 1915.
 Lala (*Lance-Naik*, 41st Dogras) Great War, 1916.
 Govind Singh (*Lance-Defedar*, 28th Cavalry) Great War.
 Badlu Singh (*Ressaldar*, 14th Lancers) Great War, 1918.
 Gobard Singh Negi (*Rifleman*, 39th Garhwals) Great War, 1915.

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam.
 Sir J. C. Bose.
 Dr. Meghnad Saha.

Sir C. V. Raman.
 Dr. Birbal Sahni.
 Dr. K. S. Krishnan.

FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan (1939).

INDIANS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree (Conservative).
 Dadabhai Naoroji (Liberal).
 Sapurji Saklatvala (Communist).
 Lord Sinha (House of Lords).

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali.
 Sir B. C. Mitter.
 1921—V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.
 1926—Lord Sinha.
 1930—Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Mulla.
 1934—Sir Shadilal.
 1934—H. H. the Aga Khan.
 1934—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I.
 1936—Sir Akbar Hydri.
 1939—M. R. Jayakar.

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 1908.
 Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, 1857.
 Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1913.
 Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
 Sir Victor Sassoon.
 Sir Kenneth Gibson.
 Sir Richard Temple.

INDIAN PEER OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Aroon Kumar (b. 1887).
Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921).

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

POLITICAL TERMS

Amnesty—An act of government granting exemption from criminal prosecution and punishment.

Autocracy—A form of government in which political power is absolute and unlimited.

Anschluss—German word meaning a "joining". Politically, it refers to the Union of Austria with Germany effected on March 12, 1938.

Authoritarian—A term denoting a more or less dictatorial system of Government.

Bicameral System—That form of government which consists of two separate chambers or houses, the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of legislation.

Bloc—means an association of legislative members or of political workers of different parties, formed to support a certain measure or ministry. A French word meaning 'mass' or 'group'.

Bourgeois—French word for 'citizen class', a term used by Marxist Socialists to mean class of proprietors (other than agricultural) as opposed to the proletariat.

Blue Book—Although the term Blue Book used to be applied only to British Parliamentary and consular reports bound in blue paper wrappers and issued in folio form, it is now used to include many other official publications. Official documents referring to foreign affairs are known as *White papers*.

Bolshevism—Accepts the doctrine that an irreconcilable antagonism exists between the propertied class or bourgeois and the property-less workers. It invites as inevitable and necessary class war, the object of which is the destruction of all classes, except the proletariat, in whose interest and by whom future society will be organised and governed on a communistic basis.

Bolshevik—A member of the extreme wing of the Russian Socialist party which seized supreme power in Russia after Revolution of March, 1917.

Bureaucracy—Government by an elaborate system of administrative departments and official which generally tends to become unwildy and laborious in its operation. It produces red tape or over systematization. Its most frequently charged defects are its rigidity, conservatism and spirit of routine.

Caucus—A meeting or conference of members of a political party or group to determine upon the candidate or policy to be supported in an ensuing election or other political contest.

Civil Disobedience—Refusal to co-operate with government without however using violence.

Commintern—is the abbreviation of Communist International and refers to wide-world Communist Organisation, the headquarters of which is Moscow.

Contraband—Primarily articles sent from neutral to belligerent country in time of war for military and naval use. Under generally recognised laws of war, merchandise may be seized and confiscated if taken upon the high seas or within enemy territory.

Conscription—A system of compulsory enrolment for Naval or Military service.

Communism—Represents revolutionary socialism, hostile to the slow progress or gradual reform and progressive compromise and it stands in *communism* or revolutionary Marxism, is a system of government evolved under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union. Communism believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat for a transitional period, after which a free society would come into existence in which every body would contribute to the common weal according to his capacity and receive a reward according to his need—Communism proclaims the equality of all peoples and races and believes in the final establishment of an international order.

Constituent Assembly—is an assembly convened for the purpose of drawing up a constitution, but it only comes and this is the vital point—after there is a breakdown in the existing machinery of Government and a change has been brought about in the *status quo*.

Demarche—Term used in diplomacy to indicate a change in or deviation from an existing policy in foreign relations.

Détente—Diplomatic term which denotes a lessening in or relief from, a state of strained relations or diplomatic tension between two countries.

Curfew—This is the term for a regulation compelling people to keep within their homes during the night. The word is from French meaning 'Cover fire', and in olden days a bell was rung as a signal for people to put out their fires and go to bed.

Coup d'état—A sudden change of government carried out by force of arms. Literally the phrase means 'stroke of state'.

Communist Party—The World Organisation of Marxist Socialists operates through branch national parties loosely affiliated to the Communist International or 'Commintern'.

Democracy—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—Lincoln. It is distinguished from monarchy. It is based upon freely elected representative institutions and upon an executive responsible to the people. It is based upon the fundamental assumption of the equality of all individuals and of their equal right to life, liberty (including the liberty of thought and expression) and the pursuit of happiness.

Scuttling—A ship is scuttled by letting the sea in to fill her, usually by leaving open the sea cocks or valves and all water-tight bulkheads.

Lebensraum—German word for 'living space', a new word for German imperialism. It is used to stress that population is too dense and to claim such territories as agricultural regions towards Black Sea and Colonies overseas.

Extra-Territoriality—is a term for immunities enjoyed by certain persons, properties, or places from the jurisdiction of the State in which they are situate.

Embargo—Government order preventing ships leaving port.

Extradition—Surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country or state of the authorities of another.

Encirclement—Term used by Hitler in denouncing any foreign alliance against Nazism, and to justify his repeated acts of aggression against small neighbouring states.

Fascist—Nationalist party of Italy.

Falangists—Spanish fascists with a programme similar to that of Italian fascism.

Isolationism—a political opinion of U. S. A. Isolationists who advocate non-intervention in continental or east continental politics.

Federalism—A system of government wherein political powers of the state are constitutionally distributed between National Government and the local Governments of members units which are called 'States', 'Provinces', etc.

Protocol—The rough-draft of a diplomatic document on which diplomatic transactions tentatively commenced.

Pourparler—An informal preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, functions or countries looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions between the parties.

Picketing—Walking up and down in front of a place of business in an effort to keep other persons from patronising or working in it.

Whip—A member of a political party assigned to the task of rounding up members of that party to ensure their votes and to hold them in line with party policy.

Republic—A political community which is not under monarchical government that is, in which there is no nominal or actual Emperor, King or Prince.

Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania are known as Little Entente due to their opposition to Hungarian aggression. It is now practically dissolved owing to extinction of Czechoslovakia.

Nationalisation—Taking management by the state of trades and industries, etc., with or without compensation; change from private to state ownership.

Nazi—Nationalist Party of Germany led by Herr Adolf Hitler.

Neutrality—may be broadly defined as the attitude of a state remaining aloof from a war between two States or group of States, but preserving friendly relations with both or all. By international law, citizens of a neutral nation may trade freely with a belligerent, even to the extent of furnishing arms and munitions. But such goods, however, may be seized as 'contraband of war' and neutral merchant vessels are subject to 'visit and search' by war vessels of the belligerent states to determine the presence of contraband in their cargoes.

Popular Front—a political collaboration of communists, socialists, and other democratic parties against Fascism, put forward by Communist International in 1935.

Fifth Column—This phrase, now used for Germany's traitor gangs, passed into English language in the Spanish civil war, when it was used for the adherents of General Franco in a town besieged by his followers. The Fifth Column lies low until an opportunity comes for a rising.

Balkan Entente—is an instrument of co-operation of Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. It was primarily aimed against the revisionist claims of Bulgaria which demanded the return of territory lost to Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Proportional Representation—is the method used in an election by which the votes are so counted that each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

Plebiscite—An expression of the will of the whole people, sought in ratification or disapproval of a particular measure, already decided upon but regarding which their elected representatives hesitate to act. The word comes from the latin *plebs*, the common people.

Quislings—Local traitors, named after the Norwegian traitor who betrayed his country to the Germans; specially those who quietly prepare the way for Germany in her neighbouring countries.

Fascism—is the name for a political philosophy which puts the Nation-State or the race, its power and growth into the centre of life and history. It disregards the individual and his rights as well as humanity, in the exclusive interest of the rational collectivity. As a political technique it aims at the maintenance and power of a single party which identifies itself with the state and makes it subservient to its aims. All individual rights and civil liberties are abolished. Fascism does not believe in the equality of individuals and races.

Public utilities—Electric light, gas, telephone, street car and other services of use to all members of the community.

Racketeer—One who levies blackmail on industry by threats of interference.

Reparations—War damages.

Referendum—Bringing a proposed law before the people as a whole for decision.

Sabotage—At first this word was confined in its meaning to malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as a means of enforcing demands in labour disputes. Now it is being applied more broadly, to define any malicious crippling or destruction of property, especially as practiced by foreign secret agents or sympathisers for the purpose of damaging military equipment.

Sanctions—This word is used to mean the powers that nations may use as laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations (Articles XII, XIII, XV and specially XVI) against any nation resorting to war. These powers include refusing to trade with the nation, refusing to lend money to it.

Self-determination—The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

Socialism—A principle whereby private ownership of land and all other 'productive capital' would be extinguished in favour of ownership by the state.

Soviet—The republics which form the Greater Russia over which Stalin rules as dictator are known as Soviets. The word being Russian for Council. It became popular in Russia after the revolution of 1905 when there was a plan to set up a representative system in which votes would be given only to workers and soldiers. The Soviet system is a system of delegates sent from the smaller representative until there are series of councils representing complete provinces which body or council to form a bigger body for a bigger area, and so on send delegates to a Congress.

Statute of Westminster—passed by the House of Commons. Nov. 24, 1931 gave formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Newfoundland. The conference of 1926 defined Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

Third Reich—It used to denote Nazi regime in Germany. Medieval Germany was the 'First Empire'; Hohenzollern Empire (1871–1918) was the 'Second Empire'; we have now the Third Empire or Reich.

Semitic—strictly means pertaining to the semites, an ancient branch of the Caucasian race, so-called because of their supposed descent from Shem, one of Noah's three sons. Semites included not only the Jews, but also the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phoenicians and various other peoples of South-West Asia. *Anti-Semitic* means, in the popular sense anti-Jewish or opposed to the Jews.

Moratorium—A period during which no business engagements are completed or debts or liabilities enforced. A moratorium is declared by the government in times of a financial crisis.

Totalitarian—Means single party; dictatorial system of government. It is based on the theory of the 'totality of the state' which extends sphere of state influence over the whole life, private as well as public.

Right and Left—In the Legislative bodies, it is the fixed habit of the conservative groups and parties to seat themselves on the right hand side of the Speaker or President and of the liberal or radical

element to seat themselves on the left. The terms have thus come to be used as indicative of conservative and radical position in political matters. The term 'centre' is used for middle parties or groups.

Syndicalism—A movement to secure a transfer of the means production and distribution to industrial workers.

Gestapo—An abbreviation of the German words *Geheime* (search) *Staatspolizei* (State-Police), this force is distinct from the city police, Gendarmerie and Criminal Police who are under the control of the Minister of the Interior. The chief work of the Gestapo is the enforcement of the decrees against non-Aryans and the suppression of any criticism of the Nazi doctrines. It is the most feared force in Germany. It fills all Germany with spies and every home with fear.

Blackout—An old word originally used in theatres to describe the sudden extinction of light on the stage; it has been adopted as a handy expression for the masking of all lights that might guide raiding aircraft.

Prize Court—This is a court of law set up in time of war to decide whether a ship and its cargo captured by the navy is a lawful prize or not. If it is decided that a captured ship is enemy property or a cargo is contraband, they are sold and the proceeds are paid into a common fund distributed to all members of the navy at the end of the war.

U-Boat—The German word for submarine is *unterseeboot*, which means under-sea boat and the numbers of the vessels are prefixed by the letter U.

Non-Belligerency—This word is used for sympathetic attitude, short of fighting, which a country adopts toward one side in war time. It therefore differs from the strict impartiality called for in neutrality.

Pan-American Union—An international body created by the 21 American republics for the fostering of mutual understanding and co-operation, with the essential duty of making effective the resolutions adopted by the successive Pan-American conferences. A general conference of the member republics is held quinquennially. The union is financed by contributions from its 21 members on the basis of population.

Oslo Powers—are Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, from whose capital the group takes its name.

Mandates Commission—is a permanent body of eleven members, the majority not belonging to countries which hold mandatory powers. They receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and advise League Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. It is this body which examines any petition sent to the League by a aggrieved subject of countries under the mandate.

Indirect Taxation—This is levied on things, not persons, so that all who buy the taxed things pay the tax indirectly, whether they know it or not. The two chief methods of raising indirect taxes are through the Customs and the Excise.

Reconnaissance—This word is used to describe the use of troops or aircraft to obtain information about the nature or resources of an enemy country or of the movements and disposition of its troops.

Camouflage—It is the art and science of concealment applied to warfare. In the last war, hiding all objects of military importance became necessary and many ingenious methods were adopted for concealing vehicles, buildings, guns and so on.

Military Attache—In time of war neutral powers often send officers to be attached to the field staff of each belligerent for the purpose of making independent reports to their government.

Blockade—a term used in international law for the prevention of goods entering or leaving an enemy country by land or sea. Neutral States are affected most by a blockade by sea, for if their ships try to approach the ports of a blockaded country they and their cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the blockading force.

Profiteering—the word used for taking advantage of a national crisis to raise prices unduly in the manufacture, distribution and sale of goods.

Habeas Corpus—A writ issued by a Court of Justice commanding the person to whom the writ is directed to bring before the Court body of a person detained or in custody. Failure to appear with the person of a prisoner places an officer in 'Contempt of Court' and makes him liable to the summary imposition, by the Court, of fine or other punishment.

Fuehrer—This is the German word for 'leader' or 'guide' and the title is given to Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor.

Prohibition—Government action which prohibits by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical or sacramental use.

Tariff—Is used to designate the scale of customs duties imposed upon foreign products entering home territory.

Veto—Executive refusal to approve an Act particularly a legislative enactment.

Anti-Commintern Pact—Agreement signed in November, 1936 by Germany and Japan, the object being to protect themselves against 'Commintern' or Communist International. Italy joined the Pact in November, 1937 and during 1938 and 1939 Manchukuo, Hungary and Spain did the same. The Pact was virtually annulled by the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and Soviet Russia signed in August, 1939 at Moscow.

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Berlin-Rome Axis—Political collaboration between Germany and Italy. It began in 1936, when the proposed annexation of Abyssinia had alienated Italy from the Western democracies. With its aid Mussolini completed the conquest of Abyssinia, and later annexed Albania; Hitler occupied the Rhineland, annexed Austria and Czecho-Slovakia; both powers supported Franco in the Spanish civil war. The Axis, which was associated with Japan and supported by Spain and Hungary developed into a full political and military alliance by the signing of the German-Italian Treaty of Alliance in May 1939. Italy's lack of active support at the out-break of war was thought to result from Germany's Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939.

Munich Agreement—Signed by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy on September 29, 1938 at Munich. It provided for the cession to Germany of the Sudetan-German districts of Czecho-Slovakia; the new frontiers were guaranteed by all the signatories. The Agreement was violated in March, 1939 by Hitler seizing what was left of the country.

Oslo Convention—Agreement signed in 1937 at Oslo between seven northern nations: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. The purpose behind it was economic, and articles were drawn up aiming at the facilitation of mutual trade. The convention was nevertheless considered to be the first step in forming a bloc of the North European neutral powers.

Naturalisation—The word is used for the admission of a person of foreign nationality into that of a country he desires to adopt. Many Germans, Austrians, and Czechs are to-day applying for British citizenship, which is granted by the Home Secretary if he is satisfied that the applicant is of good character, speaks English, has resided in this country for a certain period, and intends to remain as a loyal subject. An oath of allegiance has to be taken.

SALARIES OF PARLIAMENTS

Great Britain	..	..	£400 per annum (<i>commons</i>).
United States (<i>Federal</i>)	..	..	\$10,000 per annum.
France	..	..	60,000 Francs per annum.
Germany	..	..	619 Marks per month.
Italy	..	..	15,000 Lire per annum.
Japan	..	..	3,000 Yen per annum.
Norway	..	..	6,000 Kr. per annum.
Spain	..	..	6,000 pesetas per annum.
South Africa	..	..	£400 per annum.
Egypt	..	..	480 Egyptian £ per annum.
Greece	..	..	7,000 drachmae per month.
Sweden	..	..	24 Kr. per day.
Yugo-Slavia	..	..	300 dinars per day.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

<i>Country.</i>		
Afghanistan	..	Constitutional Monarchy.
Belgium	..	Constitutional, representative and Hereditary monarchy.
Brazil	..	Federal Republic.
Bulgaria	..	Monarchy.
China	..	Republic.
Denmark	..	Constitutional Monarchy.
Egypt	..	Hereditary Monarchy with Republican Government.
France	..	Republic.
Great Britain	..	Limited Monarchy with Democratic Constitution.
Germany	..	Corporate or Totalitarian State.
Greece	..	Constitutional Monarchy.
Hungary	..	Republic.
Italy	..	Corporate or Totalitarian State.
Iran	..	Limited Monarchy.
Japan	..	Monarchy.
Mexico	..	Federal Republic.
Nepal	..	Military Oligarchy of Nobles.
Norway	..	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.
Netherlands	..	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.
Portugal	..	Republican Government.
Siam (Thailand)	..	Limited Monarchy.
Spain	..	Republic.
Sweden	..	Constitutional Monarchy.
Switzerland	..	Federal State.
Tibet	..	Theocracy.
Turkey	..	Republic. The sovereign power is vested in Grand National Assembly.
U. S. A.	..	Federal Republic.
U. S. S. R.	..	Communist State with federal form of Government under Dictator.
Yugoslavia	..	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920 through the coming into force at the date of the treaty of Versailles. Its object is to promote international co-operation and achieve world peace. The nations who are members of the League bind themselves not to employ force for the settlement of any dispute till they have first submitted it to the League. They have to wait at least six months for the award and then to allow at least three months more to elapse. The *Assembly meets* annually at Geneva in September and consists of 3 representatives from every member State,

each State having a vote. The *Council* meets 3 times a year. The Council, consists of five permanent members, but Germany and Japan having withdrawn, it now consists of Great Britain, France and U. S. S. R. and nine non-permanent members holding council seats for a term of three years. The *International Labour Office* is an adjunct of the League.

The official language of the League is English and French.

Qualifications of the Membership—Not every country may join the League, certain conditions for membership being set down in the first article of the covenant. This section provides that the original members shall be the allies who signed and ratified the treaty of Versailles and a group of Nations who had been neutral in the world war. Article II declares also that any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. Switzerland became a member under a special resolution drawn up to comply with her insistence on her right to neutrality.

The membership of the League now comprises about 50 nations. Great Britain and the British Dominions including India are each independent members with separate voting powers.

League's Present Role

The League's role is now that of an uneasy spectator. Czechoslovakia and Memel were annexed by Germany and Albania by Italy, without any protest from the League. Nor was the League able to give China any help against the aggression of Japan. When the Second World War broke out, League's authority came to a nil point. No member of the League, not even Poland, requested its intervention. Though political activity came almost to a standstill it was however resolved that the League should carry non-controversial technical matters and should ensure that its organisations should be fully prepared for handling any of the special activities which war allows or demands. Following are the three items of work as summed up by the League's Deputy Secy. General—(1) adaptation of its work to meet the needs of the present crisis. (2) Preparation of material for assisting the settlement which will eventually come out of the war. (3) Examination of economic conditions to be faced in the problem of reconstruction.

Members of the League of Nations

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Esthonia, Equador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Irak, Iran, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburgh, Mexico, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U. S. S. R., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugo-Slavia.

The Primary Organs of the League

1. The Council—consisting of Permanent and non-Permanent members.
2. The Assembly—Every State-member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It is the general annual meeting of the League.
3. The Secretariat—is a permanent organ composed of Secretariat-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all member States and from U. S. A.
4. Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Secondary Organs of the League

1. Technical organisations.
2. Advisory Committees.
3. Committee of Intellectual co-operation, to help in the exchange of knowledge through ideas between different countries.
4. International Institutions.
5. Administrative organisation.

Head quarters—Geneva, Switzerland.

Covenant in effect—June 28, 1919.

Budget of the League

[In gold Francs]

1930	28,210,248	1934	30,827,805
1931	31,637,501	1935	30,639,664
1932	33,687,994	1937	29,184,128
1933	33,429,132		

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The permanent organisatoin consists of an annual conference of representatives of members of nations and an International Labour office controlled by a governing body. The annual conferences are composed of four representatives of each member state, one representing employers, one the workers, and two the government. The International Labour Office is established at Geneva and is independent of the League Secretariat as respects policy and administration.

The conference is the legislative body of the organisation and represents what may be termed the legislative method as against the diplomatic procedure of formulating treaties.

THE WORLD COURT

The Permanent Court of International Justice owes its existence to the initiative of the League of Nations acting under Article 14 of the covenant, which provided that:—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

The Court is open to every nation of the World, under conditions laid down by the Council of the League in May 1922, which require a declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the covenant and with the Statute and Rules of the Court and engaging to carry out the Court's decision in good faith and not to have recourse to war against another nation that obeys it. If there is on the Bench no Judge of the nationality of a contesting party, such Judge may be selected by that party for that case only. There are now 15 Judges: the salary of each is 15,000 Dutch Florins.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Under Mandate of France.

1. Lebanon.
2. Syria.
3. Tanganyika.
4. The Cameroons.

Under Mandate of United Kingdom.

1. Palestine.
2. Trans-Jordan.
3. Togoland.
4. The Cameroons.
5. Tanganyika.
6. Nauru.

Under the Mandate of Belgium.

1. Ruanda-Urundi.

Under the Mandate of South African Union.

1. South-West Africa.

Under the Mandate of Japan.

1. The Marianas and Caroline Islands.
2. The Islands of Yat and the Marshall Islands.

Under the Mandate of Australia.

1. New Guinea.
2. New Ireland.
3. New Britain.
4. Solomon Islands.

Under the Mandate of New Zealand.

1. Samoa.

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STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Name of State	Area (In square miles)	Population (ooo's omitted)
Afghanistan	250,900	10,000
Albania	10,800	1,120
Andorra	191	5
Argentine	1,079,965	12,958
Australia, Commonwealth of ..	2,974,581	6,930
Belgian Colonial Empire ..	122,950	13,937
Belgium	11,775	8,386
Bohemia—Moravia	18,914	6,794
Bolivia	506,818	3,300
Brazil	3,285,319	44,116
British Colonial Empire ..	4,012,396	71,433
Bulgaria	39,825	6,371
Burma	261,610	15,797
Canada	3,729,665	11,209
Chile	286,396	4,635
China	4,480,992	457,836
Colombia	448,794	8,725
Costa Rica	23,160	623
Cuba	44,144	4,200
Danzig	754	405
Denmark	17,115	3,793
Dominican Republic	19,325	1,587
Ecuador	175,630	2,757
Egypt	383,000	16,030
Estonia	18,353	1,134
Finland	147,811	3,630
France	212,659	41,980
French Colonial Empire ..	4,657,359	70,147
Germany	226,196	78,953
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	47,630
Greece	50,184	7,107
Guatemala	45,452	3,045
Haiti	10,204	2,600
Honduras	46,332	1,000
Hungary	40,530	10,111

Area and Population of the Countries etc.—(Contd.)

Iceland	39,530	118
India (exclusive of Burma)	1,547,069	362,000
Iran (Persia)	628,000	15,000
Iraq	116,600	3,670
Ireland	26,601	2,937
Italian Colonial Empire ..	1,345,000	8,597
Italy	119,764	43,509
Japan	147,611	72,223
Japanese Empire	115,321	31,228
Latvia	25,395	1,981
Liberia	46,000	2,500
Liechtenstein	65	12
Lithuania (exclusive of Memel)	20,458	2,575
Luxemburg	1,000	301
Mexico	763,944	19,479
Monaco	59	24
Netherland	13,203	8,727
Netherlands Colonial Empire	789,962	67,666
New Zealand	104,751	1,604
Nicaragua	49,200	1,134
Norway (including of Svalbard)	148,850	2,922
Oman	80,000	500
Panama (exclusive of Canal Zone)	28,500	548
Paraguay	176,788	950
Peru	482,258	7,100
Poland	150,820	34,774
Portugal	36,802	7,460
Portuguese Colonial Empire	810,200	9,405
Rumania	113,884	19,852
Salvador	13,176	1,704
San Marino	38	14
Saudi Arabia	800,000	4,500
South Africa, Union of ..	472,550	9,889
Spain	196,607	25,000
Spanish Colonial Empire ..	128,696	1,005
Sweden	173,347	6,310
Switzerland	15,944	4,210
Thailand	200,148	14,550
Turkey	295,000	16,800
United States		
United States Territories of possession	3,026,789	130,215
Uruguay	72,153	16,069
U. S. S. R.	8,167,559	2,120
		170,467

Vatican City	..	..	17	1
Venezuela	..	..	352,051	3,530
Yemen	..	..	75,000	3,500
Yugoslavia	..	..	95,558	15,630
World Totals	..	..	51,258,710	2,161,629

WORLD'S PRINCIPAL CITIES

Alexandria	..	682,000	Leningrad	..	3,191,300
Amsterdam	..	782,000	Liverpool	..	855,539
Antwerp	..	500,000	Lisbon	..	587,334
Bangkok	..	550,000	London	..	8,203,942
Barcelona	..	1,150,000	Madrid	..	1,000,000
Batavia	..	437,000	Manchester	..	766,338
Belfast	..	438,112	Mexico	..	970,000
Berlin	..	4,250,000	Milan	..	1,120,000
Birmingham	..	1,029,700	Montreal	..	1,000,000
Bombay	..	1,161,383	Moscow	..	4,000,000
Boston	..	781,188	Munich	..	735,000
Breslaw	..	625,000	Melbourne	..	1,000,000
Brussels	..	1,300,000	Marseilles	..	914,000
Budapest	..	1,061,000	Madras	..	647,230
Buenos Aires	..	3,670,000	New York	..	6,930,446
Cairo	..	1,307,000	Nogoya	..	1,000,000
Calcutta	..	1,485,582	Nanking	..	1,000,000
Canton	..	1,223,000	Naples	..	861,070
Chicago	..	3,376,438	Odessa	..	534,000
Cologne	..	757,000	Osaka	..	3,000,000
Colombo	..	284,155	Paris	..	2,793,000
Copenhagen	..	843,000	Prague	..	962,000
Chungking	..	635,000	Peiping	..	1,560,000
Dresden	..	642,100	Rio de Janeiro	..	1,700,000
Delhi	..	447,442	Rome	..	1,200,000
Detroit	..	1,568,662	San Francisco	..	634,394
Dublin	..	467,691	Santiago	..	700,000
Edinburgh	..	438,998	Sao Paulo	..	1,150,000
Genoa	..	625,000	Shanghai	..	3,418,000
Gorky	..	513,000	Singapore	..	500,000
Glasgow	..	1,124,000	Stockholm	..	533,000
Hague	..	482,397	Sydney	..	1,251,000
Hamburg	..	1,678,000	Tientsin	..	1,292,000
Hankow	..	778,000	Tokio	..	6,830,523
Istanbul	..	741,000	Toronto	..	653,000
Kobe	..	912,000	Turin	..	623,545
Kioto	..	1,000,000	Vienna	..	1,924,269
Kieff, Ukraine	..	747,000	Warsaw	..	1,261,000
Leipzig	..	714,000	Yokohama	..	704,000
Los Angeles	..	1,238,048			

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

Europe	..	..	..	10,000,000
America	..	..	..	4,610,000
Asia	..	..	..	1,000,000
Africa	..	..	..	500,000
Oceania	..	..	..	30,000
Total				16,140,000

WORLD'S POPULATION

Mongolian	..	680,000,000	Semitic	..	100,000,000
Caucasian	..	725,000,000	Malayan	..	104,500,000
Negro	..	210,000,000	Red Indian etc.	..	30,000,000
Total					1,849,500,000

POPULATION BY RELIGION

<i>Christian</i>			Buddhists	..	150,180,000
Roman Catholics	..	331,500,000	Hindus	..	230,150,000
Orthodox Catholics		144,000,000	Confucians & Tasists		350,600,000
Protestants	..	206,900,000	Animists etc.	..	135,650,000
Coptic Christians	..	10,000,000	Shintoists	..	25,000,000
		<hr/>	Unclassified	..	50,870,000
		692,400,000			
Jews	..	16,140,000		Total	1,860,010,000
Moslems	..	209,020,000			

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INDIAN INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL INDIAN PROVINCES

	<i>Area</i> (000 sq. miles)	<i>Population</i> (million)	<i>Density per</i> <i>sq. mile.</i>
Burma	223·7	14·67	63
Madras	142·3	46·74	329
Bombay	123·6	21·80	176
U. P.	106·3	48·41	455
C. P. & Berar	99·9	15·51	155
Punjab	99·0	23·58	238
B. & O.	83·05	37·68	454
Bengal	77·5	50·11	646
Assam	55·0	8·62	157

POPULOUS DISTRICTS OF INDIA

Vizagapatam (Madras)	3,607,948	Ratnagiri (Bombay) ..	1,302,527
Darbhanga (B. & O.)	3,166,094	Sylhet (Assam) ..	2,724,342
Mymensingh (Bengal)	5,130,261	Raipur (C. P.) ..	1,527,573
Gorakhpur (U. P.) ..	3,567,561	Akyab (Burma) ..	637,580
Lahore (Punjab) ..	1,378,570		

Mymensingh in Bengal retains the honour of being the most populous district in India.

LARGEST DISTRICTS IN INDIA

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Vizagapatam	17,168	Kangra	9,620
Ranchi	7,102	Thar-Parkar (Bombay)	13,636
Mymensingh	6,237	Lushai Hills	8,092
Garhwal	5,412	Raipur	9,777

POPULATION OF TOWNS, 1931

Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	Madura	182,018
Dacca	138,518	Jubbulpur	124,382
Patna	159,690	Amritsar	264,840
Bombay	1,161,383	Lucknow	274,659
Karachi	263,565	Agra	229,764
Rangoon	400,415	Allahabad	183,914
Nagpur	215,165	Srinagar	173,573
Delhi	447,442	Bangalore	306,470
Madras	647,238	Rawalpindi	119,284
Peshawar	121,866	Benares	205,315
Lahore	429,747	Poona	250,187
Ahmedabad	313,789	Cawnpur	243,755
Jaipur	144,179		

NATION DWELLS IN VILLAGES

Province	Town	Village	Average population per-village
<i>British India</i>	6.5	93.5	355
Bengal	1.7	98.3	379
Bihar & Orissa	19.0	81.0	612
Bombay	11.8	88.2	678
Madras	9.3	90.7	678
Burma	9.3	90.7	292
C. P.	8.5	91.5	327
Punjab	11.8	88.2	531
U. P.	10.2	89.8	400

ROADS IN INDIA

	Metalled (miles)	Unmetalled (miles)
1928-29	67,424	178,472
1929-30	70,721	193,406
1930-31	74,048	179,089
1931-32	74,541	189,971
1932-33	75,309	190,534
1933-34	76,082	192,795
1934-35	77,110	198,850
1935-36	82,276	224,385
1936-37	82,299	231,882

HINDU MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

	Hindu	Mahomedan
Bihar & Orissa	31,010,660	4,264,776
Assam	4,931,760	2,755,914
Bombay	16,619,866	4,457,133
C. P.	13,460,105	682,854
Delhi	399,863	206,960
Madras	40,392,900	3,316,083
U. P.	40,905,532	7,181,927

MOSLEM MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

	Mahomedan	Hindu
Baluchistan	405,309	41,432
Bengal	27,530,321	21,537,921
N. W. F. P.	2,227,303	142,977
Punjab	13,332,460	6,328,538

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN INDIA

Madras	26	Assam	12
Bombay	29	N. W. F. P.	5
Bengal	28	Baluchistan	6
U. P.	48	Ajmer-Merwara	1
Punjab	29	Coorg	1
Burma	38	Delhi	1
Bihar & Orissa	21	Andamans & Nicobars	2
C. P. & Berar	22		

WEALTH OF INDIA

Average income per annum in India according to:—

	Income per head
D. Naoroji (1870)	20 0 0
Sir D. Barbour and Major E. Baring (1882)	27 0 0
Digby (1898-99)	18 9 0
Lord Curzon (1900)	30 0 0
Digby (1900)	17 4 0
Atkinson (1875)	25 0 0
Atkinson (1895)	34 0 0
Wadia & Joshi (1913-14)	44 5 6
Shah & Khambatta (1921-22)	67 0 6
Findlay Shirras (1921)	107 0 0
Findlay Shirras (1922)	116 0 0

TABLE OF ARTILLERY SALUTES FIRED IN INDIA

	No. of Guns
Imperial Salutes (when Sovereign is present in Person)	101
Royal Salute (on the anniversary of Birth, Accession, Coronation, Birth day of Consort of Sovereign, Birth day of Queen Mary, Proclamation Day)	31
Viceroy & Governor General of India	31
Members of the Royal Family	31
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families (including Maharaja of Nepal)	21
Ambassadors	19
Governor General of Portuguese India	19
Prime Minister of Nepal	19
Governor of French Settlements of India	17
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17
Plenipotentiaries & Envoys	15
Maharaja of Bhutan	15
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces of India	17
Residents First Class	13

Residents Second Class	13
Commander-in-Chief of India (if Field Marshal)	19
Commander-in-Chief (if General)	17
Political Agents	11

TABLE OF SALARIES

	Per annum Rs.
Viceroy & Governor General	2,56,000
Commander-in-Chief	1,00,000
Chief Justice, Federal Court of India	84,000
Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council	80,000
Judges, Federal Court of India	66,000
Secretary to His Excellency, the Crown Representative Secretaries of Govt. of India—	48,000
External affairs, Finance, Home, Defence, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Legislative and Education, Health and Lands	48,000
Reforms Commissioner	48,000
Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Legislative Department	36,000
	to 48,000
Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court	72,000
Chief Justices, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore H. C.	60,000
Chief Justice, Nagpur H. C.	50,000
Puisne Judges, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore, Chief Judge of Oudh Chief Court	48,000
Judges of Chief Courts of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner of Sindh	42,000
Puisne Judges, Nagpur	40,000
Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F. P.	39,000
Judges of Judicial Commissr. Court, Sindh & N.W.F.P.	36,000
Solicitor, Government of India	36,000
Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36,000
Chief Commissioner, Delhi	36,000
Director General, Indian Medical Service	42,000
Director General, Posts and Telegraphs	42,000 to 48,000
Chief Commissioner of Railways	60,000
Financial Commissioner of Railways	48,000
Members, Railway Board	48,000
Agents, Indian State Railways	42,000
Governors, Madras, Bengal, U. P., Bombay	1,20,000
" Punjab, Bihar	1,00,000
" C. P. and Berar	72,000
" Assam, N. W. F. P., Orissa, Sindh	66,000

NOTABLE ENGINEERING SCHEMES IN INDIA

Lloyd or Sukkur Barrage at Sukkur, Sind—The greatest irrigation scheme in the world, which ensures the vast area of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of most fertile land of Sind. It was constructed at a cost of over 20 crores of rupees to irrigate the dry lands of Sind where rainfall is not more than 5" a year. The barrage is one mile in length with 66 spans, being 60' in width.

Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar, Bombay—the largest dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains $21\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic ft. of masonry, whereas the Assuan Dam in Egypt which is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence contains 19 million cubic ft. The Dam is 5,300 ft. in length. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 ft. high and 15 inches thick were constructed from masonry in the Dam, it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Calcutta to Allahabad.

Mettur Dam on the Cauvery River—5,300 ft. long 176 ft. high. It has a volume of 1,825,000 cubic feet. It contains 54.6 million cubic feet of masonry weighing 3,640,000 tons—and the water storage capacity is 93.500 million cubic feet.

Nisamsagar Dam—Second largest dam in India stretches across the river Manjira, a tributary of Godavari, for two miles with a motorable road 14 ft. wide along the top. It is one of the largest gravity dams in the world. The reservoir can hold 30,000 million cubic ft. of water at a depth of 106 ft. at the dam site, forming a huge lake spread over an area of fifty square miles formerly occupied by forty villages. It will irrigate some three hundred thousand acres bearing rice and sugar cane crops.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric System—is the first one of its kind to be opened in South India. The project has cost a crore and a quarter but ample provision has been already made for future developments. By means of the diversion dam the waters of the Pykara river are taken through a 7,000 ft. long flume to the forebay where 84 million cubic feet of water is stored. From the forebay the water is taken down through penstock pipes to the power house 3,080 ft. below where the force of the water turns the turbines to produce electromotive force. This is said to be one of the highest in the world. The scheme provides for the supply of energy to a large number of districts and towns in South India.

Elevated Reservoir at Tallah (Calcutta)—is considered as the biggest in the world, consists of a steel tank 16 ft. deep 321 ft. square, supported on steel column, the height from the ground level to the top of the tank being 110 ft. It has capacity of 9 million gallons. The tank is divided into four compartments, which can be used independently each other.

INDIA'S HILL-STATIONS

Nainital—Hill sanitarium in Kumaun Hills, is the summer headquarters of U. P. Government, picturesquely situated on the shores of a beautiful lake. A favourite summer resort. Altitude 6,400 ft. above sea level. It is reached from Kathgodam on the R. & K. Railway 22 miles distant.

Mussoorie—Is a hill sanitarium, 14 miles from Dehra Dun. From Dehra Dun to Mussoorie by motor cars. Altitude 6,600 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Dehra Dun.

Mount Abu—About 115 miles from Ahmedabad and 17 miles from Abu Road on the B. B. C. I. Ry. The range is about 50 miles in circumference. The climate is very healthy and delightfully cool. The average temperature is 60°. There is motor service from Abu Road to Mount Abu. Altitude 3,800 ft. above sea level.

Almora—Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Mean annual rainfall 45.55 inches; fine views of snows. Almora to Pindari glacier is 6 marches. Nearest railway station is Kathgodam.

Bangalore—The cantonment is the largest in South India. Altitude 4,000 ft. above sea level.

Coonoor—Altitude 6,740 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Coonoor.

Gulmarg—is at a distance of 28 miles from Srinagar, is an ideal summer resort, is also a centre of winter sports.

Dalhousie—Altitude 7,687 ft. above sea level and 51 miles from Pathankot railway station, reached by motor road.

Lansdowne—Is situated in Garhwal. It commands a wonderful view of snows, the Badrinath block being nearest. It is reached by E. I. R. to Kotdwara *via* Najibabad Junction and there is good service of motor cars, a distance of 26 miles.

Darjeeling—Summer headquarters of the Government of Bengal. Altitude 7,168 ft. above sea level, magnificent snow views of Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) and Kanchanjungha (28,104 ft.), is the centre of a large tea district.

Kalimpong—Hill station near Darjeeling. Nearest railway station is Siliguri, 4,000 ft. high.

Kodaikanal—Altitude 7,209 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Kodaikanal Road.

Mahabaleswar—Principal hill station of the Bombay Presidency. Altitude 4,500 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Poona, 75 miles.

Murree—Altitude 7,700 ft. above sea level. Situated 39 miles along the motor-road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi.

Ootacamund—Summer headquarters of the Government of Madras. Altitude 7,490 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 57.50F.

Quetta—Head-quarters of Baluchistan. Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Very severe winter and hot summer. Nearest railway station is Quetta.

Ranchi—Altitude 2,100 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 74.9F. Nearest railway station is Ranchi.

Shillong—Headquarters of the Assam Government. Altitude 4,987 ft. above sea level. Average temperature in midsummer rarely reaches 80°F. Cherrapunji, 30 miles south of Shillong holds the world record for rainfall, average 426 inches per annum (in 1861 the rainfall at Cherrapunji was 905 inches). Nearest railway station is Pandu (68 miles).

Simla—Summer head-quarters of the Government of India and of the Punjab government. Altitude 7,057 ft. above sea level. It is reached by mountain railway connecting Kalka and Simla. Mean temperature is 55°F and annual rainfall is 70".

Srinagar (Kashmere)—Capital of Kashmere State. Altitude 5,250 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 55.1°F. The best period to visit Kashmere is April to November. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi, 196 miles. It is situated on the river Jhelum and is easily approached by motor roads *via* Rawalpindi, Jammu and Havelian Railway Stations.

HEIGHTS OF HIMALAYAN HILL STATIONS

	ft.		ft.
Nainital	6,400	Srinagar	5,250
Ranikhet	5,980	Gulmarg	8,659
Almora	5,500	Sonamarg	8,750
Mussoorie	6,600	Pahlgam	7,200
Lansdowne	6,060	Darjeeling	7,168
Chakrata	6,885	Ghoom	7,404
Simla	7,057	Kurseong	4,864
Kasauli	6,200	Kalimpong	4,000
Dalhousie	7,687	Shillong	4,987
Murree	7,700	Ootacamund	7,490

PLACES OF INTEREST IN INDIA

Abu—Is a hill station between Bombay and Delhi, at a height of about 3,800 ft.—Nearby is Dilwara famous for wonderful Jain Temples noted for their interior marble work.

Agra—Famous for Tajmahal and Agra fort which contains all the glories of Mughal Emperor, such as Dewanikhas, Moti Masjid, Jasmine Tower, Dewan-i-am, also tomb of Akbar at Sekandra and Itmud-ud-Dowla.

Ajanta—A village in Nizam's Dominions is reached by motor from Jalgaon Station on G. I. P. Ry.—It is 38 miles from the station, celebrated for cave hermitages and halls in a wooded and rugged ravine. There are 32 caves and they date back to 231 B.C. and they are famous for paintings on the walls.

Amritsar—Famous for Sikh golden temple. It is also famous for gold and silver thread, carpets, silks and *pashmina* materials. It derives its name from the sacred tank on which the golden temple is situated. The town stands on the main route of the N. W. Railway.

Benares—Sacred City of the Hindus, contains numerous temples. The view of the ghats is magnificent, close by is the famous Hindu University.

Ajmer—A City of antiquity and celebrity. Ana Sagar Lake is famous for its picturesque surroundings. The place is famous for Dargah of Saint Khwaja M. Chisti in whose memory a great fair is held every year. At seven miles distance, there is Pushkar, the most sacred lake of India.

Delhi—Capital of India since 1911, was the capital of seven Empires. Some of the famous relics are—Fort and Palace of Shah Jehan with Pearl mosque, Jumma Masjid, Kutub Minar, Ferozabad, Indraprastha, Tuglukabad etc. It occupies a strategic position, standing at the head of the plains of the Ganges and the Indus, the headquarters of all important railway lines of India.

Ellora—These famous caves can be conveniently reached from Aurangabad on Nizam's State Railway—and it is 71 miles from Manmad on G. I. P. Ry. Ellora cave temples are perhaps the largest and most varied in India. There are three classes of caves, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain. The most interesting is the Kailasha Temple which is carved entirely out of rock standing in a court 276 ft. long and 154 feet broad and the back wall of the court is over 100 ft. high.

Jaipur—Is the most typical Hindu City built of pink stone. Most famous is the deserted City of Amber, 5 miles away where Rajput architecture can be seen at its best. There is also the famous observatory of Man Singh built about 1718.

Chittorgarh—Famous for the Tower of Victory—contains wonderful Rajput ruins. It is the old capital of Sisodhiya Rajputs, the proud descendants of the sun-god who now rule at Udaipur. The Tower of Victory was built by Rana Kumbha in commemoration of his many victories of Mughal invaders.

Madura—Famous for the Minakshi (Fish-eyed Goddess) temple decorated with big Gopuram or Pagoda. The great Temple is 847 ft. by 729 ft. and surrounded by 9 Gopurams, the highest of which is 152 ft. The most elaborate stone carving is found in the Hall of 1000 pillars.

Jubbulpur—616 miles from Bombay with an elevation of 1,362 ft. The Marble Rocks are situated 11 miles from Jubbulpur.

Sanchi—In Bhopal State noted for Buddhist Stopes (*Stupas*) i.e. memorial mounds standing on the level top of small sandstone hill about 300 ft. high. The most imposing stupa is a solid dome of stone about 103 ft. in diameter and now about 42 ft. high. Round the base is a pathway surrounded by stone railing and entered at the four points of the compass by gateways some 18 ft. high. Both gateways and railings are elaborately carved with bas reliefs and inscriptions.

Harappa—an extensive prehistoric site, dating back from about 3,500 B.C. is situated on the dry bed of the Ravi in the Montgomery District of the Punjab. It is 15 miles from Montgomery on Lahore—Karachi line of the N. W. Ry. The ruins which are spread in a circumference of about three miles comprise high mounds; but much of the ancient city lies buried beneath the surrounding alluvium. The most important monuments so far excavated are (1) Great granary, (2) Two series of workmen's quarters, (3) Eighteen circular platforms of mysterious purpose, (4) A large house, a well-built street gutter in pits, and a large number of drains, baths and several ancient wells. There is also a prehistoric cemetery. There is also a museum containing antiquities excavated from the site.

Mohenjo-Daro—The best preserved Indian city of the prehistoric times dating back from about 3300-2700 B.C. is situated eight and a-half miles from Dokri Station on the Kotri-Dadu-Larkana branch of the North Western Railway on the right bank of the river Indus.

The ruins cover a very large area (about 240 acres) of a series of towns built in successive ages one on the top of another. Mohenjo-Daro, the "Mound of the Dead", was once a strikingly well-planned city with broad streets commodious and well-built houses, a good water supply and an astonishingly modern form the drainage. Great bath, is one of the most striking buildings of the ancients and its annexes with smooth brick pavements made watertight with an economical use of gypsum bitumen. Only about a fifth of the entire area of the city has been so far exposed. The broad streets, which could accommodate several lines of traffic, the impressive high walls lining the narrow lanes, the tall chimney-like steaming of the wells as now exposed, produce an abiding impression of India's oldest city. Antiquities discovered include hundreds of pottery vessels of every shape and size from large-sized storage jars to beautiful miniature vases, a few millimetres in diameter, pottery painted with various designs, model and toy animals in clay, beads and ornaments

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with which the womenfolk loved to bedeck their bodies, artistic seals and sealings with inscriptions in a forgotten pictographic script which has baffled all attempts to decipher it and with beautiful designs of animals such as bulls, rhinos, elephants, tigers, buffaloes etc., etc. Copper and stone statuettes, stone weights, shell and ivory objects, copper utensils and object of every day household use are amongst the innumerable objects discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.

Tarila—Is situated 200 miles from Lahore. Less than half a mile from the station is the archaeological museum. The archaeological remains spread over an area of about twenty-five square miles. They contain three separate cities. These cities contain remains built by Bactrian Greeks, Scythians, Parthians, and Kushans. Besides these three cities there are many outlying monuments, mainly Buddhist stupas and monasteries.

Kashmir—Varies from 5000 to 6000 ft. Srinagar is the summer capital. It is 5200 ft. with an area of 11 sq. miles; mean temperature in January and February is 35°F. Srinagar is easily reached, by two motor roads *i.e.* *via* Rawalpindi and *via* Jammu. It generally takes one day to reach Srinagar by motor car *via* Rawalpindi. Following are the heights of some prominent places of Kashmir—Srinagar 5214 ft.; Gulmarg 8700 ft.; Phalgam 7000 ft.; Amarnath 12,729 ft. Places worth seeing in Kashmir are—Phalgam, 60 miles from Srinagar; Dal Lake; Wularlake; Amarnath—97 miles from Srinagar.

Lucknow—The capital of Oudh, ranks fourth in size among Indian Cities. The grandeur of the City dates from Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth Nawab. The Principal places of Interest are Residency, the Machchi Bhawan, the Imambara, and the Husainabad, the Dilkusha, Kaiser Bag.

Poona—City is famous as having been the capital of the Peshwas' dominions. It is the seat of Bombay Government during monsoon months.

Konark—On a desolate waste of sand dunes, roughly 21 miles from Puri, stands the black Pagoda, devoted to Surya, the sun-god, the stupendous relic of the thirteenth century. Carved from enormous blocks of granite, it is the wonder of artistic creation.

Fatehpur Sikri—Short distance of 24 miles from Agra, founded by Akbar in A.D. 1569 on a lonely eminence. After Akbar's death, the city was deserted within fifty years of its foundation, the reason being lack of water. Interesting places are, imposing pile of great mosque measuring 542 feet east and 438 ft. north and south, the tomb of Saint Shaik Salim Chisti, houses of Akbar's wives, Miriam and Jodhbai, Panch Mahals—the building of five storeys, Hiran Minar etc. This is the city of sand stone, the specimen of finest Mughal architecture.

Hardwar—It is situated at the place where the Ganges issues forth from the Hills on its fertilizing career. *Hari-ki-Peri* is a place of worship, which is a footmark of Vishnu imprinted on a stone set into the upper wall of the ghat.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE CHIEF PLACES IN INDIA
AND THE MAIN PORTS

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Abu Road (Mt. Abu)	421	1827	567	1219
Agra Cantt. (G. I. P. Ry.)	885	792	768	1147
Agra Fort (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) ..	771	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ..	806	1442	682	1104
Ajmer ..	611	1198	551	1409
Allahabad ..	845	518	1062	1457
Alwar ..	788	1001	729	1586
Amballa Cantt. ..	984	989	848	1692
Amritsar ..	1189	1143	788	1847
Bangalore ..	694	1208	1674	222
Bareilly ..	900	762	1074	1648
Baroda ..	244	1890	745	1042
Bezwada ..	714	764	1694	268
Bharatpur ..	752	828	1018	1548
Bikaner ..	760	828	611	1658
Calcutta ..	1228	...	1574	1082
Cawnpore ..	840	680	945	1452
Coonoor ..	1021	1884	1975	845
Chitorgarh ..	600	1255	666	1525
Darjeeling ..	1648	869	1948	1401
Dehra Dun ..	1160	954	996	1778
Delhi ..	900	902	907	1569
Ferozepur Cantt. ..	1100	1141	729	1808
Gwalior ..	768	809	861	1875
Hardwar ..	1070	922	948	1780
Havelian ..	1580	1410	990	2101
Hyderabad (Sind) ..	880	1699	111	2866
Itarsi ..	464	886	1018	1076
Jaipur ..	700	1094	685	1498
Jalgaon ..	261	962	1601	874
Jhansi ..	702	748	922	1814
Jodhpur ..	590	1288	440	1886
Jubbulpore ..	616	788	1171	1228

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE CHIEF PLACES IN INDIA
AND THE MAIN PORTS—(Concl'd.)

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Kalka	1025	1029	888	1782
Karachi	990	1574	...	1774
Kathgodam	1000	828	987	1675
Kotah	578	1008	1198	1868
Lahore	1200	1176	755	1866
Lala Musa	1241	1282	688	1949
Lucknow	885	616	989	1497
Madras	794	1082	1774	...
Manmad	162	1062	1110	774
Meerut Cantt. ..	906	921	952	1614
Mussoorie (Dehra- Dun)	1072	954	996	1778
Muttra	868	820	772	1480
Mhow	427	1069	870	1289
Multan Cantt. ..	1367	1359	575	2025
Mysore	745	1294	1715	808
Nagpur	520	708	1204	1188
Nowshera	1419	1460	1014	2127
Ootacamund	954	1346	1948	357
Panchmari	505	842	1060	1118
Peshawar Cantt. ..	1500	1463	831	2154
Poona	119	1256	1099	675
Quetta	1803	1754	534	2089
Rameswaram	1200	1480	2190	448
Rawalpindi	1238	1355	897	2046
Rutlam	404	1156	904	1202
Sanchi	549	899	989	1161
Secunderabad	497	982	1477	486
Sialkot	1247	1288	844	1955
Simla	1084	1089	948	1778
Trichinopoly	1008	1284	1986	252
Udaipur	592	1324	735	1594
Wadi	876	1102	1366	418
Waltair	981	547	1911	485

THE WORLD GAZETTEER

(A brief guide to the Countries of the World.)

Abyssinia—Inland State in N. E. Africa; area 350,000 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 11,000,000. Capital—Addis Ababa. Conquered by Italy in 1936.

Afghanistan—N. W. of India, in Asia; area 245,000 sq. m. Pop. about 10 millions. Capital—Kabul. The Government is monarchical. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of the King, a senate of 40 members and a National Assembly of 120 elected members.

Albania—Balkan Kingdom; is now a Kingdom under Italy which occupied the country in 1939; area 10,600 sq. m. Pop. 1,003,068. Capital Tirana.

Andorra—In the Eastern Pyrenees, Republic of Europe; area 191 sq. m. Pop. 6,000.

Argentina—Second largest S. American Republic; area 1,078,278 sq. m. Pop. 12,561,361. Capital—Buenos Aires.

Australia—Federal Commonwealth of British Empire; area 3,000,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,623,302. Capital—Canberra.

Austria—Is a province of German Reich, area 32,000 sq. miles. Pop. 6,530,000. Capital Vienna.

Belgium—Kingdom of Europe; area 11,752 sq. m. Pop. 8,213,443. sq. m. Pop. 6,530,000. Capital—Vienna.

Belgium—Kingdom of Europe; area 11,752 sq. m. Pop. 8,213,443. Capital—Brussels. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 699 inhabitants to the sq. mile.

Bhutan—Area about 17,750 sq. m. Bhutan is a semi-independent Indian State having control of its internal affairs. The inhabitants are Mongolians and follow Buddhism. Agriculture is the chief industry. Capital—Punakha.

Bolivia—South American Republic; area 3,285,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,974,900. Capital—Sucre.

Brasil—Largest state in South America; area 3,285,000 sq. m. Pop. 41,560,147. Capital—Rio de Janeiro.

Bulgaria—Balkan Kingdom; area 39,880 sq. m. Pop. 5,500,000. Capital—Sofia.

Burma—Was separated from India under Government of India Act on April 1, 1937. It is now a crown colony and was given a constitution of her own. Under the new law, there is a senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 132 members; area 261,610 sq. miles. Capital—Rangoon.

Canada—British Dominion; area 3,648,500 sq. m. Pop. 8,788,500. Capital—Ottawa.

Chile—South American Republic; area 286,322 sq. m. Pop. 4,276,700. Capital—Santiago.

China—Republic of Asia since 1911. area 2,906,475 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 457,835,475. Capital—(temporary) Chungking.

Columbia—South American Republic; area 482,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,000,000. Capital—Bogota.

Costa Rica—Central American Republic; area 23,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. Capital—San Jose.

Czechoslovakia—Republic of Central Europe that rose after the Great War, comprising areas formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 14,600,000. The international crisis in 1938 resulted in the dismemberment of the state. It is now a part of Germany. Capital—Praha.

Danzig—Free city of; became a free city under the League of Nations; was occupied by Germany in the war against Poland (1939); area 754 sq. m. Pop. 415,000.

Denmark—Kingdom of North Europe; area 16,570 sq. m. Pop. 3,500,000. Capital—Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic—Part of San Domingo; area 19,300 sq. m. Pop. 1,022,000. Capital—Santo Domingo.

Eire or Ireland—Is a sovereign independent state associated for certain purposes with British Commonwealth of Nations. The Government of Eire is bicameral with a President elected directly by the people for a term of seven years; a House of Representatives called Dail Eireann and a Senate. Population 2,968,420. Capital—Dublin.

Ecuador—Republic of South America; area 118,625 sq. m. Pop. 1,600,000. Capital—Quito.

Egypt—Kingdom of N. E. Africa; area 385,000 sq. m. Pop. 15,904,525. Egypt became British protectorate in 1914 and remained under British flag until 1922, when a kingdom was established under a sovereign. An Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed in 1936 which limited British military occupation to a garrison of 10,000 troops and 400 aeroplanes at the Suez Canal and which accorded the British the right to use Alexandria and Port Said as Naval bases. Capital—Cairo.

England—Southern part of Great Britain; area 50,874 sq. m. Pop. 39,947,931. Capital—London.

Estonia—Independent Baltic State, was forced to accept Russian protectorate in 1939; area 18,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,116,500. Capital—Tallinn.

Finland—Republic of Northern Europe; was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917 and a republic on October 7 of the same year; area 144,300 sq. m. Pop. 3,580,000. Capital—Helsinki.

France—Republic of W. Europe; area 212,660 sq. m. Pop. 41,834,923. Capital—Paris.

Germany—Central European Republic since 1918; area 225,000 sq. m. Pop. 78,700,000. The empire has recently been increased by the occupation of the Sudetan section of Czecho-Slovakia and by the absorption of Austria in 1928. Capital—Berlin.

Greece—Kingdom of South Europe; area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,205,000. Capital—Athens.

Guatemala—Republic of Central America; area 48,290 sq. m. Pop. 2,500,000. Capital—Guatemala.

Haiti—Republic. Part of San Domingo in West Indies; area 10,200 sq. m. Pop. 2,300,000. Capital—Port au Prince.

Honduras—Republic of Central America; area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 773,500. Capital—Tegucigalpa.

Hungary—European State, formerly part of Austro-Hungary; area 35,900. sq. m. Pop. 8,500,000. Capital—Budapest.

Iceland—Island in the North Atlantic Ocean under Denmark; area 39,700. Pop. 103,217. Capital—Reykjavik.

India—Indian Empire; part of British Empire; area over 1,700,000 sq. m. Pop. 352,986,876. Capital—Delhi.

Indo-China—281,000 sq. m. Pop. 24,000,000. French dependency consisting of five parts, Cochin-china, Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos. The whole territory is governed by a Governor-General.

Iran—Kingdom of Asia, formerly known as Persia; area 628,000 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Capital—Teheran.

Iraq—Formerly known as Mesopotamia; now one of the states, lying between Arabia and Persia; created as a result of Great war; area 116,600 sq. m. Pop. 3,000,000. It is a mandated territory under Great Britain. Capital—Bagdad.

Italy—Kingdom of Europe; area 119,000 sq. m. Pop. 42,527,561. Since the advent of Fascism the Government of Italy has consisted of a sovereign, a senate and a chamber of deputies whose activities have all been subordinate to the Fascist grand council. Capital—Rome.

Japan—Island Empire of Asia; is situated in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia; area 260,000 sq. m. Pop. 42,527,561. The government rests in an Emperor and an Imperial Diet consisting of a House of Representatives and House of Peers. Emperor exercises complete executive power with the advice and assistance of Cabinet Ministers responsible to him. He also exercises legislative power with consent of the Imperial Diet. Capital—Tokio.

Latvia—Baltic Republic; area 40,850 sq. m. Capital—Riga.

Liberia, Republic of.—Independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, area 43,000 sq. miles. Capital—Monrovia.

Liechtenstein—65 sq. m. Pop. 10,213, is an independent principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. Capital—Vaduz.

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of—Area 999 sq. m. Luxembourg is a European grand Duchy situated between Germany, Belgium and France. It was given its present rank as a principality by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Lithuania—Baltic Republic; area 20,500 sq. m. Pop. 2,290,000. Capital—Kovno?

Lebanon—was recognised as an independent state in 1920 under the mandate of France. Capital—Bairut.

Manchukuo—Area 460,383 sq. m. Pop. 29,606,117; Japan wrested Manchuria from China in 1931 was proclaimed a 'puppet' state of Japan of Feb. 18, 1932. Capital—Hsinking.

Mexico—Republic in N. and S. America; area 760,300 sq. m. Pop. 14,310,000. Capital—Mexico City.

Monaco—A tiny independent principality in South of France; is located on the Mediterranean with land frontiers joining France at every point; area 3999 acres. Pop. 22,153. Capital—Monaco.

Morocco—French protectorate of North Africa; area 231,500 sq. m. Pop. 5,000,000. Capital—Fez.

Netherlands—Kingdom of Holland; in North-western Europe, area 12,590 sq. m. Pop. 8,183,327. Capital—Amsterdam.

Newfoundland—North America (Dom. of Brit. Empire); area 42,734 sq. m. Pop. 265,000.

New Zealand—British Dominion group in South Pacific; area 104,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,410,000. Capital—Wellington.

Nicaragua—Central American Republic; area 49,200 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. Capital—Managua.

Northern Ireland—Comprising nine counties of Ulster. Has a separate Parliament; area 5,237 sq. m. Capital—Belfast.

Norway—Kingdom of North Europe; area 124,964 sq. m. Pop. 2,800,000. Capital—Oslo.

Palestine—Formerly belonging to Turkey, now administered by Great Britain under mandate from League of Nations; area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,035,000. Capital—Jerusalem.

Panama, Republic of—Area 33,667 sq. m. It occupies the entire Isthmus of that name connecting North and South America. Capital—Panama.

Paraguay, Republic of—South American Republic; Capital—Asuncion.

Peru—Republic of South America; 482,616 sq. m. Pop. 6,147,000. Capital—Lima.

Nepal—An independent state on the Southern Slope of the Himalayas. It is the only independent Hindu kingdom; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,639,092. Though there is king, the virtual ruler of the State is the commander-in-chief. Capital—Katamandu.

Poland—Independent country of E. Europe; area 150,000 sq. m. Pop. 32,347,300. Republic was formed following the world war of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia. Capital—Warsaw. Now occupied by Germany and U. S. S. R.

Portugal—Republic of S. W. Europe; area 35,490 sq. m. Pop. 15,000,000. Capital—Lisbon.

Roumania—Independent kingdom of S. W. Europe; area 122,282 sq. m. Pop. 17,400,000. Capital—Bucharest.

Russia—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkofan, Tadjakanduzbek Republics; area 8,150,000 sq. m. Pop. 168,000,000. Capital—Moscow.

Salvador—Republic of Central America; area 13,183 sq. m. Pop. 1,700,000. Capital—San Salvador.

San Marino, Republic of—38 sq. m. Pop. 13,948, is situated in the Apennines in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest State of Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century.

Scotland—Northern Division of Great Britain; area 30,460 sq. m. Pop. 4,842,554. Capital—Edinburgh.

Siam—Kingdom of South-eastern Asia; area 200,150 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Limited monarchy was established in 1932 with full franchise and an elected parliament. Capital—Bangkok.

South Africa, Union of—British Dominion; area 472,350 sq. m. Pop. 7,000,000. Capitals—Cape Town and Pretoria.

Spain—Republic of S. W. Europe; area 194,000 sq. m. Pop. 22,800,000. Was proclaimed a republic on April 14, 1931. Capital—Madrid.

Saudi Arabia—Comprising of Hedjaz and Nejd, an independent kingdom since 1915. Capital—Mecca and Riyadh.

Sweden—Kingdom of North Europe; area 173,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The legislature has two chambers. Capital—Stockholm.

Syria & Lebanon—(French Mandate) area 57,900 sq. m. Capital of Syria—Damascus, Capital of Lebanon—Beirut. Syria, a former province of Turkey, now made an independent state by the Treaty of Sevres, 1920 and administered under French mandate.

Switzerland—Federal State of Europe; area 15,980 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Capital—Berne.

Tibet—Is situated between Himalaya and Kwenlun mountains. The trade with India is mostly carried on through lofty passes. China's hold on Tibet was visibly loosened when revolution broke out in China in 1911. The head of the Government is Dalai Lama. Area 463,200 sq. miles. Capital—Lhasa.

Turkey—Republic of Asia and Europe; area 294,492 sq. m. Pop. 16,158,010. Capital—Ankara.

United States of America—Federal Republic of North America; area 3,750,000 sq. m. Pop. 122,775,000. Capital—New York.

Uruguay—Smallest Republic in South America; area 72,180 sq. m. Pop. 2,042,387. Capital—Montevideo, smallest republic in South America.

Vatican City—New State in Rome under sovereign jurisdiction of Pope, area 108 acres. Pop. 800.

Venezuela—S. American Republic; area 400,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,025,000. Capital—Caracas.

Wales—Principality, part of Great Britain; area 7,450 sq. m. Pop. (Eng. and Wales) 39,947,930.

Yugoslavia—Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and territory acquired from Austria and Bulgaria after Great War; area 96,150 sq. m. Pop. 14,000,000. Capital—Belgrade.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Railway Board

Throughout India Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways through the Railway Board. Prior to 1905 Railways formed a section of Public Works Department but the first Railway Board consisting of a Chairman and two Members was then appointed. It was however subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, a separate Railway Department was formed in 1908, and the head of the Board was thenceforward designated the President and given enhanced powers including direct access to the Viceroy. There was also an Accountant-General for Railways and a Chief Engineer and Chief Mechanical Engineer to advise the Board on Technical matters. The Board was still under the administrative charge of the Hon. Member of Commerce and Industry in the Viceroy's Council. On 1st April 1924 in accordance to the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, the President was designated Chief Commissioner of Railways and a Financial Commissionership was also created and there were three members. This is the existing formation of the Board. The Chief Commissioner is the Secretary to the Government. In 1924 the Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India for Railways and is responsible for decision on Railway policy and technical matters. Under the Board are four or five directors and Technical Officers, Secretary and Deputy Secretary but the exact strength of the officers is liable to vary from time to time as circumstance dictates.

Under the Board, the State-worked lines are headed by Agents, but the administrations vary on different railways though there is now usually some form of divisional system in force. Also directly under the Board are a number of Government Inspectors. Their duties correspond clearly to those of Ministry of Transport inspectors in the United Kingdom though they also advise the Provincial Governments upon Railway matters as occasion arises.

Federal Railway Authority

Under the new Government of India Act of 1935 the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority. The Executive authority of the Federation is extended to the organisation of undertaking which are ancillary to the maintenance of railways. The authority can establish road

services or enter into agreements with other bodies to run road services in connection with their railways.

The Federal Authority is to act on business principles, due regard being paid by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular to make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provisions of the Act.

The Governor-General may also from time to time appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to Federal Railway Authority in connection with any disputes between persons using railway and the Authority as to rates or traffic facilities which the Governor-General may require the Authority to refer to the Committee.

The appointment of the President of this Authority will be made by the Governor-General who is further empowered to appoint not less than three sevenths of the members of this body. Apart from its other functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall maintain and control a 'Railway Fund' to which all moneys received for railway purposes shall be credited and out of which all expenditure, whether on revenue or capital account, shall be defrayed.

A Railway Tribunal is to be established for disposal of many railway complaints such as (1) unfair discrimination by granting of undue preferences or otherwise (2) unfair or uneconomic competition.

The tribunal will consist of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by Governor-General from a panel of eight persons appointed by him having railway, administrative or business experience. The President of the tribunal will be a Judge of the Federal Court.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law, but no appeal shall lie from the decision of the Federal Court on any such appeal. The jurisdiction of the judicial courts in India with respect to any matter with respect to which Railway Tribunal has jurisdiction has been ousted under the Act.

First beginning of Railways in India—

On April 18, 1853, first Indian Railway line was opened from Bombay to Thana—a mere 21¾ miles under the management of Great Indian Peninsular Railways. This small line of 21¾ miles has grown into 43,000 miles to this day. But railway construction on an ambitious scale really dates from the acceptance by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Co. of the policy laid down in Lord Dalhousie's famous minute of 1853 advocating the construction by guaranteed companies of a series of trunk lines uniting various provinces together and connecting the trade centres up-country with principal ports. Since 1924-25 Indian Railways have made a contribution of 42 crores of rupees to the general revenues. The Indian railways have adopted for their main line system a gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.

Progress of Indian Railways—

Although railway construction had started in 1853, there was by 1880 only 8,996 miles of railway for the country as a whole. A programme of rapid construction increased the total mileage to 14,379 by 1888. In 1890—16,404; in 1900—24,707; in 1910—32,099; in 1920—36,735; in 1930—41,724. The increase of passengers is equally remarkable. In 1888 number of passengers were 103 millions; 1900—175 millions; 1910—372 millions; 1920—533 millions; 1930—634 millions; 1937—510 millions. Gross receipts in 1888 was 20 crores; 1900—32 crores; 1910—51 crores; 1920—89 crores; 1930—116 crores; 1937—108 crores.

During the three quinquennia commencing from 1905, the gain to the State averaged respectively Rs. 2·39 crores, Rs. 5·27 crores and Rs. 11·48 crores. The substantial rates of gain had become so regular a feature that Meston Committee assumed a contribution of 10¾ crores a year from railways to the State. But the collapse of earnings in 1921-22 produced a loss of Rs. 9·10 crores, but there was small surplus in the next two years. During the four years ended 31st March, 1924, the gain to the State averaged 1·04 crores or about one-eleventh of that in the previous quinquennium.

Kinds of Railways—

- (1) State ownership and State management as E. I. R.
- (2) State ownership and Company management as B. N. R.
- (3) Company ownership and Company management as B.N.W.R.
- (4) Indian State Railways as Nizam's Railways.

(5) Railways owned by District Boards and other bodies but managed by the State or by Companies.

Classification of Railways—

(1) *Commercial Railways*—for the development of trade and industry of the country and also movement of traffic both inward and outward.

(2) *Protective Railways*—constructed in areas liable to famines for the purpose of protecting them in the event of an outbreak of famine by cheap and speedy transport of foodstuffs from important grain centres in India.

(3) *Strategic Railways*—built specially in the North Western and North Eastern frontiers of India for the purpose of defence against foreign invasion.

Three classes of Railways—

Class I consists of railways with gross earnings of Rs. 50 lakhs and over a year.

Class II consists of railways with gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakhs a year but exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

Class III consists of railways with gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakhs and under per year.

Gauges—

The standard gauge on Indian Railways is 5' 6" but in 1870 chiefly for reasons of economy, the metre gauge of 3' 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " was adopted provisionally for certain new lines and has since been a permanent feature of the railway system.

*History of Railways**A. B. Ry.*

Present Company was formed in the year 1892 and took over the works started by Government in 1891.

B. N. W. Ry.

Original Contract 1882. It is now owned and worked by a Company.

B. N. Ry.

The Company was formed in 1887 taking over various State Railways.

B. B. C. I. Ry.

The property of the original Company was registered in 1855 and was acquired by the Secretary of State on 31st December, 1905, and the present combined system is now worked by a new Company under a principal contract of 1907 and a revised and supplementary contract of 1913, terminable on 31st December, 1941 or on 31st December in any succeeding fifth year.

Burma Railways

Burma Railways were constructed by the State but was leased to a Company for working from 1896 to 1928. It is now worked since 1st January, 1929 and this system is entire metre gauge.

E. B. Ry.

The present system was acquired from a Company by the State in 1884 and subsequent extensions have been worked by Government ever since.

LISTOL
Surest Cure for Throat Troubles

E. I. Ry.

Original Company was registered in 1849. It was purchased by State in 1879 but was worked by a Company until 1925. Now it is State-worked.

G. I. P. Ry.

Original two Companies, G. I. P. proper and Indian Midland. It was amalgamated and purchased by the State in 1900. The system was worked by a Company until 1925 when the State took over its operation.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railways

R. and K. Railway proper is owned and worked by a Company registered in 1882 which also works the Lucknow and Bareilly Railways under Government guarantee.

S. I. Ry.

Various Companies were amalgamated and purchased by Government in 1891. The system so formed is now worked by a Company under guarantee.

N. W. Ry.

The largest system in India, is entirely State-worked and owned, though from time to time it absorbed 1,900 units of private owned railways.

M. S. M. Ry.

Old Madras Company's line was registered in 1852, but was purchased by the State and amalgamated with Southern Marhatta Line. The combined system as now known came into being in 1908—then and still is a State-owned Railway but worked by a private Company.

Nizam's State Railways

Early sections were variously worked and were taken over for working by a Company under State guarantee, registered in 1833. In 1930, however the system passed over into the hands of the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

RECENT RAILWAY DISASTERS IN INDIA

July 17, 1937—Bhita, 126 killed, 200 injured.

January 16, 1938—Bamrauli, 7 killed, 15 injured.

June 7, 1938—near Madhupur, 2 killed, 34 injured.

October 16, 1938—Moghulsarai, 3 killed, 40 injured.

January 12, 1939—near Hazaribagh, 49 injured.

April, 1939—Dacca Mail collision, Majdia, 34 killed.

June 28, 1939—Delhi-Dehra Dun mixed passenger, 8 killed, 22 injured.

1940—Dacca Mail derailed.

CLASSES OF RAILWAYS

Class I—			Owned by	Worked by
Assam Bengal Railway ..	..	..	State	Company
B. N. W. R. ..	..	..	State	Company
B. N. R. ..	..	..	State	Company
B. B. C. I. ..	..	..	State	Company
Burma Railway ..	..	..	State	State
E. B. Railway ..	..	..	State	State
E. I. R. ..	..	..	State	State
G. I. P. R. ..	..	..	State	State
Jodhpur ..	..	..	State	Indian State
M. S. M. ..	..	..	State	Company
Nizam's State Railway ..	..	..	State	Nizam's State
				Railway
N. W. R. ..	..	..	State	State
Rohilkhand & Kumaon ..	..	..	State	Company
S. I. R. ..	..	..	State	Company

Class II—Barsi Light (Company subsidised by Government of India and Indian State); Bengal Dooars (Company subsidised by District Board); Bhavnagar State (owned by Indian State); Bikaner State (owned by Indian State); D. H. Railway (Company subsidised by Local Government); Dibru Sadiya (Company subsidised by Local Government); Gaekwar's Baroda State (Indian State); Gondal (Indian State). Jamnagar Dwarka (Indian State) Shahadara (Company subsidised by Local Government).

Class III—Ahmedpur Katwa; Sasaram Light; Bankura-Damodar River; Baraset-Basirhat Light, Bengal Provincial; Buktiarpur-Bihar Light; Burdwan-Katwa; Cutch State; Dehri-Rohtas Light; Dholpur State; Futwah-Islampur; Gwalior Light; Howrah Amta Light; Howrah Sheakhala Light; Jagadhri Light, Jessore-Jhenidah; Jorhat Provincial; Kalighat Falta; Kulasekurapatnam Light; Matheran Light; Porbandar State; Tezpur Balipara Light; Trivellore Light; Udaipur Chitorgarh.

RAILWAYS FIRST OPEN

B. N. W. R.—Opened to Traffic ..	..	2-4-1884
B. N. R.—Do. Do. ..	..	6-4-1880
E. B. R.—Do. do. ..	..	2-1-1862
E. I. R.—Do. do. ..	..	15-8-1854
G. I. P. R.—First section opened from Bombay to Thana ..	..	18-4-1853
A. B. R.—Opened to Traffic ..	..	1-7-1895
B. B. C. I.—Do. do. ..	..	10-2-1860
Burma Rys.—Do. do. ..	..	1-5-1877

Jodhpur—	Opened to Traffic	..	..	24-6-1862
M. S. M.—	Do. do.	..	..	1-7-1856
Nizam—	Do. do.	..	..	9-10-1874
N. W. R.—	Do. do.	..	..	13-5-1861
Rohilkhand				
Kumaon—	Do. do.	..	..	12-10-1884
S. I. R.—	Do. do.	..	..	23-5-1860

TOTAL ROUTES

		<i>Miles</i>			<i>Miles</i>
1928-29	..	40,950	1933-34	..	42,953
1929-30	..	41,724	1934-35	..	43,021
1930-31	..	42,281	1935-36	..	41,058
1931-32	..	42,813	1936-37	..	41,068
1932-33	..	42,961	1937-38	..	41,076

CAPITAL OUTLAY (000 Rs.)

		Rs.			Rs.
1928-29	..	8,31,39,30	1933-34	..	8,84,41,23
1929-30	..	8,56,74,62	1934-35	..	8,85,47,18
1930-31	..	8,69,80,77	1935-36	..	8,44,66,01
1931-32	..	8,76,34,25	1936-37	..	8,45,43,67
1932-33	..	8,84,90,68	1937-38	..	8,45,68,20

ACCIDENTS

			<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>
1930-31	..	..	3,180	8,547
1931-32	..	..	2,888	9,200
1932-33	..	..	2,757	9,509
1933-34	..	..	2,826	10,982
1934-35	..	..	3,301	10,252
1935-36	..	..	3,009	10,950
1936-37	..	..	3,153	11,554
1937-38	..	..	3,370	

GROSS EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

		Rs.			Rs.
1928-29	..	1,18,86,82	1933-34	..	99,57,65
1929-30	..	1,16,08,14	1934-35	..	1,02,81,07
1930-31	..	1,06,57,00	1935-36	..	1,00,22,66
1931-32	..	97,20,56	1936-37	..	1,04,36,51
1932-33	..	96,20,56	1937-38	..	1,07,57,00

WORKING EXPENSES (000 Rs.)

	Rs.		Rs.
1928-29	.. 74,61,94	1933-34	.. 69,54,15
1929-30	.. 75,48,61	1934-35	.. 70,60,18
1930-31	.. 74,23,43	1935-36	.. 68,10,52
1931-32	.. 69,09,11	1936-37	.. 67,28,29
1932-33	.. 68,89,62	1937-38	.. 69,62,55

NET EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

	Rs.		Rs.
1928-29	.. 44,24,88	1933-34	.. 30,03,50
1929-30	.. 40,59,53	1934-35	.. 32,20,89
1930-31	.. 32,33,57	1935-36	.. 32,12,14
1931-32	.. 28,11,45	1936-37	.. 37,08,22
1932-33	.. 27,30,94	1937-38	.. 37,94,45

NO. OF PASSENGERS (000)

	Rs.		Rs.
1928-29	.. 620,110	1933-34	.. 489,613
1929-30	.. 634,297	1934-35	.. 496,591
1930-31	.. 575,827	1935-36	.. 483,132
1931-32	.. 505,836	1936-37	.. 479,606
1932-33	.. 501,895	1937-38	.. 521,285

3rd CLASS PASSENGERS (000)

1934-35	.. 481,051	1936-37	.. 473,830
1935-36	.. 467,804	1937-38	.. 505,347

P.C. OF NET EARNINGS ON CAPITAL OUTLAY

1928-29	.. .. 5.32	1933-34	.. .. 3.40
1929-30	.. .. 4.74	1934-35	.. .. 3.64
1930-31	.. .. 3.72	1935-36	.. .. 3.80
1931-32	.. .. 3.21	1936-37	.. .. 4.39
1932-33	.. .. 3.09	1937-38	.. .. 4.49

TONS CARRIED (000)

1930-31	.. .. 83,377	1934-35	.. .. 84,506
1931-32	.. .. 74,575	1935-36	.. .. 82,949
1932-33	.. .. 70,601	1936-37	.. .. 82,406
1933-34	.. .. 76,513	1937-38	.. .. 87,289

LENGTH OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(1937-38)

	Miles.		Miles.
A. B. Ry.	.. 1,305.55	Jodhpur	.. 1,054.96
B. & N. W. Ry.	.. 2,120.75	M. S. M.	.. 3,228.53
B. N. Ry.	.. 3,392.25	Nizam's State	.. 1,347.87
B. B. C. I.	.. 3,509.16	N.-W. Ry.	.. 6,946.00
E. B. Ry.	.. 2,009.55	Rohilkhand and	
E. I. Ry.	.. 4,390.80	Kumaon	.. 569.88
G. I. P.	.. 3,727.16	S. I. Ry.	.. 2,532.50

RAILWAY BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Net Rev. (Rs. in lakhs)	Interest charges.	Surplus	Contribution to general Rev.	Transferred to Ry. Reserve.
1928-29	37,14	29,33	7,81	5,23	2,58
1929-30	34,50	30,46	4,04	6,12	— 2,08
1930-31	27,53	32,72	— 5,19	5,74	— 10,93
1931-32	23,87	33,07	— 9,20	..	— 4,95
1932-33	22,68	32,91	— 10,23	..	..
1933-34	24,62	32,58	— 7,96	..	..
1934-35	26,74	31,80	— 5,06	..	..
1935-36	26,50	29,92	— 3,42	..	..
1936-37	30,84	29,39	1,45	..	..
1937-38	32,02	29,26	2,76	2,76	..

PROFIT & LOSS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

		Lakhs.			Lakhs.
1924-25	.. ..	+13,16	1932-33	.. ..	— 10,28
1925-26	.. ..	+ 9,28	1933-34	.. ..	— 7,96
1926-27	.. ..	+ 7,50	1934-35	.. ..	— 5,06
1927-28	.. ..	+ 10,85	1935-36	.. ..	— 3,99
1928-29	.. ..	+ 7,81	1936-37	.. ..	+ 1,21
1929-30	.. ..	+ 4,04	1937-38*	.. ..	+ 121
1930-31	.. ..	— 5,19	1938-39†	.. ..	+ 208
1931-32	.. ..	— 9,20	1939-40	.. ..	+ 213

* Revised Estimate.

† Budget Estimate.

BANKS IN INDIA

Classes of Banks in India: (1) Imperial Bank of India, (2) Exchange Banks whose head offices are located outside India, (3) Indian Joint-Stock Banks, registered under the Indian Companies Act, (4) Indian Co-operative Banks, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, (5) Reserve Bank of India. (6) Indigenous bankers who form an intermediate but a very important group.

(1) IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Imperial Bank of India was established in 1921 after the amalgamation of three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras originated in the days of East India Co. It is a commercial bank with private shareholders. The capital of the three Presidency Banks at the time of their amalgamation was Rs. 3,75,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised under the Imperial Bank Act 1920 was Rs. 7,50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each of which Rs. 125 per share has been called up making the present capital and reserve of the Bank Rs. 11,50,53,000 of which 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The management of the Bank is under a Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. With the establishment of Imperial Bank, Government handed over all its general banking business to the Imperial Bank which was gradually to take over the treasury balances; the new bank undertook to open 100 branches within five years and the Governor-General was given power to issue instructions on vital matters to the Imperial Bank. The position of the Imperial Bank as a banker to the Government of India was altered with the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India. Since the advent of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank while functioning as agent of the Reserve Bank of India in those places where Reserve Bank has no branches, is no longer the official Bank to the Government, and the terms of its charter have been amended to permit it to expand its activities in the field of deposit and exchange Banking.

Following are its main businesses—(1) it is sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at places in Br. India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India and there is no branch of the banking department of the Reserve Bank.

(2) Imperial Bank is now free to engage in foreign exchange business and also to do industrial banking.

	<i>Capital</i> (Rs. 1,00)	<i>Reserve & Rest.</i> (Rs. 1,000)	<i>Cash balance.</i> (Rs. 1,000)	<i>Total Deposit.</i> (Rs. 1,000)
1925	5,62,50	4,92,73	17,46,82	83,29,77
1927	5,62,50	5,24,07	10,88,65	79,29,45
1928	5,62,50	5,39,22	10,57,58	97,25,30
1929	5,62,50	5,47,76	13,99,85	79,24,28
1930	5,62,50	5,52,56	13,04,24	83,96,97
1931	5,62,50	5,14,05	11,03,95	72,17,75
1932	5,62,50	5,42,96	20,97,00	75,43,30
1933	5,62,50	5,49,36	18,59,76	80,56,83
1934	5,62,50	5,65,65	18,97,38	81,10,15
1935	5,62,50	5,76,10	19,58,64	79,09,17
1936	5,62,50	5,78,03	8,56,41	98,79,50

(2) EXCHANGE BANKS

The traders engaged in the export and import trade of India as in other countries take part in very large transactions from which they cannot at once realise a return. They do not themselves possess sufficient command of capital to finance such transactions but depend on a special class of Banks which specialise in foreign trade. So came in the Exchange Banks in India. They are all European Banks with branches and agencies in India. The bulk of India's external trade is financed by these foreign Exchange Banks.

The main business of the Exchange Banks is financing the foreign trade of India by the purchase and discount of foreign bills of Exchange.

The Exchange Banks furnish the immediate link with the outside world of trade and commerce. Primarily the exchange banks specialise in the finance of foreign trade and their beginning dates back to the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1842.

The big Exchange Banks are—National Bank of India, Lloyds Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Eastern Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, National City Bank of New York.

		<i>Capital Reserve</i> <i>and Rest</i> (£1000)	<i>Deposits in</i> <i>India</i> (£1000)	<i>Cash balance in</i> <i>India</i> (£000)
1928 (18)	..	187,923	53,345	6,042
1929 (18)	..	227,625	49,994	6,785
1930 (18)	..	193,616	51,086	5,782
1931 (17)	..	185,964	50,604	6,605
1932 (18)	..	173,846	54,799	7,200
1933 (18)	..	143,080	53,088	5,042
1934 (17)	..	141,618	53,550	5,762
1935 (17)	..	137,034	57,137	9,413
1936 (19)	..	128,292	56,419	7,765
1937 (18)	..	128,112	54,907	7,935

(3) JOINT STOCK BANKS

The Joint Stock Banks are sub-divided into two classes, namely (a) those with a paid-up Capital and Reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over and (b) those banks with paid-up Capital and Reserves between one lakh and less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

These banks finance the internal trade of the country and generally do not deal in foreign exchange and do not finance foreign trade. Their business is the usual one of receiving deposits, advancing loans on mortgages or against securities, negotiating or collecting bills, etc.

Joint-Stock Banks are mainly Commercial Banks and give short term credit only. Indian Joint Stock Banks provide India's internal banking facilities. They receive deposits, discount local bills, open cash credit accounts, advance loans against stock exchange securities, grain or cloth, buy and sell shares and transact other banking business.

Class A—Banks with Capital and Reserve of 5 lakhs or over

	No. of Banks	Capital and Reserve (Rs. Lakhs)	Deposits (Rs. Lakhs)	Cash Balances (Rs. Lakhs)
1930	.. 31	11,90	63,26	7,68
1931	.. 34	12,08	62,26	7,71
1932	.. 34	12,21	72,34	9,76
1933	.. 34	12,34	71,68	10,92
1934	.. 36	12,67	76,77	11,14
1935	.. 38	13,20	84,45	19,12
1936	.. 42	13,95	98,14	15,28
1937	.. 39	12,78	1,00,27	16,82

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Class B—*All other Banks with capital and Reserve between Rs. 1 lakh and less than Rs. 5 lakhs*

	No. of Banks	Capital and Reserve (Rs. Lakhs)	Deposits (Rs. Lakhs)	Cash Balances (Rs. Lakhs)
1930	.. 57	1,41	4,39	52
1931	.. 54	1,28	3,92	47
1932	.. 52	1,29	3,93	68
1933	.. 55	1,31	4,75	82
1934	.. 69	1,49	5,11	72
1935	.. 67	1,50	5,44	85
1936	.. 71	1,46	5,94	1,02
1937	.. 112	2,23	8,39	1,31

Of India's Joint Stock Banks the following are known as 'Big Five'—Allahabad Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank.

(4). RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Reserve Bank has been established in India from the 1st of April, 1935. It has very important functions which were performed so long by the Government as well as the Imperial Bank of India.

(1) It has the sole right of note issue and will manage the currency.

(2) It is the banker to the Government and to all the banks in the country.

(3) It will safeguard the financial credit of the country and it will guide the banking and financial development of the country.

(4) It has obligation to sell and buy sterling with a view to maintaining stability of the exchange value of the rupee with sterling (Provisionally fixed at 1s. 6d.).

(5) Every bank included in the Second Schedule of the Act is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank a balance, the amount of which shall not be less than 5 per cent. of its demand liabilities and 2 per cent. of its time liabilities in India at the close of business on any day.

(6) It will fix the Bank rate, *i.e.*, the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank will buy or re-adjust bills of exchange or other legible commercial paper.

(7) Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department for studying all questions of Agricultural credit, and shall co-ordinate the operations of the bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative Banks and any other bank or organisation engaged in the business of Agricultural credit.

It brings India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled and regulated by Central

Banks of issue. It is a Shareholders' Bank. It eventually takes over most of the functions of the currency department, including the management of the note issue and reserve.

It is the bankers' bank of India and is in a position to take an actual part in influencing and controlling general banking activities in India. As the Imperial Bank of India has transferred to the Reserve Bank the responsibility for the Government Account, the public debt, and certain other functions which it performed for the Government, an amending Act has been passed by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed on the Bank in the original Imperial Bank Act. Of these one by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed regarding exchange. It is provided in the Reserve Bank Act that Imperial Bank of India will continue to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is no branch of the latter Bank. The main and the most visible function of the bank is the note issue. The bank took over the currency and gold standard reserve of the Government of India on the 1st April, 1935. The Reserve Bank also carries out the loan operations of the Government.

Constitution of the Reserve Bank

The main items of the constitution of the bank are:—

- (1) Bank is a shareholders' Bank.
- (2) The share capital is Rs. 5 crores, divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.
- (3) The shareholders must be either British subjects of India or subjects of Indian States, domiciled in India, British subjects ordinarily resident in India, domiciled in any such part of the British Empire as does not discriminate against Indians or companies registered in India or in any such other part of the British Empire as does not discriminate against Indians.
- (4) The Bank will have offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a number of branches.
- (5) The management of the bank will be in the hand of a Central Board of Directors consisting of:—(a) Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf; (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council; (c) eight Directors to be elected by the shareholders; (d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Deputy Governors and the nominated government official will have no vote and thus 13 Directors will have a vote each, *i.e.*, 5 nominated and 8 elected Directors.

- (6) There are Local Boards in each of the above-mentioned 5 cities. The members of the Local Board are (a) partly elected (five members) by the shareholders of the respective areas and

(b) partly nominated (up to three members) by the Central Board.

A shareholder holding five shares has one vote, subject to a maximum of ten votes. The elected Directors of the Central Board are elected by the elected members of the Local Boards from amongst themselves. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras elect two and Delhi and Rangoon one Director respectively.

Progress of the Bank

The issue of Bank Notes by the Reserve Bank began in January 1938, Burma Notes were issued at the end of March, 1938. With the inauguration of provincial autonomy on the 1st April, 1937 the provinces had to open separate banking account with Reserve Bank. Another result of the separation of the provincial balances was the first borrowing programme of the autonomous provinces when loans aggregating Rs. 460 lakhs were issued by Five Provincial Governments. A separate agreement was entered into by the Reserve Bank on the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Secretary of State for India in 1935. Under India and Burma Order of 1937, the Reserve Bank continues to be responsible for the management of the currency of Burma. The total number of scheduled Banks increased from 50 to 54 during the course of 1937.

Capital authorised, issued and subscribed Rs. 5,00,00,000 in 500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up and Reserve Fund is 5,00,00,000.

			Net Profit Rs.	Surplus Rs.*	Dividend
1935	..	..	.. 56,05,744	42,93,244	3½
1936	..	..	.. 53,42,100	35,92,100	3½
1937	..	..	.. 27,91,200	10,41,200	3½
1938	..	..	.. 38,45,137	20,95,147	3½
1939	..	..	.. 22,50,355	5,00,355	3½

* Surplus payable to Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank Act.

No. of Shareholders

			No. of Share- holders	Average No. of Shares held by each subscriber
1935	..	..	.. 92,047	..
1936	..	..	.. 66,273	..
1937	..	..	.. 62,570	8.0
1938	..	..	.. 59,777	8.4
1939	..	..	.. 57,192	8.7

Scheduled Bank—Any bank included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act is known as Scheduled Bank. A Bank is included in the list of Scheduled Bank if it has a paid up capital and reserve of the aggregate value of not less than 5 lakhs and is an incorporated body.

Scheduled Banks are to keep with Reserve Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of any business day be less than 5 per cent. of the demand liabilities and 2 per cent of the time liabilities. Every Scheduled Bank shall have to send a weekly return, at the close of business on each Friday to the Central Government and to the Reserve Bank a return signed by two responsible officers showing various items.

List of Scheduled Banks

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ajodhia Bank. | 28. Hongkong and Shanghai |
| 2. Allahabad Bank. | Banking Corporation. |
| 3. American Express Co., Inc. | 29. Imperial Bank of India. |
| 4. Banco Nacional Ultra- | 30. Indian Bank. |
| marino. | 31. Indo-Commercial Bank. |
| 5. Bank of Baroda. | 32. Indian Overseas Bank. |
| 6. Bank of Behar. | 33. Industrial Bank of Western |
| 7. Bank of China. | India. |
| 8. Bank of Hindustan. | 34. Jwala Bank. |
| 9. Bank of India. | 35. Karnani Industrial Bank. |
| 10. Bank of Taiwan. | 36. Lloyds Bank. |
| 11. Bank of Upper Burma. | 37. Mercantile Bank of India. |
| 12. Benares Bank. | 38. Mitsui Bank. |
| 13. Bengal Central Bank. | 39. Mohaluxmi Bank. |
| 14. Bhugwandas Bank. | 40. Nadar Bank. |
| 15. Calcutta Commercial Bank. | 41. Nath Bank. |
| 16. Calcutta National Bank. | 42. National Bank of India. |
| 17. Canara Bank. | 43. National City Bank of New |
| 18. Canara Industrial & Banking | York. |
| Syndicate. | 44. Nedungadi Bank. |
| 19. Canara Banking Corporation. | 45. Netherlands India Commer- |
| 20. Central Bank of India. | cial Bank N. V. |
| 21. Chartered Bank of India, | 46. Netherlands Trading So- |
| Australia and China. | ciety. |
| 22. Comilla Banking Corpora- | 47. New Citizen Bank of India. |
| tion. | 48. New Standard Bank. |
| 23. Comilla Union Bank. | 49. Noakhali Union Bank. |
| 24. Comptoir National | 50. Oudh Commercial Bank. |
| D'Escompte de Paris. | 51. Oversea Chinese Banking |
| 25. Devkaran Nanjee Banking | Corporation. |
| Co. | 52. Palai Central Bank. |
| 26. Eastern Bank. | 53. Pioneer Bank. |
| 27. Grindlay & Co. | 54. Punjab and Sind Bank. |

55. Punjab Co-operative Bank. 58. Thos. Cook and Son
 56. Punjab National Bank. (Bankers).
 57. Simla Banking and Industrial Co. 59. Union Bank of India.
 60. U. Rai Gyaw Thoo & Co.
 61. Yokohama Specie Bank.

(5). Co-OPERATIVE BANKS

Co-operative Banks are taken to include all Co-operative societies,—Principal co-operative Banks, the Central Banks, Agricultural Societies and non-Agricultural Societies.

The functions of Co-operative Banks are as follows:—

(1) Attracting deposit from money-lenders and professional classes, (2) Lending money to the primary co-operative societies, (3) Taking away the excess fund of a Co-operative Society and utilising it for making up the deficiency of others. (4) Supervising and guiding the actions of affiliated Societies.

Class—A (Capital and Reserve of 5 Lakhs or over).

	No. of Banks	Capital & Reserves (Rs. 1,000)	Deposits & Loans held (Rs. 1,000)
1929-30	... 22	2,04,70	10,90,16
1930-31	... 27	2,55,92	12,57,98
1931-32	... 34	3,07,02	15,01,60
1932-33	... 36	3,58,82	18,09,77
1933-34	... 35	3,59,05	17,11,99
1934-35	... 41	4,22,46	17,98,94
1935-36	... 44	4,81,63	19,89,56
1936-37	... 44	5,09,91	20,56,71
1937-38	... 40	4,80,28	19,79,05

Class—B (One Lakh and below 5 Lakhs).

1929-30	... 157	3,08,05	16,12,78
1930-31	... 172	3,35,30	17,66,15
1931-32	... 197	3,77,62	17,75,04
1932-33	... 215	4,28,04	20,64,73
1933-34	... 226	4,51,74	15,99,84
1934-35	... 229	4,64,81	15,40,51
1935-36	... 244	4,91,87	14,94,14
1936-37	... 255	5,15,00	14,76,43
1937-38	... 256	5,20,17	15,43,88

(6) INDIGENOUS BANKS

The indigenous banks are not required to register themselves under any law and as such there is no legal definition of the term

available. The special feature that distinguishes indigenous bankers from mere money-lenders is that they receive deposits and deal in *hundis* in addition to making loans. Agriculturists, traders, merchants and small industrialists have to depend largely on indigenous bankers and money-lenders in places where joint stock banks do not exist. The indigenous bankers are found to render valuable services in connection with financing of internal trade and middle-sized and small industries and inland remittance work.

BANK RATES

These are the rates charged for demand loans, *i.e.*, the rates charged day by day by the Imperial Bank of India for loans advanced on such security as Government Paper.

1925	—	—	5.64	1931	—	—	7.04
1926	—	—	5.17	1932	—	—	5.03
1927	—	—	5.73	1933	—	—	3.56
1928	—	—	6.20	1934	—	—	3.50
1929	—	—	6.23	1935	—	(Reserve Bank)	3.46
1930	—	—	5.5	1936	—	Do	3.60
				1937	—	"	3.00

DEPOSITS, CAPITAL & RESERVE OF ALL BANKS

				Deposits (Rs. 1,000)	Capital & Reserve (Rs. 1,000)
1927	..	..	..	2,12,43,37	2,64,39,42
1928	..	..	..	2,16,74,18	2,73,87,49
1929	..	..	..	2,12,19,73	3,27,28,79
1930	..	..	..	2,19,73,10	2,82,61,53
1931	..	..	..	2,05,83,61	2,72,07,91
1932	..	..	..	2,24,76,40	2,56,35,42
1933	..	..	..	2,27,77,57	2,15,53,42
1934	..	..	..	2,34,28,50	2,14,26,61
1935	..	..	..	2,79,81,31	2,18,79,99
1936	..	..	..	2,80,89,06	2,07,87,85
1937	..	..	..	2,94,14,20	2,07,51,98

FAILURE OF INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS

		No. of Failures			No. of Failures
1926	..	.. 14	1932	..	.. 24
1927	..	.. 16	1933	..	.. 26
1928	..	.. 13	1934	..	.. 30
1929	..	.. 11	1935	..	.. 51
1930	..	.. 12	1936	..	.. 88
1931	..	.. 18	1937	..	.. 65

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY BANKS

Year	Exchange Banks (India)	Imperial Bank	Indian Joint Stock Banks	Reserve Bank
	(Rs. 1,000)	(Rs. 1,000)	(Rs. 1,000)	(Rs. 1,000)
1927	68,86,23	79,27,45	64,29,69	.....
1928	71,13,~6	79,25,30	66,35,42	.....
1929	66,65,91	79,24,28	66,29,54	.....
1930	64,11,44	83,96,77	67,64,69	.....
1931	67,47,26	72,17,75	66,18,60	.....
1932	73,06,36	75,43,30	76,26,54	.....
1933	70,78,42	80,56,88	76,42,27	.....
1934	71,39,97	81,00,15	81,88,38	.....
1935	76,18,33	79,09,17	89 88,62	34,65,19
1936	75,03,77	78,79,50	1,03,66,23	23,28,44

CHEQUES CLEARED BY CLEARING BANKS

	(Rs. Lakhs)		(Rs. Lakhs)
1931	... 15,72,88	1935	... 18,85,24
1932	... 15,90,29	1936	... 18,38,75
1933	... 16,33,60	1937	... 20,61,40
1934	... 17,24,10		

INSURANCE IN INDIA

Number of Companies

		Indian	Non-Indian	Total
1928	...	97	148	... 245
1929	...	108	149	... 257
1930	...	130	147	... 277
1931	...	136	146	... 282
1932	...	169	150	... 319
1933	...	194	147	... 341
1934	...	217	149	... 366
1936	...	232	147	... 379
1937	...	219	149	... 368

Business of Indian Companies

		New Business (Rs. 000)	Total Business (Rs. 000)
1928	...	15,40,60	71,11,00
1929	...	17,24,96	81,81,64
1930	...	16,50,66	88,66,36
1931	...	17,75,59	98,02,35
1932	...	19,66,39	1,06,01,88
1933	...	24,83,17	1,18,76,82
1934	...	28,91,77	1,36,65,30
1935	...	32,81,41	1,51,63,46
1936	...	37,80,21	1,74,66,84
1937	...	41,73,86	1,96,73,62

Business of Non-Indian Companies

		New Business (Rs. 000)	Total Business (Rs. 000)
1928	...	9,55,50	52,92,84
1929	...	12,22,14	64,08,14

1930	...	...	11,75.82	69,76.48
1931	...	...	9,59.48	74,19.38
1932	...	...	7,75.04	76,09.76
1933	...	...	8,-9.90	79,22.15
1934	...	...	10,14.01	83,23.54
1935	...	...	10,62.20	88,77.37
1936	...	...	10,74.65	93,07.74
1937	...	...	9,65.58	92,00.43

Indian vs. Non-Indian Business

(New Business)

				Indian	Non-Indian
1932	..	..	..	19,00 lakhs	8,66 lakhs
1933	..	..	..	24,09 "	8,90 "
1934	..	..	..	27,97 "	10,14 "
1935	..	..	..	31,57 "	11,62 "
1936	..	..	..	36,00 "	11,75 "

Progress of Indian Life Offices

			Total Business Rs.	Premium Income Rs.	Life Fund Rs.
1928	..	..	71 crores	335 lakhs	1,717 lakhs
1929	..	..	82 "	390 "	1,873 "
1930	..	..	89 "	430 "	2,053 "
1931	..	..	98 "	467 "	2,244 "
1932	..	..	106 "	518 "	2,508 "
1933	..	..	119 "	577 "	2,872 "
1934	..	..	137 "	658 "	3,187 "
1935	..	..	152 "	745 "	3,519 "
1936	..	..	175 "	844 "	4,025 "
1937	..	..	184 "	900 "	4,510 "

New Law

Policy holders will be entitled to elect at least one-fourth of total number of directors of a life insurance company.

Henceforward policy-holders can nominate any person as beneficiary under a Policy and the policy money will be payable to such nominee in case of prior death of the policy-holder without further evidence of title.

In case of default of premium, within three months from the date of such default they shall be entitled to notices from the Company intimating the options available.

Policies of at least three years' standing shall in case of such default of premiums, be automatically converted into Paid-up Policies or kept alive under an automatic non-forfeiture scheme.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE

India is mainly an agricultural country. It is the life-blood of India. Almost 90 per cent of the people are in intimate touch with this industry. It gives employment to about 2/3rd of the total population of the country. New seeds and better type of crops and new knowledge have made agriculturists a far happier one than it was in days gone-by.

Government Agricultural Departments were first started as a result of the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. Agricultural Departments were started in the various provinces under the Directors of Agriculture. But practically no work was done excepting certain amount of statistical work. In 1901 an Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed to advise the Imperial and Provincial Governments. This post was however abolished in 1912 and its duties were entrusted to the Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, who upto 1929 was the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa was established in 1905. In 1905, this Department was greatly expanded due to the activities of Lord Curzon. It remained there until 1934, when the great Bihar earth-quake damaged the buildings beyond repair. The Pusa Institute was removed to Delhi. The Institute's principal work has been the improvement of wheat and sugarcane. The Institute is divided into six main Sections: Agriculture, Chemistry and Soil Science, Botany, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Sugarcane Breeding and Entomology. With gradual expansion, Agricultural Colleges were started in Poona, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Lyallpur, Coimbatore and Mandalay. In 1905 All-India Board of Agriculture was founded with the object of bringing provincial Agricultural Departments more in touch with one another. The control of the Government of India over provincial governments was considerably relaxed as a result of the Government of India Act of 1919, and in 1921 agriculture became a transferred subject under a minister. The Imperial Department of Agriculture now deals with All-India Agricultural problems and maintains the following institutions (1) Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi; (2) Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar; (3) Imperial Institutions of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore and Wellington; (4) Cattle-breeding farm, Karnal; (5) Creamery at Anand; (6) Imperial Cattle Breeding Station, Coimbatore; (7) Sugar Bureau, Cawnpore.

The post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India was abolished in 1929 and the work is carried on by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which was established in July, 1929 in

accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The Provincial Agricultural Departments carry on experiment and research on Agricultural farms and laboratories and organise propaganda to secure the adoption of new methods and improved implements. The distribution of seeds, manures and seeds of improved varieties and demonstrations are principal items of work of Agricultural Departments.

Leading Crops in India

Rice is the leading crop of India and occupies 30 per cent. of the total cultivated area of India. It is generally regarded as winter crop being mainly harvested in December and January. Rice is a special crop of monsoon lands. Sufficiently high temperature, high rainfall and fertile alluvial plains are necessary for the growth of the crop. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. India produces more than 50 per cent of world's total production of rice. Transplanting, while common in many parts of India, is not the only method of rice cultivation, and broadcasting direct into puddled fields is also used. All India average yield per acre is about 800 lbs. The term 'coarse' and 'fine' in the case of rice refer to grain shape, the long thin types which are considered rather a delicacy being the fine ones. There are also certain types which have peculiar scent.

Wheat which is a *rabi* (Spring) crop in India is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. It stands next to rice in importance. It is a staple food of the people in the Punjab, U. P. and N. W. F. Province. India produces about one-tenth of world's wheat. There are two principal species grown in India, one of these being normal 'bread' wheat of Europe and the other the so-called 'macaroni' wheat.

Sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The chief cane growing provinces are: U. P., Punjab, Behar, Orissa, Madras, Bombay and Assam. Thus Northern India has predominant interest in the crop. The cultivation of this crop has made striking progress due to state-

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protection. The greatest expansion has been made in Bihar and U. P. where best conditions for cane cultivation are found.

Tobacco—About 40 per cent. of the total quantity of tobacco produced in the world grows in India. The principal tobacco growing areas are Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab, C. P., Berar, and Assam. The bulk of tobacco grown in India is consumed locally.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March and seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in Northern India and from January to December in Southern India. India is the largest producer of tea in the world. It is mainly grown in Northern India, such as Darjeeling, Dooars, Assam, Cachar, Sylhet and Terai. Southern India also produces a small percentage of total output of India. 76 per cent. of the total area lies in Assam. Most of the tea plantations in India are on hill slopes between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. above sea level.

Cotton has two crops, namely the early and late. The early cotton grows mainly in Central and Northern India and the late cotton in Southern and Western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of Southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The major portion of Indian cotton is exported to Japan which is the largest buyer of Indian cotton. The cotton research is carried under the supervision of Indian Central Cotton Committee in co-operation with Department of Agriculture Bombay Presidency is the centre of cotton industry.

Jute is autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. It is practically a monopoly of Bengal. The importance of jute can be gathered from the fact that it forms about 20 to 25 per cent. of the exports from the whole of India. It is also an important fact that about 60 or 70 per cent. of the share capital of the Jute-mills is Indian-owned, but the managing agencies are mainly European.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

Rape and *Mustard* are also *rabi* (spring) crops. Oil-seeds, are sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

Sesamum is mainly autumn crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts. This is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July.

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; A late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April.

Groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras.

*Millet*s: *Jowar* (in Madras called *cholam*) and *Bajra* are two varieties of millets and they constitute an important group of food crops for masses of Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad. *Bajra* is a *kharif* crop while *jowar* is a *kharif* as well as *rabi* crop. *Bajra* is small pearly grain and makes a nutritious unleavened bread. There are other species of millets; one of importance is *ragi* with forked head and small grain.

Pulses—There are many kinds in India and play an important role in nutrition and help to balance the diet. These pulses are often grown mixed with cereals. Of these grown in the rainy season *arhar* is most important, while of the pulses grown in the *rabi* or dry season, *gram* is by far the most important.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. This industry is confined to Southern India comprising Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mysore produces about 50 per cent. of total Indian coffee.

Places where Grown

Sesamum—Burma, U. P., Madras, Bombay, Sind, C. P. and Berar, Bihar, and Orissa, Bengal, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah.

Groundnut—Madras, Bombay, Burma, C. P., and Berar, Hyderabad.

Coffee—Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

Rubber—Burma, Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

Rice—Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Burma, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Rampur State, etc., etc.

Wheat—Punjab, U. P., C. P., and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, N. W. F. P., Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore.

Castor Seed—Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, C. P., and Berar, U. P., States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.

Sugarcane—U. P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, N. W. F. P., Assam, C. P., and Berar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, and some Indian States.

Tea—Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab, Madras, Coorg, States of Tripura, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore.

Cotton is grown in all Provinces.

Jute—Bengal (including Cooch Bihar and Tripura States), Bihar, Orissa, and Assam.

Linseed—C. P. and Berar, U. P., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab and Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Kotah, States of Bombay Presidency, etc.

Rape and Mustard—U. P., Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay, Sind, N. W. F. P., C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Indian States such as Alwar, Baroda, Hyderabad.

SEASON OF SOWINGS AND TRACTS SOWN

Rice:—

Winter—April to August
(sowing)—Nov. to Jan.
(harvesting).

Autumn—April to July (sowing)—Aug. to Dec. (harvesting).

Wheat—Oct. to Dec. (sowing)
March to May (harvesting).

Sugarcane—Feb. to May (sowing)—Nov. to April (harvesting).

Tea—Seeds sown between Nov. and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old (sowing)—May to December (harvesting) in Northern India and Jan. to December in Southern India.

Cotton—March to Aug. (sowing)—Sept. to April (harvesting).

Jute—March to May (sowing)
July to Sept. (harvesting).

Linseed—Aug. to Nov. (sowing)—January to April (harvesting).

Rape and Mustard—Aug. to Nov. (sowing)—Jan. to April (harvesting).

Sesamum:—

Kharif—May to Aug. (sowing)—May to July (harvesting).

Rabi—Jan. to Feb. (sowing)
—May to July (harvesting).

Tracts where sown (Br. Provinces)

Mainly grown in British Provinces of Bengal, Madras, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C.P. and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P. and Coorg.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Behar, Orissa, Punjab, C.P. and Berar, N.-W.F.P. Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.
Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Behar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., and Delhi.

Bengal, Madras, U.P., Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind U.P. Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.
Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C.P. and Berar and Assam.
Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., and Delhi.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.

Castor:—

Kharif—May to July (sowing)—Jan. to Feb. (harvesting).

Rabi—Sep. to Nov. (sowing).—March to April (harvesting).

Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces & Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and U. P.

Groundnut—May to Aug. (sowing)—Sep. to Jan. (harvesting).

Madras, Bombay, U.P., C.P. and Berar, Orissa.

Coffee—Rainy season (sowing)—Oct. to April (harvesting).

Madras, Orissa and Coorg.

Rubber:—

Madras and Coorg.

• CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS 1938-39

	Acres (1000)
Area by Professional Survey	512,664
Area according to village papers	511,877
Area under Forest	68,184
Area not available for cultivation	91,811
Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows	94,180
Fallow Land	48,302
Net area sown with crops	209,400
Irrigated Area	53,730

FORESTS

	Area in sq. miles	P.C. of Forests to total area.
1929-30	240,154	22.6
1930-31	240,710	22.6
1931-32	245,831	22.3
1932-33	261,219	25.8
1933-34	282,604	25.7
1934-35	281,511	25.6
1935-36	29,959	11.8
1936-37	99,193	11.7

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Area under Food Crops

Area under non-Food Crops

			Area under Food Crops. (000 Acres)				Area under non-Food Crops. (000 Acres)
1930-31	...	...	213,848	...	...	...	48,067
1931-32	...	...	216,444	...	...	...	46,457
1932-33	...	...	213,131	...	...	...	47,260
1933-34	...	...	217,665	...	...	...	49,495
1934-35	...	...	212,644	...	...	...	46,475
1935-36	...	...	212,608	...	...	...	48,542
1936-37	...	...	216,689	...	...	...	50,849
1937-38	...	...	197,322	...	...	...	49,542
1938-39	—	—	196,171	—	—	—	47,413

Net area sown (in million of acres)

1927-28	...	...	...	223'86
1928-29	...	...	...	228'17
1929-30	...	...	...	229'12
1931-32	...	...	...	228'84
1933-34	...	...	...	232'10
1934-35	...	...	...	259'10

Land Revenue (Excluding Cess)

			(Rs. 1000)				(Rs. 1000)
1930-31	...	...	38,52,85	1934-35	...	...	38,24,13
1931-32	...	...	37,90,82	1935-36	...	...	39,94,50
1932-33	...	...	37,86,57	1936-37	...	...	39,91,62
1933-34	...	...	33,28,73				

Cattle in India (000)

1930-31	...	...	152,812	1934-35	...	...	159,879
1931-32	...	...	152,706	1935-36	...	...	158,427
1932-33	...	...	152,734	1936-37	...	...	158,528
1933-34	...	...	152,869				

YIELD OF CROPS

			Rice. (tons.)	Wheat (tons.)	Sugarcane (tons.)
1934-35	...	...	25,706,000	9,729,000	5,140,000
1935-36	...	...	23,213,000	9,434,000	5,931,000
1936-37	...	...	27,828,000	9,752,000	6,476,000
1937-38	...	...	26,737,000	10,794,000	5,307,000
			Linseed. (tons.)	Rape. (tons.)	Sesamum (tons.)
1934-35	...	...	420,000	900,000	352,000
1935-36	...	...	388,000	957,000	413,000
1936-37	...	...	420,000	964,000	439,000
1937-38	...	...	457,000	1,021,000	449,000

TEA IN BRITISH INDIA

Lord William Bentinck appointed the Tea Committee on 24th January 1834 to investigate the possibility of the cultivation of tea in India. The researches of the Committee led to the discovery that the tea plant was actually to be found in a wild state in Assam. The Committee in 1834 reported. "It is with the feelings of highest satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to His Lordship in Council that the tea shrub is beyond all doubt indigenous in Upper Assam.....we are quite confident that tea plant which has been brought to light will be capable under proper management of being cultivated with complete success for commercial purposes." Between 1834-40 a number of government nurseries gardens were planted in Assam, Kumaon Hills, Dehra Dun, as well as in the Nilgiris.

The first sample of teas grown on Government plantations in Assam were sent to England in 1838 and the first Calcutta sale held three years later. It was not until 1852 that it was established that Indian tea was in a position to compete on the London market with China tea, but thereafter progress was so rapid that the government's direct connection ceased in 1865: The first private company to be formed was the Assam Company in 1839.

Seventy-six per cent. of the total area under Tea in India lies in Assam and two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of Northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the States of Travancore and Cochin and the British district of Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore) contains 19 per cent. of the total.

The various interests of the industry is now controlled by four sets of bodies—Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, Tea Associations of Northern and Southern India and in respect of Northern India, the Tea District Labour Association. The most important of these, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board carries on collective propaganda to increase the consumption of tea throughout India.

India produces black tea only. The difference between black tea and green tea is one of method of preparation of the leaf. From 1939 Tea Restriction law has been applied to this industry. Most of the tea gardens are allowed to produce permissible crop.

In 1903 an Act known as Indian Tea Cess Act IX of 1903 was passed at the request of the trade for promoting the sale and manufacture of tea. • Under this act a duty is levied on all Indian tea exported. The whole of the amount collected is made over to a fund known as Tea Cess Fund which is placed at the disposal of the

Indian Tea Cess Committee appointed for the purpose and the government merely acts as a revenue collecting agency.

Tea Control—The scheme of tea control inaugurated in 1933 is as follows:—The export of tea is restricted to a percentage of the maximum exports from each producing country in any one of the three years, 1929, 1930 and 1931. The percentage is fixed for each year by an international committee. The scheme was made applicable to India by the enactment of Indian Tea Control Act, 1933. By this scheme, government had undertaken to restrict exports of tea by sea to consignments covered by licenses issued by Indian Tea Licensing Committee constituted under the Act. This scheme is continued for another five years from 1938 by another Act.

AREA UNDER TEA

		Acres			Acres
1925	...	727,663	1932	...	809,455
1926	...	739,423	1933	...	817,921
1927	...	755,994	1934	...	826,337
1928	...	775,898	1935	...	831,688
1929	...	788,001	1936	...	834,113
1930	...	803,532	1937	...	834,304
1931	...	806,829	1938	...	832,840

PRODUCTION

		Lbs.			Lbs.
1925	...	363,506,571	1932	...	433,089,289
1926	...	292,933,182	1933	...	383,674,443
1927	...	390,919,845	1934	...	399,250,962
1928	...	404,153,160	1935	...	394,429,098
1929	...	432,841,981	1936	...	395,180,430
1930	...	391,080,788	1937	...	430,249,979
1931	...	394,083,505	1938	...	451,800,753

EXPORTS

		By sea. (1000 lbs.)	By land. (1000 lbs.)
1930-31	...	356,239	8,287
1931-32	...	341,518	8,598
1932-33	...	379,827	8,651
1933-34	...	318,291	14,441
1934-35	...	325,070	22,117
1935-36	...	313,262	15,838
1936-37	...	302,828	15,786
1937-38	...	335,011	13,955
1938-39	...	348,961	12,698

NO. OF COMPANIES

		<i>Incorporated in India.</i>		<i>Incorporated in U. K. and elsewhere.</i>
1930-31	...	492	...	162
1931-32	...	486	...	187
1932-33	...	471	...	186
1933-34	...	458	...	185
1934-35	...	490	...	182
1935-36	...	48	...	183
1936-37	...	486	...	186
1937-38	...	432	...	190
1938-39	...	438	...	192

PAID-UP CAPITAL

		<i>No of Companies.</i>		<i>Paid up Capital (Rs. 1,000)</i>
1932-33	...	657	...	51,40,48
1933-34	...	643	...	49,53,07
1934-35	...	672	...	50,16,95
1935-36	...	671	...	52,19,11
1936-37	...	672	...	51,97,88
1937-38	...	622	...	51,18,84
1938-39	...	630	...	49,87,90

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HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Milk.—Drink milk in sufficient quantities instead of coffee or tea.

Vegetables.—Take vegetables and fruits every day.

Air.—The air we breathe must be fresh and pure. The windows of sleeping apartments should be kept open during the night for letting in fresh air but draughts should be avoided.

Anaemia is the result of impoverished blood. Bad or insufficient food, constipation, etc., cause anaemia.

Antiseptic.—A thing which is used to prevent putrefaction. Antiseptics are of great use in cuts, wounds, etc., *e.g.*, iodine.

Bathing is very necessary for keeping the body clean and therefore free from disease. It is a daily necessity in a hot country like India.

Bed.—Growing children should sleep on a hard mattress and the bed should never be placed against a wall.

Bruises.—Arnica (mother tincture) diluted with cold-water should be applied frequently.

Codliver Oil.—A valuable heart producer and nutrient containing a large quantity of vitamin. Weak or scrofulous children should be given codliver oil.

Diphtheria.—A dangerous epidemic disease caused by Kelb-Loffer bacillus which enters the throat. The germ is conveyed by drinking water, food or saliva. First signs are fever and sore throat. Shivering, vomiting and swelling of glands are other signs. A precaution is to syringe the nose with a mild disinfectant or gargle with the same stuff.

Burns.—On slight burns apply common baking soda in water or petroleum as a paste, any good burn ointment or any clean and non-irritating grease or oil. On severe or deep burns Picric gauze moistened with clean water or plain gauze moistened with a warm solution of baking soda—a handful to a quart of clean warm water; if not available, use good burn ointment but no unclean material.

Eye Injuries.—Loose particles may be removed from the eyelid with a clean handkerchief, or a bit of clean cotton rolled on a toothpick or a match stick. If not easily removed in this way, make no further attempt. Particles embedded in the lid or eye-ball should be left to the surgeon. *Never violate this rule. Blindness may result.* In case of serious eye injury, cover with clean cloth compress wrung out in ice cold water and send patient to surgeon or hospital.

Open Wounds.—On scratches and slight wounds apply half strength iodine. Dirty or greasy wounds should be covered with gauze and bandage.

Never wash or touch a wound with fingers, or that part of the gauze that comes in contact with the wound. Never use cobwebs, tobacco, waste, or oil, as they may cause blood poisoning.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water or iodine.

Plomaine poisoning.—Poison is introduced into the system by certain harmful bacteria contained in putrefied or decomposed food articles, e.g., fish, meat, ice cream, tinned food etc. There is intense irritation of the stomach giving rise to vomiting, diarrhoea giddiness etc.

Sleep.—People should never have fewer than 8 hours' sleep at night. Children require much more.

Teeth.—Dental decay is caused by acids formed from food particles, lodged in the tooth cavities. Every particle of food should be removed after each meal. A *ncem* or *babool* stick is far better than tooth brush for scouring the teeth. The juice has a dental value. Tooth-brushes contain germs and should be disinfected every time before use. As to dentrifice any preparation of chalk is best. Teeth should be scoured at least twice daily after each meal.

Water.—Should be thoroughly and recently boiled before drinking. This is specially necessary when epidemic is prevalent. If there is filtration, it must be done before boiling. 60 per cent of human body is water. 5 or 6 glasses of water should be taken every day. Drinking an hour before each meal is beneficial.

Fits.—Do not attempt to hold the patient down. Place any small object between teeth to prevent biting tongue. Prevent patient from injuring self.

Dog bite.—Wash the wound with running water, apply tincture of iodine, bandage and take to doctor to decide whether to give Pasteur or vaccine treatment to prevent rabies or hydrophobia.

Well.—Should be cleaned every hot weather and 10 to 20 seers of slaked lime thrown into it. When impurity is suspected 'bleaching powder' should be thrown. Chlorogen may be used in purifying water during epidemic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Name.	Incubation period.	Period of Infectivity.
Cholera	.. 1 to 6 days.	7—14 days or so long he remains a carrier.
Ch. Pox.	.. 12 to 14 "	Till complete falling off of scabs.
Diphtheria	.. 2 to 6 "	Depends upon bacteriological examination.
Measles	.. 7 to 14 "	7—16 days.
Mumps	.. 10 to 20 "	21—26 days.
Plague	.. 2 to 8 "	Till complete recovery.
Small Pox	.. 8 to 12 "	Till complete falling off of scabs.
Dengue	.. 3 to 6 "	4—5th day.
Typhoid	.. 10 to 14 "	Depends upon bacteriological examination.
Influenza	.. 1 to 4 "	4—5th day.
Whooping Cough	.. 7 to 14 "	Do.
Erysipelas	.. 1 to 3 "	7-12 days.

HEIGHT & WEIGHT OF AVERAGE INDIAN

5 ft. 0 in.	..	..	100 lbs.	5 ft. 5 ins.	..	..	115 lbs.
5 ft. 1 in.	..	..	103 "	5 ft. 6 ins.	..	..	118 "
5 ft. 2 ins.	..	..	106 "	5 ft. 7 ins.	..	..	121 "
5 ft. 3 ins.	..	..	109 "	5 ft. 8 ins.	..	..	124 "
5 ft. 4 ins.	..	..	112 "	5 ft. 9 ins.	..	..	127 "

Taking 100 lbs. to be the average weight of a person whose height is 5 ft. and 3 lbs. in weight for every full inch above that.

OBSTETRICAL TABLE

273 days.				280 days.			
Jan.	1	Sep.	30	Jan.	1	Oct.	8
Feb.	1	Oct.	31	Feb.	1	Nov.	8
Mar.	1	Nov.	30	Mar.	1	Dec.	6
Apr.	1	Dec.	31	Apr.	1	Jan.	6
May	1	Jan.	31	May	1	Feb.	5
June	1	Feb.	28	June	1	Mar.	8
July	1	Mar.	31	July	1	Apr.	7
Aug.	1	Apr.	30	Aug.	1	May	8
Sep.	1	May	31	Sep.	1	June	8
Oct.	1	June	30	Oct.	1	July	8
Nov.	1	July	31	Nov.	1	Aug.	8
Dec.	1	Aug.	31	Dec.	1	Sep.	7

Labour occurs in most cases between 273 and 290 days from the date of last menstruation. 280 days may be taken as a mean. For instance if the last menstruation occurred in July 20 the expected confinement will be at the soonest some time about March 31+20 days *i.e.*, April 20; or somewhere about April 7+20 days *i.e.*, April 27.

RESPIRATION

2 months to 2 yrs.	..	35	12 yrs. to 15 yrs.	..	18
2 yrs. to 6 yrs.	..	23	15 yrs. to 21 yrs.	..	16 to 18
6 years to 12 yrs.	..	20	Adult age	..	16 to 18

PULSE RATE

	Per minute.		Per minute.
In utero	.. .. 140—150	Adult	.. .. 72
Infancy	.. .. 100—140	Old Age	.. .. 75—80
Childhood	.. .. 80—100		

BATHS

Very cold	..	32°F to 55°F	Warm	..	92°F to 98°F
Cold	..	55°F to 65°F	Hot	..	98°F to 140°F
Cold	..	65°F to 80°F	Very hot	..	140°F & above.
Tepid	..	80°F to 92°F			

FACTS ABOUT FOOD

(Average time required for the digestion of various articles of food.)

	H.M.		H.M.
Beef (roast)	.. 3 0	Bread	.. 2 30
Beans (Boiled)	.. 2 30	Butter ..	.. 3 30
Barley (boiled)	.. 2 0	Cabbage ..	.. 4 30
Chicken (fricasseed)	.. 2 0	Milk (boiled)	.. 2 0
Cheese ..	.. 3 30	Mutton (boiled)	.. 3 0
Duck (roasted)	.. 4 0	Mutton (roast)	.. 3 15
Eggs (raw)	.. 1 30	Potatoes (baked)	.. 2 30
Eggs (soft boiled)	.. 3 0	Pork (roast)	.. 5 15
Eggs (hard boiled)	.. 3 30	Potatoes (boiled)	.. 3 30
Eggs (fried)	.. 3 30	Rice (boiled)	.. 1 0
Fish ..	.. 2 44	Sago (boiled)	.. 1 45
Fowl (roast)	.. 4 0	Veal (roast)	.. 5 30
Milk (raw)	.. 2 15		

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN VARIOUS LIQUORS

Rum ..	.. 53.7	Port ..	.. 23.3
Beer ..	.. 4.0	Sherry ..	.. 19.3
Vermouth	.. 19.0	Claret ..	.. 13.3
Brandy ..	.. 53.4	Ale ..	.. 7.4
Gin ..	.. 51.6	Whisky ..	.. 54.3
Champagne	.. 12.61		

FACTS RELATING TO THE BODY-TEMPERATURE

The normal average temperature under the armpit is 98.4F.

It is one degree higher under the tongue and nearly that in the vagina and the rectum.

Ordinarily, continued temperature above 98.4 in the quiescent state, or below 97.3 indicates pathological condition.

Rise of temperature (104°) in an acute rheumatism is generally alarming, and may cause cardiac complications.

Rise of temperature (104°) in jaundice prognosis is unfavourable.

Rise of temperature (104°) in puerperal state indicates pelvic inflammation.

Rise of temperature (104°) in tuberculosis shows an advance of disease or the incidence of complications.

BLOOD PRESSURE

Healthy Systolic Range.

15 to 24	..	.. 106 to 136 m.m. Hg.
25 to 34	..	.. 109 to 139 m.m. Hg.
35 to 44	..	.. 111 to 141 m.m. Hg.
45 to 54	..	.. 115 to 145 m.m. Hg.
55 to 64	..	.. 120 to 150 m.m. Hg.
65 and over	..	.. 124 to 154 m.m. Hg.

MILK

	Goat.	Cow.	Human.
Water	86.45	87.40	86.40
Dry substance .. ..	.85	.75	.90
Casein	3.00	3.00	1.00
Albumin	1.00	.40	1.20
Fat	4.20	3.75	3.50
Sugar	4.50	4.70	7.00

OUR FOOD

Our food is made up roughly of water, mineral salt, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, roughage and vitamins A. B. C. D. E. Water and mineral salts are found in fresh vegetables. Carbohydrates are made up of sugars and starches and are found in potatoes, bread, macaroni, sugar and in cereals as wheats and barley. Fats produce energy and warmth. Proteids are found in fish, eggs, lean meat, beans, peas, lentils, also in cheese. Proteids are needed to repair tissue waste and to build up the body. Hence children need far more proteids relatively for their size than adults do.

Roughage is the indigestible part of all our food. It is thrown out of the body as useless but in its passage through the intestines it helps them by its very indigestibility and irritation and also prevents constipation.

Food is needed (1) to produce growth, (2) to repair wear and tear of body tissues, (3) to produce energy and heat. Proteids produce growth and repair waste; carbohydrates and fats produce energy and heat. Now these foodstuffs, composed of proteids and carbohydrates and fats, will not produce growth or repair waste unless another food called vitamin is mixed with them. It is difficult to describe exactly what vitamins are. You possess a motor car and you make it run by means of petrol and oil, but no amount of petrol will make the car go if you have not got an electric spark to set fire to the explosive mixture in the engine. It is the same with our foods. Without vitamins all our food is useless and like so much dead matter—lifeless. So far we know of seven vitamins. The seven vitamins are A. B. C. D. E. F. and G.

Vitamin A. This is essential to growth and helps the body to resist infections. It also stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. The food having a yellow or green colour are generally rich sources of this vitamin. It is found in green vegetables, mutton fat, milk, spinach, green lettuce, green cabbage, beet leaves, carrots, sweet potatoes, peas, yellow squash, red and yellow tomatoes, apricots, musk melon, pineapples, papaya, orange, prunes, water-melon, cream, butter, egg yolk, codliver oil, certain fish such as

Salmon, Herring and Mackerel. A lack of vitamin A in our food is a cause of ricket and also a cause of infections in the eyes sinuses, ears, glands of the mouth and throat, and in some instances in the kidneys and bladder. This vitamin is not lost by ordinary cooking in a closed vessel, but it is destroyed by heating with exposure to air. Therefore all milk ought to be heated with lid on the saucepan; the same with vegetables.

Vitamin B constitutes a factor in normal growth and is necessary for good appetite and also for normal muscle tone in the digestive tract. An absolute loss of this vitamin brings on a muscular paralysis or the disease known as beriberi. It is found in (1) green vegetables, (2) potatoes, (3) carrots, (4) dried prunes, (5) egg yolk, (6) fruits, (7) liver, (8) wholemeal flour, (9) nuts, peas, lentils, (10) yeast, (11) kidney, (12) onions, (13) turnips, (14) sweet and white potatoes, (15) grape fruit, lemons, oranges, pineapples, bananas, apples, peaches, grapes, fresh prunes, dates, cherries, spinachs, cauliflower, lettuce.

Green vegetables and egg yolk contain both vitamins A and B. Hence both these articles ought to be on everybody's table. B vitamins dissolve easily in water, and so if vegetables are cooked in too much water all the vitamin B goes into the water and is thrown away. So also the vegetables should be steamed rather than boiled. Lack of B vitamins produces neuritis and intestinal disorders, such as appendicitis. It also makes us liable to all infections. All B vitamin foods cure constipation and thus improve one's general health.

Vitamin C found in (1) green vegetables if cooked without soda and not longer than 20 minutes, (2) potatoes, (3) cooked fruit, (4) rhubarb, (5) oranges, lemons, limes, all berries except grapes, uncooked green salads e.g., lettuce, mustard, cress, onions, tomatoes.

Heating and drying destroy vitamin C. In order to get good effect of C vitamin a certain amount of raw vegetables should be eaten. Vitamin C is also found in germinating grains but not unless they are germinating. Germinated almonds, peas, lentils or gram (channa) may serve this purpose. A daily supply of vitamin C is essential for children and adults. The necessity of having adequate amounts of vitamin C in the diet is stressed by all who recognise the importance of good "tooth nutrition." Vitamin C helps to keep the body free of infection by keeping the blood healthy. Skin diseases, sores breaking out on the body can be cured by taking plenty of vitamin C. It prevents scurvy.

Vitamin D is a substance about which scientists as yet know very little. Its chief function is to help the body to assimilate and use the substance called calcium which is in our food and is a great bone-builder. A lack of calcium in the system causes rickets, a bone disease from which children often suffer. Vitamin D is found chiefly in cod-liver oil and sunshine. Ultra-violet rays also produce vitamin D

and it has been found that food when treated with ultra-violet rays cures children of rickets. This prevents rickets.

Vitamin E is essential for reproduction and is known as the antisterility vitamin. Chief function of this vitamin is to help the body to assimilate iron from its food. A lack of vitamin E makes people pale and anæmic which proves that their blood is thin and lacking in iron. It contains chiefly in oil seeds, vegetable oils, such as gingelly oil, cocogem, and in plantains or bananas but the germ of the wheat grain is specially rich.

Vitamin F is a preventive of Beri beri. It is readily broken down by cooking.

Vitamin G is essential for well-being at all ages and specially for preventing the appearance of premature old age. A continual deficiency of vitamin G causes slowing up of growth or loss of weight, sore mouth, digestive disturbances and in time a sensitiveness and inflammation of the skin. Pellagra is caused by the absence of this vitamin, resulting in reduced vitality and soreness of the eyes and mouth with lesions in the body tissues. This G is available in whole milk, butter milk, cheese, eggs, meat, liver, green leaves, mustard, turnip, beet tops, spinach, bananas.

A Well Balanced Diet

Milk, ghee, eggs	..	..	..	..	Vitamin A.
Lettuce, spinach, peas, eggs	..	..	..	..	Vitamin B.
Oranges, limes, tomatoes, onions	..	..	..	..	Vitamin C.
Plenty of Sunshine	..	..	..	..	Vitamin D.
Grains like rolan, vegetable oils and plantains					Vitamin E.

Food Containing No Vitamins

Olive oil, tinned meats, soups, salt, meat, cheese, white fish, tinned fruits and vegetables, chocolates, tea, coffee, white flour and bread, white rice, sago, syrup and jam.

VITAMIN CONTENT OF FOODS

	A	B	C	D
Almonds	1	200		
Apple	1	2	2	
Banana	00	1	1	
Beet Root	0	1	1	
Brains	1	2	00	1
Bread made with milk ..	1	1	0	1
Bread made with water ..	0	1	0	0
Butter	2	2	" 0	
Butter milk	1	2	1v	
Cabbage, cooked for a short time	2	2	1	

VITAMIN CONTENT OF FOODS—(contd.)

	A	B	C	D
Carolina beans	1	3	..	
Carrots, cooked	2	1	1v	
Carrots, raw	2	1	1	
Cauliflower	1	2	00	
Cheese	2	2	0	
Cocoanuts	1	2	0	1
Cream	3	2	1 v	
Dried milk (whole)	3	2	1 v	
Egg (fowl)	2	2		3
Egg (duck)	2	1		2
Fish (fat)	1	1	00	0
Fish (roe)	1	2	00	1
Grape-fruit	00	2	2	0
Grape-juice	00	1	1	0
Green beans	2	2	..	
Heart	1	1	1	1
Kidneys	2	2	1	1
Lemon juice	0	2	3	
Lettuce	2	2	3	1
Liver	2	2	00	0
Mangoe (ripe)	2	2	3	
Maize	1	2	0	
Milk condensed	3	2	1 v	
Milk evaporated	3	2	00	
Milk fresh (not pasteurized)	3	2	2 v	
Navy beans (white bean)	1	3		
Oats	1	2	0	
Onions	00	2	2	
Orange juice	1	2	3	
Papaya	2	1	3	
Parsnip	0	2	00	
Pea-nut	1	2		
Peaches (raw or tinned)	2	1	2	
Peas, fresh	2	2	.. 3	
Pickled cabbage	2	
Pineapple (raw or tinned)	2	2	3	

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Vitamin Content of Foods—(concl'd.)

	A	B	C	D
Potatoes (cooked)	1	2	2	
Pumpkin	2	00	00	
Raspberries (raw or tinned)	3	
Rice (polished)	0	0	0	0
Rice (whole grain)	1	3		
Rye (ground)	1	2	00	
Raw cabbage	2	3	3	
Skimmed milk	1	1	1 v	
Spinach, fresh	3	3	3	
Spinach, in tins	3	1	3	
Swedish turnip	0	2	3	
Sweet potatoes (white potatoes)	2	1	00	
Tomato (raw or preserved)	2	3	3	
Turnip (rooted cabbage)	0	2	3	
Usual walnut .. ..	..	2	..	
Walnut, white (American) .. ..	..	2	..	
Wheaten bread made with milk	2	2	00	1
Wheaten bread make with water	1	2	0	0
Wheat bran	2	3		
Wheat grain	2	3	0	1
Whole barley	1	2	0	

INDICATION REFERRING SIGNS IN ABOVE TABLE

- 1 Contain the vitamins.
- 2 Vitamin content high.
- 3 Vitamin content very high.
- 0 Vitamin content, no essential value.
- 00 Presence of vitamin doubtful.
- .. Unknown.
- V Variable.

INDIA'S HEALTH

BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

				Ratio of Births per mile.	Deaths.
1925	...	...	...	33.65	24.72
1926	...	...	...	33.77	26.76
1927	...	...	...	35.27	24.89
1928	...	...	...	36.79	25.49
1929	...	...	...	35.47	26.95
1930	...	...	...	35.99	26.85
1931	...	...	...	34.3	24.9
1932	...	...	...	33.7	21.6
1933	...	...	...	35.5	22.4
1934	...	...	...	33.7	24.9
1935	...	...	...	34.9	23.0
1936	...	...	...	35.6	22.7
1937	...	...	...	34.5	22.4

COMPARISON—INDIAN & OTHER COUNTRIES (1937)

			Births. per 1000.	Deaths. per mille.
British India	..	..	34.5	22.4
England	..	..	14.9	12.4
Japan (1936)	..	..	29.9	17.5
Egypt (1936)	..	..	44.2	28.9
Palestine	..	..	41.6	18.9
F. M. S.	..	..	37.8	19.9

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BRITISH INDIA

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1918	... 8,490,560	14,895,801	1928	... 8,882,573	6,180,114
1919	... 7,212,415	8,554,178	1929	... 8,565,341	6,267,391
1920	... 7,864,232	7,355,654	1930	... 8,690,714	6,483,449
1921	... 7,774,776	7,385,112	1931	... 8,814,836	6,404,990
1922	... 7,688,959	5,800,092	1932	... 8,718,620	5,596,246
1923	... 8,466,085	6,036,931	1933	... 9,317,918	5,870,336
1924	... 8,317,403	6,879,236	1934	... 8,923,169	6,606,699
1925	... 8,125,408	5,967,918	1935	... 9,299,021	6,331,576
1926	... 8,395,679	6,460,610	1936	... 9,566,379	6,111,358
1927	... 8,516,706	6,009,729	1937	... 9,388,457	6,112,357

*From 1931 excluding Burma.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN BRITISH INDIA, (1931)

At age 0	..	..	Male 26·91	Female 26·56
" 1	..	..	34·68	33·48
" 10	..	..	36·38	33·61
" 20	..	..	29·57	27·08
" 30	..	..	23·60	22·30
" 40	..	..	18·23	18·23
" 50	..	..	14·31	14·65
" 60	..	..	10·25	10·81
" 70	..	..	6·35	6·74

INFANTILE MORTALITY (BR. INDIA)

Per mille.			Per mille.		
1929	...	178	1934	...	187
1930	...	181	1935	...	164
1931	—	179	1936	...	162
1932	...	169	1937	...	161
1933	...	171			

HOSPITALS & PATIENTS

	No. of Institutions, Hospitals, Dis- pensaries etc.	Patients.
1930	4,771	57,442,916
1931	4,979	62,243,764
1932	5,081	63,227,564
1933	5,100	65,613,450
1934	5,134	65,086,750
1935	5,000	64,192,559
1936	5,207	67,782,867
1937	5,235	71,048,253

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1932	3,76,66,729	3,77,02,032
1933	3,83,05,442	3,81,68,584
1934	3,87,77,600	3,82,53,633
1935	3,57,23,642	3,51,18,086
1936	3,65,77,018	3,62,26,881
1937	3,72,92,737	3,77,66,178

HOSPITALS PER MAN

			No. of Hospitals.		Average Pop. Served per institution.
1933	...	...	6,700		—
1934	...	...	6,641		—
1935	...	...	6,790		—
1936	...	...	6,899	...	41,068

HOSPITAL SERVICE

The following is a tabular statement of the average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary:—

	Total number of hospitals and dispensaries in province.	Average area served by each hospital or dispensary, (sq. miles)	Average population served by each hospital or dispensary.
Madras ..	1,134	126	41,217
Bombay ..	429	180	41,940
Bengal ..	1,449	540	34,585
United Provinces ..	597	178	81,087
Punjab ..	896	111	26,318
Central Provinces ..	343	291	45,212
Bihar ..	528	131	61,310
Assam ..	343	160	25,138
Sind ..	108	429	35,991
Orissa ..	164	145	32,355
Delhi ..	24	24	26,510
N. W. Frontier Provinces	114	118	21,272
Beluchistan ..	41	1,327	11,305
Ajmer-Merwara ..	10	271	56,029
Coorg ..	11	145	14,848

MEDICAL COLLEGES

Punjab—King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

Delhi—Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi.

U. P.—King Edward Medical College, Lucknow.

B. and O.—Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.

Bengal—Medical College, Calcutta; Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.

Bombay—Grant Medical College, Bombay, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

Madras—Medical College, Madras, Medical College, Vizagapatam.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Punjab—Medical School, Amritsar, Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana.

U. P.—Medical School, Agra, Woman's Medical School, Agra.

Bihar—Medical School, Darbhanga.

Orissa—Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

Bengal—Campbell School, Calcutta, Lytton School, Mymensingh, Ronaldshay School, Burdwan; Chittagong School; Chittagong; Jackson School, Jalpaiguri; Bankura Sammilani School; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Dacca Medical School, Dacca; Calcutta Medical School; School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

C. P.—Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

Central India—King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Bombay—B. J. Medical School, Poona; B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; National Medical College Bombay.

Sind—Sind Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind.

Assam—Berry-White Medical School, Dibrugarh.

LABORATORIES AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

1. *Central Research Institute, Kasauli*.—Manufactures vaccines such as Anti-typhoid, Anti-Cholera and Anti-venom serum for Civil and Military requirements.
2. *All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta*.—There are sections such as Public Health Administration, Vital Statistics, Epidemicology, Malariology, and Nutrition and Biochemistry. The Institute has dual functions, as a centre for advanced studies in public health and as a centre for research.
3. *Central Drugs Control Laboratory, Calcutta*, was established in March, 1937 for comprehensive survey of drugs all over India.
4. *School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta*.—The school and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases which is primarily a research hospital attached to the school are of the status of a Provincial Institution under the Government of Bengal, but actually both have an all India aspect. It has the following departments:—(1) Tropical Medicine. (2) Bacteriology and Pathology. (3) Protozoology. (4) Entomology. (5) Pharmacology. (6) Chemistry. (7) Anæmia and respiratory disease department. (8) Helminthology. (9) Public Health Laboratory Practice.
5. *Haffkine Institute, Bombay*.—The Institute acts as a centre for the manufacture of Plague Vaccine for the whole of India and centre for the manufacture of anti-rabic vaccine for Bombay Presidency.
6. *King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy Madras*.
7. *Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli*.—Centre of Anti-rabic treatment.
8. *Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor*.

9. *King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute, Shillong.*
10. *Malaria Institute of India, Kasauli*—carries mainly Malaria research in India.
11. *Pasteur Institute, Calcutta*—This institute is a part of School of Tropical Medicine.
12. *Pasteur Institute, Bombay*—this is a part of Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
13. *Pasteur Institute, Patna.*

NUMBER OF DOCTORS, ETC.

It is estimated that there are 35,000 to 40,000 qualified doctors now practising in India and a proportion of the doctor to roughly 10,000 of the population.

X-ray facilities are by no means adequate, there being in India only 83 major and 47 minor sets in hospitals.

Facilities for radium treatment exist to a very limited extent, the total quantity of radium available being about 5,131 mgs. available only in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Delhi besides small quantities in the hands of the private doctors.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Medical Council of India was brought into existence by the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, which placed on it responsibility for the maintenance of a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for the whole of British India. The Council carried out a detailed inspection of all the Indian Medical Colleges and their examinations, and as a result the medical qualifications of all the Universities, except those of the Andhra University, have now been reorganized.

The Medical Council of India has also framed a series of recommendations for professional education, which now govern the requirements and standards of University medical education in India.

The furtherance of the recognition of the Indian medical qualifications in countries outside British India, with its corollary, the reciprocal recognition in this country of approved qualifications of such countries, is another function of the Council. Non-Indian qualifications recognized by the Council till now, are only those which have been accepted on a basis of reciprocity. The General Medical Council of Great Britain has accepted for registration in the United Kingdom all the degrees granted by the British Indian Universities, which have been approved by this Council.

There are also various Provincial Acts of Medical Registration which provide for the formation of a Medical Council in each province, where such legislation obtains, and the registration of qualified medical practitioners. The functions of these Councils include, in addition, the supervision of medical education, inspection of examinations, exercise of disciplinary control over medical practitioners and that of advising the Local Government in regard to the recognition of the various medical qualifications.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Indian Universities.

The foundation of University Education was laid in this country with the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in the year 1857, the necessary legislation incorporating them having been passed respectively on January 24th, July 18th and September 15th of the year. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University which at the beginning included practically all Northern India, was soon found to be unwieldy and it was therefore broken up by the establishment of two additional Universities, the University of the Punjab which was founded in 1882 and the University of Allahabad which followed five years later in 1887.

The most important change which the Calcutta University has adopted in 1935 in its regulations is the teaching and examination for the matriculation certificate in the candidate's vernacular. There is also somewhat different curriculum for girl students. The vernacular now becomes the compulsory medium of instruction and it is a very important departure from a policy which had been followed for the last 75 years.

Calcutta University has accepted a course of military studies in 1936. The recommendations are military studies should be included as a subject of examinations in the subject one based on a junior and the other on a senior course of studies. The course of each would be for a period of about two years. The examination would be open only to *bona fide* students of University who were also members of the University Training Corps.

A far-reaching change has been introduced by the Calcutta University by the adoption of Indian Languages for the medium of instruction in secondary schools. The University has arranged for the replacement of English by a vernacular for general work in those schools from 1940, English becoming a 'Second Language' taught for its own sake.

The landmark in the history of Indian Universities was the appointment by Lord Curzon, of a University Commission in the year 1902. The recommendations of the Commission were mainly in the direction of reforms in the constitution of Universities. An enactment for amending the law relating to Universities in India came into effect on the 1st September 1904. The Act of 1904 specified the provision of instruction as one of their duties and gave them the power of appointing professors and lecturers, of holding and managing endowments and of erecting, equipping and maintaining University libraries, laboratories and museums. Though the bulk

of the teaching continued to be in the affiliated colleges, a certain amount of higher instruction now began to be concentrated under University management. Territorial limits were assigned to each University. A systematic inspection of colleges by the University was established.

All the Universities were started under official auspices, but a new departure was made in 1916 and 1920. Two new Universities were established to serve the special needs of the Hindus and Mahomedans, founded largely on the efforts of the communities. They were established by the Acts of the Legislature. *The Benares Hindu University* came into existence in 1916 and the *Aligarh Muslim University* in 1920. The provision of faculties of oriental learning and religious instruction is a special feature of these institutions.

With the constitution of Bihar and Orissa into a separate province, a new University under the name of *Patna University* was started, at Patna in 1917. In Indian States, two new Universities were started, one in Mysore known as *Mysore University* in 1916 and another at Hyderabad Deccan known as *Osmania University* in 1918. The noteworthy feature of the Osmania University is the teaching of all subjects through the medium of Urdu.

Another landmark in the University history is the Calcutta University Commission presided over by Sir Michael Sadler (1917-1919). One of its primary recommendations was that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work, so that they may be able to concentrate attention on real University teaching and the advancement of higher learning. The commission also advocated the establishment of unitary and residential Universities.

Several new Universities were now established all over India, largely on the lines recommended by the Sadler Commission. *Rangoon University* was established in Burma in 1920. *The University of Lucknow* was incorporated in December 1920. *The Dacca University* came into existence on the 18th July, 1920. *The Delhi University* was established in 1922.

The Central Provinces got its new *Nagpur University* in 1923. *The Agra University* was established in the year 1927 which also caters to the needs of Rajputana and Central India. The notable feature in connection with the Universities in United Provinces is that except in the case of Aligarh and Benares, Intermediate education has been removed from their control with the formation of a separate Board of High School and Intermediate Education, established by a special Act of Legislature. University of Dacca has also established its Intermediate Board.

The year 1926 witnessed important University development in Madras Presidency. *Andhra University* was established in this year and was located at Waltair. Another University was established at Chidambaram known as *Annamalai University* by the princely

donation of 20 lakhs of Rupees by Raja Sir Annamalai Chetty. Travancore University has been established in 1938.

The types of Universities in India are as follows:—'*Affiliating University*,' i.e., a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; A '*Teaching University*' is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University. A '*Unitary University*' is one usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by or under the control of the University.

The Calcutta University with all its recent improvements, continues to be the largest affiliating University in India and the Empire.

Central Advisory Board of Education which was abolished in 1923 as a measure of economy was revived by the Government of India in August 1935. It consists of all Provincial Ministers of Education or their Directors of Public Instruction, Representatives of the Inter-University Board, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and Nominees of the Government of India.

ALL INDIA SCHOLARS

			Males.	Females.
1931-32	...	...	10,273,888	2,492,649
1932-33	...	...	10,247,062	2,606,470
1933-34	...	...	10,418,169	2,754,721
1934-35	...	...	10,616,623	2,890,246
1935-36	...	...	10,283,572	2,788,792
1936-37	...	...	10,481,539	2,908,037
1937-38	...	...	10,819,592	3,012,115

INSTITUTIONS & PUPILS

			Institutions.	Pupils.
1926-27	...	...	246,264	11,157,496
1927-28	...	...	254,724	11,775,222
1928-29	...	...	258,618	12,166,104
1929-30	...	...	260,946	12,515,126
1930-31	...	...	262,068	12,689,086
1931-32	...	...	256,792	12,766,537
1932-33	...	...	255,848	12,853,532
1933-34	...	...	256,724	13,172,890
1934-35	...	...	256,263	13,506,869
1935-36	...	...	254,211	13,816,149
1936-37	...	...	255,709	14,146,038

COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

			Males.	Females.
1932-33	...	...	99,542	4,219
1933-34	...	...	103,583	4,765
1934-35	...	...	106,296	5,512
1935-36	...	...	108,978	6,246
1936-37	...	...	111,784	6,996

GRADUATES & UNDER-GRADUATES OF BR. INDIA

1921-22	...	...	...	59,919
1926-27	...	...	...	79,065
1931-32	...	...	...	91,300
1934-35	...	...	...	101,079
1935-36	...	...	...	107,755
1936-37	...	...	...	109,741
1937-38	...	...	...	118,283

ALL INDIA EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION
(Recognised Institution)

				Rs.
1928-29	...	...	...	27,07,82,258
1929-30	...	...	...	27,42,82,018
1930-31	...	...	...	28,81,61,446
1931-32	...	...	...	27,18,56,622
1932-33	...	...	...	25,78,75,863
1933-34	...	...	...	26,17,65,186
1934-35	...	...	...	26,52,11,420
1935-36	...	...	...	25,71,06,470
1936-37	...	...	...	26,40,17,864
1937-38	...	...	...	26,96,22,482

ALL INDIA COST PER PUPIL

1934-35	..	..	..	Rs. 20-11-0
1935-36	..	..	..	" 20-13-4
1936-37	..	..	..	" 20-14-2

MUSEUMS IN INDIA

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Indian Museum, Calcutta. | 5. Curzon Museum, Muttra. |
| 2. Patna Museum, Patna. | 6. Fort Museum, Delhi. |
| 3. Archaeological Museum, Sarnath. | 7. Central Museum, Lahore. |
| 4. Prov. Museum, Lucknow. | 8. Archaeological Museum, Taxila. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Govt. Museum, Peshawar. | 21. Barendra Research Museum, Rajshahi. |
| 10. Jaipur Museum, Jaipur. | 22. Dacca Museum, Dacca. |
| 11. Udaipur Museum, Udaipur. | 23. Ashutosh Museum (Calcutta University). |
| 12. Baroda Museum, Baroda. | 24. Darjeeling Museum, Darjeeling. |
| 13. Ajmere Museum, Ajmere. | 25. Victoria Museum, Karachi. |
| 14. State Museum, Hyderabad. | 26. Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj. |
| 15. Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. | 27. Gauhati Museum, Assam. |
| 16. Central Museum, Nagpur. | 28. Harappa Museum, Harappa. |
| 17. Govt. Museum, Madras. | 29. Mahenjodaro Museum, Mahenjodaro. |
| 18. Bangalore Museum, Bangalore. | |
| 19. Trivandrum Museum, Trivandrum. | |
| 20. Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta. | |

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Name.		Vice-Chancellors.
Calcutta (1857)	..	Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Huq.
Bombay (1857)	..	R. P. Masani.
Madras (1857)	..	Sir Muhammad Usman.
Allahabad (1887)	..	Dr. Amarnath Jha.
Punjab (1882)	..	Mian Afzal Hussain.
Lucknow (1920)	..	Sheikh Md. Habibullah, M.L.A.
Nagpur (1923)	..	T. J. Kedar.
Dacca (1920)	..	Dr. R. C. Majumdar.
Patna (1927)	..	Dr. S. Sinha.
Aligarh Muslim (1920)	..	Sir Shah M. Suleman.
Delhi (1922)	..	Sir Maurice Gwyer.
Agra (1927)	..	Mr. J. C. Chatterjee.
Benares, Hindu (1915)	..	Sir S. Radhakrishnan.
Andhra (1926)	..	C. R. Reddy.
Annamalai, Chidambaram (1929)	..	Sir K. V. Reddi.
Rangoon (1920)	..	Justice Sir Mya Bu.
Mysore (1916)	..	N. S. Subba Rao.
Osmania, Hyderabad (1918)	..	Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung.
Sm. Nathibai Damodar Thacker-say W o m e n s' University (1916)	..	Dr. D. K. Karve.
Biswabharati, Bolpur (1921)	..	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Founder-President.
Travancore (1938)	..	Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Late S. Rammanujam.	Sir C. V. Raman.
Late Sir J. C. Bose.	Dr. Birbal Sahni.
Dr. Megnad Saha.	Dr. K. S. Krishnan.

FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan (1939).

LANGUAGES

There are 225 languages current in India. The main spoken languages are Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi), Bengali Marhati, Tamil, Telegu, Guzrati, Punjabi. Bengali is spoken by the 92 per cent. of the population of Bengal and hence linguistically Bengali is more homogeneous than any other provinces in India. In Central Provinces Hindi prevails in the north, while Marhati predominates in the west, centre and Berar. 56 per cent. of the population speak Hindi and the rest Marhati.

People of Madras speak Dravidian languages—namely Tamil in the South, Telugu in the North. Telugu is the common language of the districts from a few miles North of Madras to the extreme South of the eastern division of the Peninsula, and the Malayalam in the West Coast. Malayalam is the language of the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar districts.

The division of India into provinces is unfortunately not based upon linguistic, ethnological or cultural basis—It consists of artificial units with conglomeration of diverse peoples. According to Simon Commission's Report, the provinces "have grown up haphazard as a result of conquest, supersession of former rulers or administrative conquests." So the main element of Indian Federation is wanting in Indian body politic.

Bombay Presidency has three main groups—Gujrati, Marhati, Karnataki. Madras Presidency has Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese. Central Provinces and Berar have Hindustani and Marhati, Bihar has into its fold Chotanagpur languages. Assam is predominantly Bengali which includes Bengali parts like Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara. The Congress programme is to make fresh division of India on linguistic basis. The Congress provinces are already divided on this basis as far as possible.

Notes on Indian Languages.—The languages spoken in India have been classified as belonging to *Aryan*, *Dravidian*, *Kolarian*, and *Tibeto-Burman* stocks.

'Of the stocks the *Indo-Aryan* group embraces the *Vedic*, the earliest accessible form of Aryan speech in India. From this, through the development of grammatical and phonetic studies, came a literary language—the *Sanskrit*, a word that signifies "correctly or completely formed"; hence, cultivated or polished. Thereafter followed *Pali* and *Maharashtri*, of Behar and Mahratta—dialects that were called *Prakrits*, i.e., common, vulgar or *derived* (from the Sanskrit). The chief *Neo-Aryan* languages of India are *Bengali* (Bengal), *Oriya* (Orissa), *Hindi* (Upper Provinces) with *Punjabi*

and *Nepali*, the closely allied language of the *Gurkhas*, the ruling class of Nepal, *Sindhi* (Lower Indus), *Kashmiri*, *Marathi*, *Gujarati* (the last of which is sometimes classed as a dialect of Hindi), *Assamese* (once considered a dialect of Bengal), *Brahui* (one of the two languages of Baluchistan), and *Sinhalese* (the speech of the southern half of the island of Ceylon).

The *Dravidian* group includes twelve distinct languages—*Tamil*, *Telegu*, *Kanarese*, *Malayalam*, *Tulu*, *Kodagu*, *Tuda*, *Kota*, *Gond*, *Khond*, *Oraon*, and *Rajmahal*. These languages are spoken in the following regions or districts of India: South-eastern, north-eastern, north-western, and south-western, the Malabar coast, Coorg (adjoining the Malabar coast), Nilgiri hills, Central India, North-west Orissa, the Rajmahal hills of Bengal. Tamil is spoken also in the northern part of Ceylon.

The *Kolarian* (so-called from the Kols of Bengal) or *Munda* group consists of ten languages of which the best known are the *Santali* (spoken by a tribe which inhabits the western frontier of Lower Bengal) and the *Mundari* (spoken by the Mundas, Bhumij, and Larka Kols.)

The *Tibeto-Burman* group has not yet been completely surveyed. It has been divided by Brandreth into 19 different classes reduced by Cust to five geographical groups—the Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Manipur-Chittagong and Trans-Himalayan groups.

Important Languages of India

Gujrati—is spoken in Gujrat, the northern maritime province of Bombay presidency and also in Baroda and Indian States adjoining.

Rajasthani—is spoken in Rajputana and adjoining parts of Central India. Rajasthani has numerous dialects, each State claiming one or more of its own.

Pahari—a general name applied to Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Nepal in the east to Chamba of the Punjab in the West. These forms of speech fall into three groups—eastern, the language of Nepal; the Central, spoken in the north of the United Provinces in Kumaon and Garhwal; and western, spoken in the country round Simla and in Chamba.

Punjabi—the language of the Central Punjab. The vocabulary of Punjabi is very similar to that of Western Hindi.

Sindhi—belongs to the north-western group of the outer band of Indo-European languages. Sindhi is directly derived from Prakrit.

Marhati—Indo-Aryan language spoken in Western and Central India. It covers parts of two provinces of British India—Bombay and Central Provinces including Berar; also spoken in Portuguese India and some parts of Nizam's Dominions. There is one dialect of Marhati language known as *Konkani*—spoken in the country near Goa,

Bengali—belongs to the eastern group of Indo-Aryan languages. It is an immediate descendent of Magadhi Prakrit which spreading in south-east developed into Bengali. The Bengali has in main two dialects, western and eastern. The western Bengali is the standard.

Behari—the most western speech of the eastern group of modern Indo-Aryan languages. It extends over the province of Agra and to the south it covers nearly the whole of the Province of Chota Nagpur. It is also the language of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Terai districts of Nepal. The Bihari has three main dialects—*Maithili*, *Tirhutia* and *Magadhi*.

Hindustani—the term covers both *Urdu* and *Hindi*, because both the languages are in points of grammar and syntax practically identical and there is a considerable fund of vocabulary common to both. Three factors however contribute to separatism. Firstly, Hindi is generally written in Devnagri script and Urdu in Persian Arabic script. Secondly, owing to various historical and sociological reasons Hindi has to be associated with Hindus and Urdu with the Muslims. Thirdly, Urdu writers tend to draw upon Arabic and Persian for expanding their vocabulary and Hindi writers upon Sanskrit.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

Bengali	..	53,468,469	Kashmere	..	1,438,021
Assamese	....	1,999,057	Kherwari	..	4,031,970
Marhathi	..	20,890,658	Pastu	..	1,634,490
Tamil	..	20,412,652	Gujrati	..	10,849,984
Telugu	..	26,373,727	Punjabi	..	15,839,254
*Western Hindi	..	71,547,671	*Behari	..	27,929,559
*Eastern Hindi	..	7,867,103	Kanarese	..	11,206,380
Malayalam	..	9,137,615	Oriya	..	11,194,265
Western Punjabi	..	8,566,051	Rajasthani	..	13,897,896
Sindhi	..	4,006,147	English	..	319,349

**Hindustani* is the term under which both Urdu and Hindi are amalgamated for census purposes. They are regarded as one language though their script is different.

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WORLD'S LANGUAGES

Abyssinian, embracing Ethiopic, Galla, Geez, Amharic and Tigre	7,600,000	Bohemian	10,612,000
Afghan	12,000,000	Bulgarian	6,078,000
African dial	93,923,000	Chinese	488,573,000
Albanian	1,004,000	Danish	3,707,000
Arabic	29,000,000	Dutch	16,548,500
Persian	15,000,000	English	247,833,000
Polish	32,000,000	Lithuanian	2,393,000
Portuguese	48,800,000	Norwegian	2,814,200
Rumanian	19,400,000	Italian	43,700,000
Russian dial	166,000,000	Japanese	97,700,000
Estonian	1,127,000	Javanese	42,000,000
Finnish	3,022,000	Lettish	1,905,000
Flemish	3,500,000	Serbian	11,000,000
French	68,895,000	Siamese	14,500,000
German	78,947,000	Slovenian	5,185,000
Greek	6,936,000	Spanish	102,700,000
Hungarian	8,001,112	Swedish	6,266,000
		Tibeto-Burmese	17,000,000
		Turkish	14,106,000

Actual number of languages so far computed is 2,796. English language is spoken by more than 247,833,000 people.

PORTS OF INDIA

India is remarkably deficient in harbours. The west coast ports from Beluchistan to Cape Comorin with the exception of Karachi, Gulf of Cutch ports, Gulf of Cambay ports, Bombay, Cochin are practically closed to traffic from the end of May to the beginning of September by the violence of monsoon, and the east coast is surf bound and without any natural harbours, though Madras and Vizagapatam are artificial harbours which offer a safe berth to vessels in all weathers. Calcutta is handicapped not by its distance from the sea but by the bars which tend to form in the Hooghly, and Chittagong suffers in an accentuated form from the similar handicap. As a result of these physical characteristics practically six-sevenths of India's foreign trade is centred in six ports, i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin, and Vizagapatam. Bombay, Karachi and Cochin are natural harbours.

The minor ports are *Bhavnagar* in the Gulf of Cambay, *Mangalore*, *Calicut*, *Tuticorin*, *Negapatam* in the Tanjore District, *Pondicherry*, *Cocanada* and *Chittagong*.

The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are for administrative purposes placed under the control of bodies styled Port Trusts or Port Commissioners. These bodies are composed of Trustees or Commissioners partly nominated and partly elected who are subjected to the control of the Local or Imperial Government, have certain wide powers vested in them by law to levy dues and taxes in connection with the landing and shipping of goods and to utilise the amounts so realised for the betterment of the amenities of the port.

Description of Ports

Karachi—is the nearest in India to Europe. It is the gate of foreign commerce not only for Sind but also for a great part of North-West India, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The principal exports are wheat, cotton, barley, rice, gram, oil seeds, wool, hides and skins and animal bones and principal imports are—cotton, and woollen piece-goods, sugar machinery, iron and steel, mineral oils, coal and coke. Karachi now ranks as the third maritime port of India in importance. With the introduction of air mails in 1929, Karachi has become the leading air port of India.

The affairs of the port are managed by a Port Trust Board of fifteen members.

Bombay—Bombay is the natural outlet for India's trade with the west. It is strategically situated in the middle of the west coast of the country, this enabling it to draw upon a vast hinterland extending beyond the uplands of the Deccan to the fertile Indo-gangetic plain and it is close to Aden and the Suez Canal as any other west coast port. The affairs of the port are under the supervision and control of the Bombay Port Trust, a corporate body created by an Act of Legislature, consisting of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government and twenty-one members elected and nominated. The harbour, which is one of the safest and the most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a general depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed wet docks and two dry docks. Besides the enclosed docks there are situated along the harbour front a number of 'Bunders' or open wharves and basins where the traffic carried by coasting and country craft and "overside" cargo from the docks and the stream is handled.

Madras—was an open roadstead with surf-beaten coast line, but the present harbour has been formed by two concrete walls projecting into the sea so as to enclose a space of about 200 acres with an entrance from north-east within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31"—6" can be accommodated.

The chief imports into Madras are rice, and food grains, coals, oils, manures, papers, and stationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metals, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, etc.

Calcutta—is situated in latitude 22°33' N longitude 38°21'E' on the river Hooghly. It is about 80 miles from the sea and is the largest port on the eastern side of India. The principal feature of the port is the difficulty of its approaches. The Hooghly with its winding course, many shoals and strong currents can not be regarded as a natural waterway for ships of the size now trading to the port. So the port is always kept by skilled pilotage, by exact buoying and marking of deep water channels, by accurate surveying and by dredging. Calcutta's shipping is at the mercy of the tides. The ships can enter and clear only at fixed hours corresponding with the tides. The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces and generally the agricultural areas tapped by the main lines of East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by numerous waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. Through Calcutta passes roughly one-half of the total sea-borne traffic of India.

The advantages of Calcutta as a port are as follows:—

(1) Calcutta is at the head of Indo-Gangetic basin which is the most densely populated area in India.

(2) It has in its hinterland jute factories, coal mines, iron mines, petroleum mines, mica mines, manganese mines, tea estates which find their foreign markets through Calcutta.

(3) Iron-smelting industry which produces pig iron is also established in the hinterland of Calcutta.

The affairs of the port are administered by a Port Trust founded in 1870 which is at present composed of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seventeen Commissioners, of whom twelve are elected and five nominated by Government.

The principal imports are cotton goods, rice, salt, petroleum, iron and machinery, while the chief exports are jute, gunnies, tea, hides, oil seeds, rice, manganese ore, pig iron and coal.

Chittagong—is situated about 10 miles from the mouth of Karnafuli River in East Bengal. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oil, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The popularity of the port for the shipment of tea has developed enormously during recent years. The foreign import trade consists of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piece-goods, tea chests, machinery, hardware and cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. The port was formerly declared a major port from the 1st April, 1928 and its administration was transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The Port Trust consists of 12 Commissioners.

Cochin—is on the Malabar Coast of India, 580 miles from Bombay and recently declared a major port. It is a port with 120 square miles of sheltered back waters hidden behind the narrow opening to the sea. It is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo. The system of backwaters running parallel with the coast affords cheap transport and excellent waterways connecting several places of importance in the Cochin and Travancore States. The Cochin Harbour Scheme commenced with the cutting open of a channel across the bar at the mouth of the backwater to provide access to ocean-going steamers at all tides and in all weather conditions into the inner harbour where anchorage accommodation is provided for such vessels. At present there are 9 large and 2 small berths in the harbour for mooring steamers.

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'Phone—CAL. 3099.

Tuticorin—This port is open all the year round and has next to Madras and Cochin the largest trade in Southern India. The Harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and roadstead. A Port Trust was formed in 1924. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock.

Visagapatam—is now a major port with great promise for the future. It is nearly midway between Madras and Calcutta. The scheme of development of a deep water harbour by dredging out the swamp about six sq. miles in area and widening and deepening at the same time the tidal creek which connects it with the sea has practically been completed. The principal exports are manganese myrabolams, niger, rape seeds and oil cakes. All foreign imports are received direct from foreign ports.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PORT TRUSTS

		<i>Income</i> Rs.		<i>Expenditure</i> Rs.
Total for 1937-38	.. ..	7,32,43,032	..	6,82,50,336
Total for 1936-37	.. ..	6,90,03,672	..	6,68,53,826
Total for 1935-36	.. ..	6,74,92,604	..	6,85,90,895
Total for 1933-34	.. ..	7,28,59,599	..	7,37,13,717
Total for 1932-33	.. ..	6,63,70,061	..	6,91,78,725
Total for 1931-32	.. ..	7,16,82,059	..	7,93,87,220
Total for 1930-31	.. ..	7,56,01,830	..	8,17,51,073
Total for 1929-30	.. ..	8,52,13,017	..	8,71,32,763

Post Trusts 1937-38

	<i>Income</i> Rs.	<i>Expenditure</i> Rs.	<i>Capital Debt</i> Rs.
Calcutta	3,23,85,622	3,18,40,188	22,98,93,233
Bombay	2,81,35,096	2,57,77,548	19,01,27,547
Madras	37,29,559	31,25,423	1,46,51,801
Karachi	83,16,267	68,41,345	4,05,09,000
Chittagong	6,76,448	6,65,932	31,19,638
Total	7,32,43,032	6,82,50,336	47,83,01,219

Port Trust Members, 1937-38

	<i>European</i>	<i>Indians</i>		<i>European</i>	<i>Indians</i>
Calcutta	.. 14	5	Karachi	.. 8	7
Bombay	.. 14	8	Chittagong	.. 8	4
Madras	.. 10	5			

RADIO IN INDIA

The first development of Broadcasting in India began with a Radio Club at Madras in 1924, but regular service was inaugurated by the Indian Broadcasting Company when first station was opened at Bombay on July 23rd 1927 and Calcutta station was opened on August 26th 1927. Before these dates a number of low power stations in various parts of India were working. But Indian Broadcasting Company did not prosper at all. Government of India refused any monetary help to this Company when approached. So from March 1930, the Company went into liquidation.

But there was an universal demand that broadcasting should continue in India without any interruption. As a result of various representations, government decided to take over the broadcasting as an experimental measure. With effect from 1st April 1930, it was placed under the direct control of the Government of India in the department of Industries and Labour under the designation of Indian State Broadcasting Service.

But the position of Broadcasting in India did not improve. The government also decided to close down the service as it was being run at considerable loss. The decision to close down was announced on the 9th October, 1931. This announcement caused considerable agitation everywhere. It became however clear that new sources of revenue had to be found out if Broadcasting was to continue in India. It was decided that customs receipts should be increased and it was also decided to rescind the order to close down the service. The duty on wireless receiving apparatus was fixed at 50 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1932 by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1932. On the 5th May, 1932, it was definitely decided to continue the Indian State Broadcasting Service under state management.

Since then there has been steady progress with only 1000 licensed listeners in 1937, it rose to 92,000 in 1939. Nine medium wave stations are working at present in India. Short wave transmitters were working in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and receiving centres at Delhi, Bombay and Peshawar.

The chief sources of revenue are customs duty on wireless apparatus, licence fees and subscriptions and advertisement revenues from radio journals.

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: 31, JACKSON LANE, CALCUTTA
Telephone—B.B. 1397. Telegram—Chinamati.

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Income & Expenditure

	<i>No. of Licences.</i>	<i>Total Income (Rs.)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (Rs.)</i>	<i>-Loss and +Profit (Rs.)</i>
1980-81	8,079	1,72,502	3,37,672	-1,65,170
1981-82	8,109	2,12,724	3,28,483	-1,10,759
1982-83	9,275	8,85,731	2,97,332	+ 88,399
1983-84	12,037	5,70,076	3,44,906	+ 2,25,170
1984-85	17,881	9,81,096	4,89,794	+ 5,41,802
1985-86	23,066	13,90,654	6,66,256	+ 7,24,398
1986-87	42,152	18,46,518	11,89,254	+ 6,57,264
1987-88	52,883	22,15,694	16,82,816	+ 5,82,878
1988-89	72,282	22,69,808	25,13,335	-2,48,532

Licences in Force

	<i>No. of Licences</i>		<i>No. of Licences.</i>
1927	3,594	1984	16,179
1928	6,152	1985	24,889
1929	7,775	1986	37,797
1930	7,719	1987	50,680
1931	8,056	1988	64,480
1932	8,557	1989	92,782
1933	10,872		

IMPORTANT DATES OF BROADCASTING IN INDIA

1924—First Radio Club in India in Madras on May 16, 1924.

1927—Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co., opened on July, 23 and Calcutta Station opened on August 1927

1930—Indian Broadcasting Co., went into liquidation on March, 1930 and Broadcasting was placed under the direct control of the Government of India and its name was changed to "Indian State Broadcasting Service."

1936—Designation of the Indian Broadcasting Service changed to 'All-India Radio.'

*A. I. R. System**Medium Stations*

	<i>Power of K.W.</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	<i>Frequency in KC/S</i>	<i>Wave Length (metres)</i>
Delhi (1st Jan. 1936)	20	VUD	886	338.6
Bombay (23rd July 1927)	1.5	VUB	1,231	244

Calcutta (26th Aug. 1927)	1.5	VUC	810	370
Madras (16th June 1938)	.25	VUM	1,420	211
Lahore (16th Dec. 1937)	5	VUL	1,086	276
Lucknow (2nd Apl. 1938)	5	VUW	1,022	293.5
Peshawar (1st Apl. 1937)	.25	VUP	1,500	200
Trichinopoly	5	VUT	758	395.8
Dacca	5	VUY	1,167	257.1

Short Wave Stations

	<i>Power of K. W.</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	<i>Frequency in KC/S</i>	<i>Wave Length</i>
Delhi II (16th Dec. 1937)	10	VUD2	{ 9,590 { 4,960	31.3 60.48
Delhi III (1st June 1938)	5	VUD3	{ 15,290 { 9,590	19.62 31.3
Bombay II (4th Feb. 1938)	10	VUB2	{ 9,550 { 4,880	31.4 61.48
Cal. II (16th Aug. 1938)	10	VUC2	{ 9,530 { 4,840	31.48 61.98
Madras II (16th June 1938)	10	VUM2	{ 11,870 { 4,920	25.28 60.98

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Indian Meteorological Department, which was instituted in 1875, may be summarized as follows:—

The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms; the issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the collection of meteorological data from ships. The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics; the issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts.

In addition to the above, the Department is also responsible, among other matters, for meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall, the issue of seasonal rainfall broadcasts and the issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (canal and railway engineers, collectors, directors of agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

In addition to these meteorological duties, the Indian Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for, or undertook, various other important duties, such as the determination of time in India and the issue of time signals, the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy and observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based.

Although the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Calcutta and Poona. The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals, of varying degrees of danger.

There is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day; message containing synoptic data are also issued as regional messages from Calcutta and Karachi, as an All-India message from Bombay.

Engineers in charge of railroads, telegraph lines and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive warnings of heavy rainfall or high wind by special telegrams. Frost warnings and heavy rainfall warnings are sent by telegram to collectors or chief agricultural officers at the headquarters of many districts.

The department has to organize itself not only for forecasting, but also to serve as the "public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports, as well as occasional papers dealing with long term averages.

Of all the major practical applications of meteorology its service to aviation is the most recent and has developed into a specialized and particularly designed organization. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they want information on winds at different levels, visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, shortlived and rapidly changing phenomena.

In accordance with recommendations, expert meteorologists are stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the air routes. Forecast centres are established at each main aerodrome and forecasts prepared at such centres are transmitted to other aerodromes for the benefit of pilots.

In India, the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to maintain the standard recommended by the International Convention. The 3,000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by two forecasting stations at Karachi and Calcutta.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and the fuller development of ground organization along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a "routine" basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India air route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab.

The dissemination of the latest news about winds and the latest "current weather" reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight, on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement.

In order to fulfil the various duties, the department is organized into a central office, seven sub-offices, 34 pilot balloon observatories and 311 weather observatories of different classes distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east.

The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them, is divided between the offices of Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the latter two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation.

The Upper Air Office at Agra is in charge of all pilot balloons observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialize in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of solar physics.

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The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a daily weather report for North-East India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in North-East India, and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by time-ball to the Port of Calcutta, by telephone to Fort William for the firing of the 13.00 hours (Calcutta time) gun, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather summary for North-East India is issued daily from this office. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in North-East India, east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second, third fourth and fifth class observatories in North-East India, and checks, and computes observations and data for stations in the area. It issues twice daily through the shortwave aeronautical wireless transmitting station at Calcutta, synoptic data of selected stations in the area. It maintains a first class observatory, and also a seismological observatory.

Head-quarters Office—Poona.
Upper Air Office—Agra.
Meteorological Office—Calcutta.
Meteorological Office—Karachi.

Colaba & Alibag Observatories
—Bombay.
Meteorological Offices—Peshawar and Quetta.

Average Rainfall in India

	<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>
Shillong	83.92	Lahore	19.62
Darjeeling	131.15	Jacobabad	3.68
Simla	63.57	Hyderabad (Sind)	7.12
Karachi	7.56	Jubbulpur	55.11
Madras	50.78	Nagpur	48.97
Bombay	70.63	Poona	27.11
Calcutta	62.56	Hyderabad (Deccan)	31.66
Allahabad	39.06	Bangalore	35.37
Lucknow	38.57	Patna	48.53
Delhi	26.84		

CENSUS OF INDIA

1931

	India	British Provinces.	Indian States.
Area in square miles	1,808,679	1,096,171	712,508
Population	352,837,778	271,526,933	81,310,845
(a) Urban	38,979,211	29,652,252	9,326,958
(b) Rural	313,858,567	241,874,680	71,983,887

RELIGIONS

		Variation p.c. 1921-31	P.C. of total population.
Hindus	.. ..	239,195,140+10.4	68.24
Muslims	.. ..	77,677,545+13.0	22.16
Buddhists	.. ..	12,786,806+10.5	3.65
Tribal	.. ..	8,280,347-15.3	2.36
Christians	.. ..	6,296,763+32.5	1.79
Sikhs	.. ..	4,335,771+33.9	1.24
Jains	.. ..	1,252,105+ 6.2	.36
Zoroastrians	.. ..	109,752+ 7.8	.03
Jews	.. ..	24,141+10.9	.01
Minor religions and reli- gions not returned	.. ..	571,187,307+ 2.2	.16

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES

Ajmer-Merwara	.. ..	76,816	Delhi	.. ..	72,883
Assam	.. ..	1,829,009	Madras	.. ..	7,234,104
Baluchistan	.. ..	5,702	N. W. F. P.	.. ..	5,468
Bengal	.. ..	6,899,809	Punjab	.. ..	1,279,459
Bihar & Orissa	.. ..	5,744,393	U. P.	.. ..	11,322,281
Bombay	.. ..	1,750,424			
C.P. & Berar	.. ..	2,818,346	Total Indian	.. ..	50,195,770
Coorg	.. ..	24,803	Total Provinces	.. ..	40,254,576

EUROPEANS IN INDIA

Europeans	.. ..	168,133
Males	.. ..	117,335
Females	.. ..	50,798
Anglo-Indians	.. ..	138,395
Males	.. ..	71,247
Females	.. ..	67,148

Note.—The figures of Europeans show a decrease in India proper of 10,883 since 1921 and of 3,309 since 1901. Europeans form only .5 p.c. of total population.

LITERATES BY RELIGION AND AGE

	Total literates aged 5 and over.		Total literates aged 5 and over.
INDIA	28,138,856	C.P. & Berar ..	867,765
Ajmer-Merwara	759,261	Coorg	25,336
Andaman and		Delhi	83,472
Nicobars	3,149	Madras	4,318,880

LITERATES BY RELIGION AND AGE—*Concl'd.*

Baluchistan ..	35,844	N.W.F.P. ..	100,366
Assam	666,316	Punjab	1,247,757
Bengal	4,693,713	U. P.	2,259,638
Bihar & Orissa ..	1,703,866	States & Agencies	5,408,435
Bombay	2,011,970		

		Males.	Females.
Illiterates of India ..	..	129,808,571	138,354,143

OCCUPATIONS IN INDIA

	Persons.	Male.	Female.
India	154,390,612	105,562,494	48,828,118
Fishing and Hunting ..	1,308,292	73,763,185	28,690,962
Pasture and Agriculture*	102,454,147	1,145,817	162,475
Mines, quarries, salt, etc.	346,000	259,583	86,417
Industry†	15,361,933	10,807,507	4,554,426
Transport	2,341,406	2,099,198	242,208
Trade‡	7,913,797	5,785,816	2,127,981
Army and Navy ..	318,036	316,300	1,736
Air Force	1,863	1,838	25
Police	521,675	516,415	5,260
Public Administration ..	995,284	962,741	32,543
Professions and liberal Arts§	2,310,131	1,986,260	323,881
Domestic Services ..	1,858,254	2,094,487	8,763,767
All others	9,659,784	5,823,347	3,836,437

WORKING POPULATION OF INDIA

Agriculture ..	66.4 p.c.	Industry ..	9.95 p.c.
Trade	5.13 „	Transport ..	1.52 „

VARIATION OF POPULATION IN LARGEST CITIES

Calcutta	+11.9	Lahore	+52.5
Bombay	-1.2	Rangoon	+17.1
Madras	+22.8	Ahmedabad ..	+14.5
Hyderabad	+15.5	Bangalore ..	+29.0
Delhi	+44.3		

*Includes landlords, cultivating owners; cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers, others.

†Includes textiles, dress and toilet, wood, food industries, ceramics, building industries, metals, chemicals, hides and skins etc., other industries.

‡Includes hotels, cafes, etc., and other trade in foodstuffs, trade in textiles, banks, exchange, insurance etc., other trades.

§Includes religion, instruction, medicine, law, others.

URBAN & RURAL POPULATION

	India.	Br. Provinces.	Ind. States.
Urban ..	38,979,211	29,652,253	9,326,958
Rural ..	313,858,567	241,874,680	71,983,887

Urban Population in 1931 was 11·0 per cent. of the total, an addition of 0·9 per cent. since 1921. In 1921 it was 10·2.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

	No. of Languages spoken.	No. of speakers mother-tongue
A. Language of India & Burma..	225	349,887,527
(i) <i>Austic Languages</i> —		
1. Indonesian ..	2	6,542
2. Monkhmer ..	10	726,578
3. Munda ..	7	4,609,588
(ii) <i>Tibeto-Chinese</i> —		
1. Tibeto-Burman ..	128	12,982,840
2. Tai-Chinese ..	11	1,027,656
3. Man & Karen ..	17	1,342,278
(iii) <i>Dravidian</i> —		
1. Dravida ..	7	41,454,693
2. Intermediate Language ..	5	3,609,418
3. Andhra ..	1	
4. N. W. Language ..	1	207,049
(iv) <i>Indo-European</i> —		
1. Iranian ..	3	2,270,466
2. Dardic ..	7	1,522,936
3. Indo-Aryan ..	19	253,699,403
(v) <i>Unclassed</i> —		
1. Andamanese ..	2	466
2. Burukhashiki ..	1	26,076
3. Gipsy dialects ..	6	25,999
4. Languages not returned and unspecified ..		1,912
unspecifew ..	17	302,324
B. Languages of other Asiatic countries and Africa ..		
C. Languages of Europe ..	20	339,706

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PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

	Density per sq. mile.	Increase since last census.	Population.
Baroda	299	+14·9	2,443,007
Central India Agency (11 states) ..	129	+10·5	6,632,790
Gwalior	134	+10·3	3,523,070
Hyderabad	175	+15·8	14,436,148
Jammu and Kashmere ..	43	+ 9·8	3,646,243
Madras States Agency (5 states) ..	631	+23·7	6,754,484
Cochin	814	+23·1	1,205,016
Travancore	668	+27·2	5,095,973
Mysore	224	+ 9·7	6,557,302
Rajputana Agency ..	87	+14·2	11,225,710
Western India States ..	113	+13	3,999,252

TOWNS IN INDIA

		Total population in 1931.
Class I (1,00,000 and over)	38	9,674,032
Do. II (50,000 to 1,00,000)	65	4,572,112
Do. III (20,000 to 50,000)	268	8,091,288
Do. IV (10,000 to 20,000)	543	7,499,402
Do. V (5,000 to 10,000)	987	6,992,832
Do. VI (under 5,000) ..	674	2,205,760
	2,575	39,035,426

INDIAN PROVINCES

	Density per sq. mile.	Increase since last 1921 census.	Population.
Ajmer-Merwara	207	+13·1	560,292
Assam	137	+15·7	9,247,857
Baluchistan	6	+ 8·6	868,617
Bengal	616	+ 7·3	51,087,338
B. & O.	379	+11·5	42,329,583
Bombay	174	+13·7	26,398,997
Burma	63	+11·0	14,667,146
C. P.	137	+12·6	17,990,937
Coorg	103	- 0·3	163,327
Delhi	1,110	+30	636,246
Madras	329	+10·4	46,740,107
N. W. F. P.	129	+ 7·7	4,684,364
Punjab	208	+13·5	28,490,857
U. P.	442	+6·7	49,614,833

CIVIL CONDITION

Unmarried. Married. Widowed.

INDIA—

Male	..	..	..	47·9	46·7	5·4
Female	..	..	..	34·6	49·9	15·5
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Male	..	..	..	46·3	48·0	5·7
Female	..	..	..	32·4	50·7	16·9
<i>Moslems.</i>						
Male	..	..	..	50·0	45·6	4·4
Female	..	..	..	35·8	51·3	12·9

SCARCITY OF WOMEN IN INDIA

	No. of Females Per 100 males in India.				No. of Females Per 100 males in India.		
1881	95	1911	..	..	95
1891	96	1921	..	..	95
1901	96	1931	..	..	94

SEX DISTRIBUTION

(Females per 100 males)

Hindus	..	..	95	Parsis	..	..	94
Christians	..	..	95	Muslims	..	..	90
Jains	..	..	94	Sikhs	..	..	78

LITERATE POPULATION

			P.C. on increase over last census	P.C. on total population
1921	..	22,623,651		7 p.c.
1931	..	28,131,515	+24·4	8 p.c.

MALES AND FEMALES IN LARGE CITIES

	Females per 1,000 males.			Females per 1,000 males.	
Calcutta	..	468	Lucknow	..	722
Bombay	..	554	Karachi	..	688
Madras	..	897	Howrah	..	550
Hyderabad	..	886	Cawnpore	..	694
Rangoon	..	477	Nagpur	..	848
Lahore	..	565	Agra	..	799
Ahmedabad	..	717	Benares	..	792
Amritsar	..	666			

DENSITY OF POPULATION

		Per sq. mile.			Per sq. mile.
Madras	..	329	Punjab	..	238
B. & O.	..	454	Bombay	..	177
U. P.	..	456	C. P. & Berar	..	155
Bengal	..	646	India (average)	..	195

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Census-year.			Population in Millions.	Variation P.C. since-last census.
1872	..	..	206.16	..
1881	..	..	253.89	+23.2
1891	..	..	287.31	+13.2
1901	..	..	294.36	+2.5
1911	..	..	315.15	+7.1
1921	..	..	318.94	+1.2
1931	..	..	352.8	+10.6

CITY WITH 100,000 POPULATIONS

Bareilly	..	144,031	✓ Amritsar	..	264,840
✓ Calcutta (with			✓ Karachi	..	263,565
Howrah)	..	1,485,582	✓ Poona	..	250,187
Bombay	..	1,161,383	Cawnpore	..	243,755
Madras	..	647,230	Agra	..	229,764
Hyderabad	..	466,894	Nagpur	..	215,165
Delhi	..	477,442	Benares	..	205,315
Lahore	..	429,747	Allahabad	..	183,914
Rangoon	..	400,415	Sreenagar	..	173,573
Ahmedabad	..	313,789	Patna	..	159,690
Bangalore	..	306,470	Mandalay	..	147,932
Lucknow	..	274,659	Ajmer	..	119,457
Sholapur	..	144,654	Multan	..	119,524
Jaipur	..	144,179	Rawalpindi	..	119,284
Trichinopoly	..	142,843	Baroda	..	112,860
Dacca	..	138,518	Moradabad	..	110,562
Meerut	..	136,700	Tinnevely	..	109,068
Indore	..	127,327	Mysore	..	107,142
Jubbulpore	..	121,866	Salem	..	102,179
Peshawar	..	121,866			

PROVINCES

ASSAM

Assam became a British protectorate after the First Burmese War in 1826. In 1832 Cachar was annexed. In 1835 the Jaintia Hills were included in E. I. Co.'s dominions and in 1839 Upper Assam was annexed to Bengal. In 1874 Assam was separated from Bengal under a Chief Commissioner and again in 1905 it was linked with Eastern Bengal to form a new Province known as Eastern Bengal and Assam under a Lieutenant Governor with capital at Dacca. In 1912 Eastern Bengal was re-united to Bengal and Assam was made a new province with Twelve districts and Manipur State under a Chief Commissioner. In 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governor's province by the Government of India Act. In 1937 it became an autonomous province with a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

The extent of the province is 55,014 sq. miles. It is bounded on the North by Tibet and Bhutan, on the West by Bengal, and on the South-East by Burma.

Assam includes (a) Sylhet or Surma Valley, and Goalpara district. (b) Assam proper and the Cachar Valley. (c) Hill districts which have from time to time been brought under British rule. (d) Part of the Western Duars, a Sub-Himalayan tract lying to the south of Bhutan, which was annexed after the Bhutan war of 1864.

Assam is a country of forest-covered hills and two important valleys. Assam is the dampest of inland India. The rainfall is everywhere abundant during the monsoon months and ranges from 23.39 to 241.76 inches and parts of Assam specially the Khasi hills have the heaviest rainfall in the world. Assam owes its importance to its situation on the North East frontier of India. The maximum rainfall is reached at Cherrapunji in Khasi Hills having a rainfall of 520.09 inches.

Tea and rice are the most important crops. Assam produces two-thirds of all the tea grown in India. It has the largest area of virgin forest of any province of India and hence timber is the chief forest product.

Of the mines and minerals, Petroleum is important. Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley and cotton weaving is largely carried out.

The damp warm climate also suits to the growth of the India rubber tree.

There is one important State, Manipur in Assam which lies in the mountainous region of the borders of Burma. The capital is Imphal.

The people belong to Tibeto-Burman race. Assamese and Bengali are the most commonly spoken languages and hill-tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. 43 per cent. of the people speak Bengali and 21 per cent. speak Assamese.

Area in sq. miles	..	..	..	55,014
Population	..	..	..	9,247,857
Density of Population per sq. mile	..	..	..	137

Nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions are Hindus and over $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions are Mahomedans; a million belongs to the tribal religions. The density of the population is only 137.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Province has got a Council of Ministers for the administration of the Province and for legislative purpose it gets two Chambers i.e., Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House). The Lower House consists of 108 seats and the Upper House consists of seats not more than 22.

BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan is the most western part of India and is outside of India proper. Its main divisions are (1) British Baluchistan which is a portion of British India under a Chief Commissioner, (2) The foreign territories under the administrator of the same officer as agent to the Governor-General.

Baluchistan belongs to the great Iranian table-land which also includes Afghanistan and Iran. It is very mountainous and some parts are barren.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon region and is nearly rainless. The climate is therefore very dry and in winter extremely cold. In the plains the average rainfall is only 5 inches. Wheat, millets, date-fruits, grapes and melons are the chief crops.

The total population is very small. The people are practically Mahomedans and nomadic in habits. They cultivate their own lands.

The province is ruled by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. There is also a Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the province. There are also *jirgas* or Councils of elders which administer tribal laws among the tribes for the settlement of the feud.

The province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and contains 868,617 inhabitants.

On the night of May 1935, Baluchistan was visited by a natural calamity of a magnitude unprecedented in the history of India. The town of Quetta was destroyed by an earthquake and 30,000 people out of 70,000 in the city perished.

BIHAR

Bihar consists of sub-provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, which, until the reconstitution of Bengal in 1912, were divisions of Bengal and the Sambalpur district which was transferred to Bengal from Central Provinces in 1905. Orissa which was also a Sub-province, has now been constituted into a separate province. It is bounded on the North by Nepal, on the West by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the South by Orissa and on the East by Bengal. Chota Nagpur is an extensive table-land with an elevation of about 2000 feet. To the north lies the fertile Ganges valley. Stretching from the foot of the Himalayas to the Tropics, the province experiences great extremes of temperature and a great variety of vegetation. The rainfall is very heavy along the coast, but is much lighter in Bihar and Chota-Nagpur.

As in Bengal, rice is the staple crop, about half the cultivable area being devoted to it; maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seed and tobacco are also grown, the cultivation of the last-named being greatly stimulated by the erection of a cigarette factory, one of the largest in the world, at Monghyr. Most of India's coal and mica are mined in the province; iron is also found and there is a large iron and steel works at Jamshedpur. Other minerals include alluvial tin, saltpetre and gold. Coal is mostly found at Giridih, Dhanbad and Jharia and other places and mica at Hazaribagh; valuable deposits of copper, manganese and aluminium are found in Chota Nagpur. Singbhum is one of the richest of India's mineral areas. In fact Singbhum mines produce nearly the whole of iron ore in India. Copper, lead and manganese are stocked in Singbhum district. Singbhum and the neighbouring state of Kharsoon are the principal sources of Kyanite in the world. Jamshedpur is the centre of India's major metallurgical industry.

Up to 1919 the province was under a Lieut.-Governor in Council, but from 1921 to 1935, it was administered by a Governor and a Legislative Council. There are twenty-six feudatory states. Patna, on the Ganges, is the capital and chief station; Monghyr and Bhagalpur are other important cities of Bihar. Gaya, in Bihar, is a famous place of pilgrimage both for Buddhists and Hindus, and at the ancient city of Bihar are the remains of a once important Buddhist college. Chota-Nagpur, most of its territory being thinly populated with aborigines, has only two towns of any importance, Ranchi, the hot-weather capital of the Province and Hazaribagh. Bihar is inhabited by a large number of races; of the many tongues spoken, W. Hindi is the chief language. The population in 1931 was 42,000,000.

The Chota-Nagpur plateau is one of the richest in minerals in the World. The Plateau holds the monopoly of mica in the world. Besides there are valuable deposits of manganese, gold, chromite, silver, nickel, copper and lead. There are Bauxites all over the plateau.

Coal is found in Jharia, Giridih, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Karanpara North valley, Choje, Itkonori, Auranga, Hutar, Daltonganj, Sahajori and Kudit. The Chota-Nagpur area also contains valuable forests covering an area of 1,759,100 acres or 2,747 sq. miles.

Chota Nagpur Plateau is the home of various groups of descendants of the earliest inhabitants of India. The chief peoples are Santals, Oraons, Mundas, Hos, K'honds, etc.

Gold is met with in the sands of the river Subarnarekha. Salt petre is available in Patna Division and Mongliyr.

BENGAL

Bengal, the largest province of British India, is bounded on the South by the Bay of Bengal, on the West by Nepal and Bihar and Orissa, on the North by Sikkim and Bhutan, and on the East by Assam and Burma; it comprises the five divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong, divided into 28 districts and two semi-independent Indian states of Cooch Behar and Tripura. Once a far larger province including most of North and Central India, it later consisted of Bengal proper, Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur; in 1905 the Sambalpur district was transferred to it from the Central Provinces, and the divisions of Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong were detached and added to Assam. This partition was revoked in 1911, and in 1912 Bengal was reconstituted—Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur being formed into a separate province. In the same year the Lieut.-Governorship of Bengal was changed to a Governorship.

The Mohammedan conquest of Bengal took place early in the thirteenth century. It was first administered by governors appointed by the Moslem Emperors; then, for two centuries the governors ruled practically as independent sovereigns. In 1576 it became a portion of the great Moghul empire and for a further 200 years, was ruled by Moghul governors. In 1765 it passed under the administration of the East India Company which had here made its first settlements in 1633. In 1858, administration was transferred to the crown. Early in the nineteenth century, the Province included Assam and the area now known as United Provinces. In 1836, these provinces were placed under a separate administration and in 1874 Assam was cut off. In 1905 a further redistribution was made—Eastern Bengal was joined to Assam and raised to a Lieut.-governorship and an exchange of districts was effected between Bengal and Central Provinces. Eastern Bengal was reunited to Bengal in 1912 and Assam was made into a separate Province. Bengal was raised to the status of a Presidency under a Governor.

Bengal now covers an area of 82,277 square miles of which 76,843 square miles are British territory. Since the greater part of it consists of the alluvial plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers it is low-lying, and flat and consists of deep silt brought down

from the mountains by Ganges and Brahmaputra and by their countless feeders. The soil is almost everywhere deep, rich with alluvial mud. But in the North near the Himalayas, the Singalila Range attains an altitude of 12,000 ft. The Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4,300 ft., and Hill Tippera, 3,000 ft., are the only other heights. Bengal is chiefly remarkable for its network of water-ways, the province owing its existence to the two great rivers mentioned, the combined delta of which covers an area nearly as great as that of England and Wales. The lower part of this delta, the Sundarbans, is a half-submerged region of dense forest and mangrove swamps, and constantly changing in outline and aspect, owing to the silting of the river channels and the consequent formation of islands, which ultimately become joined to the mainland. In a deltaic Province like Bengal, erosion is a problem which Bengal has to face and fight every now and then. The ports of Bengal are all situated many miles up stream on the two main channels, the Hooghly in the West and the Padma in the East. The alluvial plain is one of the most productive, and therefore populous districts in India. Three quarters of the population are entirely dependent upon the land for their living.

Jute is the major industry of Bengal. There are in all 92 mills situated chiefly on either side of the Hooghly. There are 19 cotton mills and it is now a very growing industry. Coal mining is a big industry of the Province. The Centre of coal production is Raniganj in Burdwan District. Tea is another industry which grows most in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. Other industries are Iron and Steel at Kulti, paper mills, oil mills, sugar mills, etc.

Rice is the chief crop, and more than four-fifths of the cultivated area is devoted to it. There are three harvests in the year. Jute, tobacco, sugar, oil-seeds and cotton are also grown, and there are extensive tea-gardens in the North and East. The jute industry is centred round Calcutta, which has many modern factories. Cotton materials are woven at Dacca once famous for its muslin and silk is made at three or four places. Coal is the chief mineral, the largest mine being at Raniganj, near the Bihar border; iron, copper and salt are also obtained. Natural productions are extraordinarily abundant, and comprise, besides those mentioned, indigo, turmeric, lac, opium-poppy, pepper, ginger, quinine, spices and drugs, mulberry, timber all in marvellous profusion. Cinchona from which quinine is manufactured is grown in Darjeeling District at Mungpoo and Munsong. Almost every conceivable material necessary for human subsistence is to be found. The fishing industry, in the rivers and off the coast, is of considerable local importance. Large areas that were once covered by dense jungle are now cultivated fields, but forests still occupy about 12,000 sq. miles of Bengal. These forests, under the control of the Bengal Forest Department, have since 1854 been under scientific management and yield a large revenue.

Elephants, wild buffaloes, tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, bears, wolves, and other wild animals are not as plentiful as formerly, but are still to be found in the more remote tracts. Though much

of Bengal is outside the Tropics, the climate is tropical. The Tropic of Cancer bisects the Province and the climate is therefore Tropical. The climate of Bengal is hot and damp. The summer monsoon sweeps right across the country and dashes against Assam Hills and the Himalayas. So Bengal gets plentiful and unfailling supply of rain. The rainfall is heavy but varies enormously in the different districts, and in different seasons. So irregular is it that it may sometimes cause disastrous floods, while at other times the land suffers from draughts. Earthquake occurs, occasionally and great damage is sometimes done by cyclones. The average rainfall of Bengal is 60 inches in a year. Calcutta, on the Hooghly, is the capital of Bengal and the chief town and port; Dacca, on the Buriganga, and Howrah, opposite Calcutta, are two other important cities. Chittagong is, after Calcutta, well served by railways. East India being the main artery of traffic up the Ganges valley; the Eastern Bengal Railway serves the North districts and Bengal-Nagpur line runs to South. The many rivers and canals, are invaluable means of communication, and the roads, are, on the whole, excellent. There are regular passenger services along the great rivers and round the coast and ocean going steamers connect Calcutta with near and distant ports.

Population and Language.—Of its population of (1931) 50,122,550, Moslems are 27,530,321, Hindus 21,537,921, Buddhists 315,801, Christians 180,572, Tribal 523,037. The density of population in Bengal is the largest in India, it is 616 per square mile. There is an increase of 7.3 per cent. compared with 1921 census. Bengali is spoken by 92 per cent. of the population. Geographically, linguistically and racially, Bengal is more homogeneous than the other Provinces of British India.

The total strength of the Bengal Legislative Assembly is 250 and is distributed as follows:—General 80 (including two Women), Mohammedan 119 (including two women), Indian Christian two, Anglo-Indian four (including one woman), European 11, Special (Commerce, industry and mining), 19, Land-holders five, Universities two and Labour eight. 30 out of the 80 General seats (including two women), are reserved for Scheduled caste Hindus. The 19 Special (Commerce, industry and mining) seats are distributed as follows: one to be filled up by Moslem Chamber of Commerce, one by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, one by the Marwari Association, two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and 14 by the European commercial bodies, namely, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce seven, Calcutta Trades Association two, Jute Mills Association two, Indian Tea Association two and the Indian Mining Association one. Bengal Legislative Council is to be composed of not less than 63 and not more than 65 members. Of them not less than six and not more than eight are to be nominated by the Governor, 27 to be elected by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, three by the Europeans, 17 by Mohammedans and 10 by the General Constituencies.

BOMBAY

Bombay, the most western and smallest of Indian presidencies, consists partly of British districts and partly of Indian States under the administration of a Governor. The Island of Bombay was the first Indian territory to come into possession of the English concern, having been given as part of her dowry to the Portuguese Princess Catherine on her marriage with Charles II in 1661. It was afterwards given to the East India Company by the Charter of 1669. The Presidency came gradually under British power in the 19th century—a fresh portion of territory being added after each of three Marhatta wars. The province is divided into four commissionerships and twenty-six districts. The three divisions are (1) the northern or Gujerat (2) the central or Deccan, (3) the southern or Carnatic. The Indian States are under the supervision of the Governor of Bombay, and are divided historically and geographically into two parts; (1) The northern or Gujerat group includes Baroda and other administrative divisions of Cutch, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, and Mahi Kantha. (2) The southern or Mahratta group includes Kolhapur, Akalot, Sawantwara and the Satara and Mahratta Jagirs. The surface of the province is very rugged on the whole. The great plateau of the Deccan stretches southward from the Vindhya, and is buttressed by the Western and Eastern Ghats. The chief mountain ranges are the Western Ghats, stretching all along the coast-line, the Vindhya Mountains in the North East and South of these the Satpura Hills. The North West portion is flat. The chief rivers are the Tapti and Nerbada flowing into the Gulf of Cambay, the Luni flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. The Southern portion of Bombay is watered by the tributaries of the Kistna and Godavari. The climate is remarkable for its great varieties. In the southern portion of the presidency the proximity to the sea of the coaststrip and the elevation of the interior render climate free from extremes, although in the rains specially, it is uncomfortably humid near the coast. The rainfall is about 75 inches in Bombay and is much higher on the west than on the east of the Ghats. In Cutch and Gujerat the heat, though less, is very great. The tableland of the Deccan has on the whole an agreeable climate, except in the hot months. The same applies in the Mahratta country. Bombay Islands though cooled by the sea-breezes, are oppressively hot in May and October.

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Gujerat is a plain watered by many rivers. The Narbada and Tapti flow over the country which has the richest soil and densest population in Bombay and is the only part of India where lion is found.

The population of Bombay Presidency is 26,398,997—of the total population 80 per cent. are Hindus, 17½ per cent. Mahomedans, 1 per cent. Jains and 1½ per cent. Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindhi, Guzrati, Marhatti and Kanarese. Bombay city contains half the Parsis of India.

Agriculture, no doubt, is the most important industry, which supports sixty four per cent. of the population. In Guzerat the soils are of two classes, black cotton soil which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India and alluvial which makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil which produces cotton, wheat, grain, millet and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar cane. The Kongan is a rice producing land grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions and in the South Dharwar cotton vies as the best in India. There are no perennial rivers suitable for irrigation and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall supplemented by well-irrigation. The land is held on raiytwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under an assessment. In the manufacture of cotton goods, Bombay stands first among the provinces of India.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Bombay has a Council of Ministers for the administration of the Province and two chambers known as Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House) for making laws. The Lower House consists of 175 members and Upper House not more than 30 members.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

After Pindari War in 1818, certain districts known as Saugor and Narbudda territories were annexed by the British from Sindhia and the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. The British also administered the rest of Bhonsla Kingdom during the minority of the Raja. After the death of the Raja without any issue the Nagpur territories lapsed to British Government. In 1861 Central Provinces were formed under a Chief Commissionership. In 1905 when the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed, five Hindi speaking Indian states in Chota Nagpur were transferred from Bengal to Central Provinces. On the other hand, five Uriya-speaking states, in the eastern part of Central Provinces bordering on Madras were transferred to Orissa division of what was then Bengal Province. By the Government of India Act of 1935, some portions of Raipur district and Bilaspur district have been transferred to newly-formed Orissa Province.

Berar has been under the British Government since 1853. Under a treaty in that year with the Nizam of Hyderabad, British Government undertook to maintain a military force called Hyderabad contingent for the protection of Nizam's state and in return the Nizam of Hyderabad assigned Berar District to the British for the upkeep of the Hyderabad contingent. In 1902, under Lord Curzon a new treaty was made by which the Nizam leased Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per year. By this Curzon treaty the administration was leased to the Crown with a bare verbal recognition of the Nizam's Sovereignty over the territory. The method, terms, and effect of this arrangement gave rise to increasing discontent in the Hyderabad Government.

In 1936 a new treaty has been concluded between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. It replaces the treaty made by Lord Curzon and ends dissatisfaction that found expression in successive years. The new treaty recognises and reaffirms Nizam's Sovereignty over Berar. In recognition of his sovereignty the Nizam now holds the dynastic title of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and his heir-apparent is now known as His Highness the Prince of Berar. The treaty also preserves the present position in so far as the territory remains within the administration of the Central Provinces and the Berar as though it were a part of that single British Indian Province. The Nizam is also granted the following rights: (1) The Nizam is to be consulted in the appointment of governors of C. P. and Berar, (2) Nizam's flag will be flown alongside the British flag, (3) The Nizam will have right to hold darbars in Berar and to confer titles of honour subject to Viceroy's concurrences, (4) The Nizam may maintain an Agent at the seat of Government of C. P. and Berar, (5) The Nizam will continue to get the present payment of 25 lakhs of rupees from British Government.

For the administrative purposes the Province has been divided into the following four divisions—Nagpur Division (*Headquarter, Nagpur*); Jubbulpur Division (*Headquarter, Jubbulpur*); Chhattisgarh Division, *Headquarter, Raipur*); Berar Division (*Headquarter, Amraoti*).

The soil of C. P. is most largely cultivated, specially in Berar. The crops are rice, millet, oilseeds and considerable quantity of wheat. Coal is obtained in Warora, south of Nagpur. Berar is the home of cotton plant and takes second place in India for this fibre. The soil of Berar is covered with rich, black soil which is very suitable for cotton. Although it comprises only 17,824 square miles of land, its rich black cotton soil is of great commercial value. The cultivated area yields 46 per cent. of cotton, jawar, wheat and oilseeds being next in importance.

Hinduism is the prevailing religion. 80 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The number of population is 17,990,937. There are also large number of animists, such as Ghonds and Bhils in the hills. The language division of the Province is important in as much as it frequently gives rise to bitter political rivalry. Hindi prevails in the North and East, while Marhatti predominates in the West and Centre and Berar. 56 per cent. of the population speak Hindi and the rest Marhatti.

The climate is free from extremes and rainfall is everywhere good. A large area is covered with forests and jungles. The mountain slopes are clothed with valuable timber including teak, sal, etc. Lac is collected in the forests. By far the most important crop grown in the Province is cotton of the Oomrach variety.

MADRAS

Almost the whole of Madras Presidency lies to the south of the river *Kistna* and its tributary, the *Tungabhadra*.

On the *east coast* from the borders of Ganjam District to Cape Comorin there is a long tract of plain country running back from sea to the line of the Ghats. It includes the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Kauvari. The northern part between Kistna delta and Ganjam is called *Northern Circars*. The southern part which extends from Kistna to Cape Comorin is called the *Carnatic*. The eastern coast of Madras is called the *Malabar Coast*.

The Presidency does not contain a single natural harbour capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels.

Behind the Eastern Ghats and lying between the Kistna and Mysore State is a small bit of the Deccan tableland called the *Ceded Districts* which form Madras Deccan.

The Western Ghats run right down the Western Coast of the Cape Comorin and rise upto 7,000 ft. in the Nilgiri Hills, known also as blue mountains of which the highest peak is Dobabetta, 8,640 ft. Just south of the Nilgiris is a break in the Ghats called the Palghat Gap, which forms a pass between Malabar and the Carnatic, only 1,000 feet high and 20 miles broad. The Eastern Ghats are really a continuation of Chota Nagpur highlands. They run roughly parallel to the coast till nearly opposite Madras, where they slope to meet the Western Ghats.

The rivers of Madras have long courses on the plateau and short courses on the coast-plain to which they descend through deep-cut gorges. The chief rivers are Godavari, Kistna, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Kaveri. On the Malabar and Travancore coasts there are long shallow back-waters connected with the sea by channels. All the large rivers of southern India rise in the west and flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal.

The climate is free from the extremes. On the coast-plains it is hot and humid, while on the tableland it is more moderate all the year round.

Rice is grown in the Godavari, Kistna, Kaveri deltas and on the West coast. *Millets, ragi, pulses* are also grown. Everywhere cotton is grown chiefly on the black cotton soils of Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Bellary. Tobacco cultivation is carried on in Madura and Coimbatore. Tea is grown on the Nilgiris. Spices are grown in the extreme south of the peninsula. The coffee industry of India is confined to Southern India alone, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mysore alone accounts for 50 per cent. of coffee in India. *Rubber* is grown mainly in southern India—principally in Travancore, also in Cochin and Coorg.

The people are mainly of Dravidian race and speak Dravidian languages—namely *Tamil* in the south, *Telugu* in the north. Telugu is the common language of the Districts from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the eastern division of the peninsula, and *Malayalam* in the west coast. Malayalam is the language of the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar Districts. Nearly nine-tenths of the population are Hindus. Madras including Indian States, contains nearly two-thirds of all the Christians of India. The population of Madras is 47,000,000 which is 279 per square mile.

The following table shows the languages spoken:—

Dravidian—

Tamil	..	..	..	18,896,718
Telegue	..	..	..	17,782,898
Malayalam	8,727,254
Kanarese	1,685,543

Indo-Aryan—

Oriya	1,847,449
Hindustani	1,230,313

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

This Territory was annexed in 1849. The North West Frontier was created in 1901 when several frontier agencies extending from Chitral on the North to Waziristan on the South were united with the frontier districts of the Punjab and placed under civil administration. It lies between Indus and the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains. The North-West Frontier Province consists of four parts:—(1) *The Darajat Frontier*—from the Gomal river to the Kurram valley, including the Tochi and Wana agencies inhabited by the Waziri tribes. (2) *The Kurram valley*, which has been British territory since 1892. (3) *The Peshawar Frontier*, extending from the Kurram valley northwards across the Kabul right up to Kashmir, and including the Tirah country, South of the Safedkoh, the Mohamand country farther north, and the Bajaur, Dir, Swat, and Bannu districts which lie in the valleys of the Panjkora, Swat, and Upper Indus (4) *Chitral*.

The province is long, narrow and is irregular in shape. The whole country is a mass of mountains with river valley through which flow tributaries of the Indus running from East to West. Most of the rivers have cut out deep gorges in the hills and their current is very rapid. There are four main rivers—all tributaries of Indus. They are, Kabul river, Kurram River, Tochi River, and the Gomal River. Mountains are Hindukush mountains rising to the height of 16,000 ft. Safedkoh Range and Sulaiman Mountains.

The climatic condition is extremely diversified and Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest areas in India. The temperature of Dera Ismail Khan rises during the hottest part of the year from 113 to 118 degrees. The thermometer rises in Peshawar to 120°, in Dera Ismail Khan to 122°, but in winter in Peshawar to below 32° and in Dera Ismail Khan to 30°. The whole of the Province is outside the path of the Monsoons. The rainfall is very low and there is little vegetation or cultivation except in the valley. The chief crops are wheat, and barley, next comes maize, bajra and jowar. Fruits are widely grown, of these chief is pomegranate.

The inhabitants number 2,425,076. There has been an increase of 7.7 per cent. compared with 1921 census.

Most of the people are Pathans and speak Pushtu language. Over 90 p.c. of the population are Mahomedans. The majority are agriculturists. The Province owes its commercial importance to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect India with trans-border tribal territories, Afghanistan and Central Asia. The Province was all along under Chief Commissioner but in 1932, it was raised to the status of a province under a Governor and Legislative Council. There are five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana attached to the

Province, together with tribal areas under the control of Deputy Commissioner of the five settled districts above mentioned.

The principal support of the population is agriculture. There is practically no manufacturing business.

ORISSA

Orissa formed a part of the very ancient kingdom of Utkal, which finds mention in the great epic *Mahabharat*. This kingdom once extended over a vast tract between Godavari on the south and the Ganges on the north and retained its independence upto the latter half of the sixteenth century when Oriya speaking tract of the Ganjam district was conquered by Kutbshahi dynasty of Golconda and the Moghuls in 1592 annexed the district of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

During this long period of independence and prosperity, art, literature and religion thrived and Utkal became one of the holy lands of the Hindus with Puri as chief centre but in the vicissitude that followed the Moslem conquest, the country was broken up and although the language and literature remained as unifying link, the people seem to have lost race-consciousness.

On the advent of the British, different parts of the Oriya-speaking country came into their hands at different times and were placed under different administrative units. Thus, Sambalpur was attached to the Central Provinces, Ganjam to Madras and the Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Midnapur remained in Bengal, while a large tract remained under the Feudatory Chiefs who had once been vassals of the King of Orissa and had become independent on the decay of the central authority.

In 1913 Government of India proposed the unification of the Oriya tracts in British India and as a result of this Sambalpur district (with the exception of Chandarpur-Padampur and Phuljhar) was joined to Orissa under Bengal but Ganjam and the Joypore agencies could not be transferred owing to the opposition of the Madras Government. The amalgamation of Sambalpur with Orissa roused the hope of Oriyas which was further strengthened by the formation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in 1912. So far the demand was one of amalgamation and the question of a separate administration had never been raised but in 1917, the separation movement was started by Utkal Union Conference when the Conference submitted an address to the Viceroy and Secretary of State for Oriya separation. In the Montague-Chelmsford report the following was stated "In Orissa and Behar, at all events, it seems to us that the possibility of instituting Sub-Provinces need not be excluded from consideration at a very early date."

In 1921 the Provincial Governments of Bengal, U. P. Bihar and Orissa, Madras examined the question of separation and various

recommendations were mooted out. Government of India now appointed a committee known as Philip-Duff Committee "to make a detailed inquiry on the spot regarding the attitude of Oriya inhabitants of the Madras Presidency towards the question of the amalgamation of the tracts inhabited by them with Orissa. The Committee reported that "there was a genuine long standing and deep-seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

With the appointment of Indian Statutory Commission in 1927, the question of separation came in forefront.

The Commission was so impressed with the needs of a readjustment of the Oriya-speaking tracts that they got the problem investigated in detail by a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Major Attlee. This sub-committee recommended and the Commission agreed to the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa.

The Statutory Commission however did not recommend its separation. They stated that under the autonomous conditions advocated by the Commission the Oriyas would fare rather badly as they would be an ineffective minority in all provinces. They suggested a Boundaries Commission for readjustment of boundaries.

The question of separation however again came before the Round Table Conferences. The Legislative Assembly also passed a resolution for separation moved by Mr. B. Das. Thus the question of Sind and Orissa became linked. This linkage of Sind and Orissa hastened the creation of new Orissa Province.

Industries and Agriculture—Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is the most backward region. There is however a variety of indigenous cottage industries indicating a remarkably high order of skill and artistic sense in the artisans. Handloom weaving is by far the most universal industry as elsewhere in India. The brass and bell-metal industry has also reached to a high order. The silver *filigree* work is also very famous, in Cuttack. Other industries are Endi and Tassar fabrics, cutlery, horn articles. Nature has endowed Orissa with vast natural resources both minerals and forests. Some of these are already being worked, others have not yet been exploited.

The chief known mineral resources are iron, coal, lime stone, manganese and mica, while forests provide timber and bamboo. Hides and skins are among the minor products.

Iron ore, by far the most important product, is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Bonai—all Feudatory States. The deposits in the area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain and are expected to prove amongst the richest in the world. Over 60 per cent. of the total iron ore extracted in India comes from the above areas of Orissa.

Orissa cannot claim to possess such extensive coal mines as are found in Bengal and Bihar but coal has been found in Angul, Sambalpur and in the Feudatory States of Gangpur, Talchar and Athmallik. Talchar has the largest coal fields and they are being progressively exploited. Their production increased from 38,237 tons in 1928 to 316,539 tons in 1934 and, at the moment, the output is adequate to meet the industrial needs of Orissa.

Fisheries form an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where, on an average, about 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh Fish are exported to Calcutta every year.

The two important commercial crops of Orissa are sugarcane and jute. Areas under both these crops are increasing.

Forests supply a considerable amount of valuable timber and fuels. Their potentialities are vast and, provided a proper policy of development is followed, they will prove a source of plentiful supply.

Orissa exports a fair quantity of hides and skins and, with suitable encouragement, there is every reasonable prospect of a well-organized and well-equipped tannery succeeding.

Animals—Orissa though poor in mineral wealth abounds with good hunting. Sport in her jungles ought to satisfy the most fastidious taste—the mighty tuskers are always available in plenty. Next in importance come tigers. There are plenty of Cheetal and some black Buck near the sea, mouse deer, fairly rare in other parts of India are quite common here. Wild boar is also seen. There are always millions of duck and geese in the Chilka Lake and various *Sheels*. In the Deltaic region, huge crocodiles, can be shot.

The area of the Province is 32,000 sq. miles and a population of 8,500,000.

Areas comprised in the Province of Orissa.—(1) That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which is known as the Orissa Division thereof.

(2) Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras:

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;

(ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, *viz.*, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, and some portions of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur;

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeyjore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

(3) Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:

- (i) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district; and
- (ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say the detached portion of that district consisting of fifty-four villages of the Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, namely, Kuhakuunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barham-pura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni, and Thakurpali (Jogni).

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is bounded by the United Provinces on the east, Kashmir on the north, N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan on the west and Sind and Rajputana on the south. In the north-east a short range of hills known as the Salt Range stretches across from Indus to Jhelum, cutting off the north-western corner below Attock. This corner is table land and about 2000 feet high. On its slopes, there are beds of solid salt, largest known masses of rock salt in the world. The area of the Province is 99,200 sq. miles. The Punjab is a country of doabs and deserts. The province resembles a huge wits with left leg longer than its right. The Punjab consists of three parts:—(1) the mountainous country in the north and north-east; (2) a tableland in the north-west; (3) the plains in the east and west. The great feature of the province is the river Indus with its five tributaries, extending like the fingers of a hand across the province. It is a land of five rivers *i.e.*, Indus with its tributaries Jhelam, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej with its tributary Beas.

Due to dryness of the air, the climate is one of extreme—very hot in the summer months and extreme cold in the winter. The extremes are greater than anywhere else in India. In January and February the temperature falls below freezing point at night. The Punjab is outside the real monsoon area, so the rainfall is low—about 20 inches at Lahore and still less further west and south. This absence of rain and want of natural waterways and the dryness of the atmosphere and the remoteness of the province make Punjab a land of irrigation. This has led to the construction of the elaborate system of canals and no country in the world has so much irrigation works as in the Punjab.

The soil of Punjab is alluvial and hence it is fertile. The chief cultivated crops are wheat, barley, millets, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, oil seeds, and also tea in Kangra valley. Within recent years, the Punjab has become one of the greatest wheat producing countries of the world on account of large number of canals.

The Punjab is in many respects India's most prosperous province, its strength being founded over flourishing agriculture. Wheat is the staple crop of the Punjab; it also grows cotton, millets and oil seeds. But industrially it is not so advanced as Deccan or Ganges plain, probably due to lack of coal and iron. Punjab has petroleum deposit at Attock and large chemical reserves in the Salt Range.

Of the raw materials derived from the animal kingdom, the most important is wool. The Punjab is the biggest wool market in India and the larger producer of hosiery goods in India specializing in woollen outer wear. Another important raw material is hides and skins.

57 p.c. of the population are Mahomedans and 27 p.c. are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States. Average population is 185 to each square mile.

The languages spoken are Western Punjabi, Eastern Punjabi, and Western Hindi. In the north-west Pashtu is the language of the Pathans.

Population

					p.c. of variation
1931	..	..	..	23,580,852	+ 5.7
1921	..	..	..	20,685,478	+ 14.0

SIND

On April 1, 1936, Sind became a separate province of the Indian Empire, after being attached for nearly a century to the Presidency of Bombay.

Recent archaeological discovery has given Sind an authentic title to priority as a metropolis of civilization. It was at Mohenjo Daro in the Larkana District of Sind where were first disclosed the relics of the Great Indus Valley culture which have opened a new chapter rivalling Sumaria in the origins of civilisation. The Greeks got from Sind the name by which the whole of India has since been known to the West. Alexander conquered Sind as a part of her Persian heritage. It was the soil of Sind that bore the first onslaught of the arms of Islam when Muhammad Bin Kasem overthrew the Brahman dynasty in the eighth century. Akbar himself was born at Amarkot in the Sind Desert where his father Humayun was for the time a dispossessed refugee.

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In Sind the climate is extreme, very hot in summer and cool in winter. This is due very largely to the absence of moisture or any other equalising influence. The dry sand absorbs heat rapidly during day time and radiates it as quickly during the night. The annual rainfall in Sind is only about 4 inches, monsoon rains being practically absent, owing to the absence of lateral mountain ranges to condense the moisture. The important towns of Sind are Sukkur, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi. Karachi is a rapidly growing port. The wheat and seed trade of Punjab have developed to such an extent during past few years as to make Karachi of great commercial importance. The harbour is protected by a break-water.

After many changes, it was a force from Bombay in 1843 under Sir Charles Napier that annexed this province to the British. Sind became for a short period a military governorship and was then incorporated in the Presidency of Bombay.

The area of the Province is 46,378 square miles and population 3,887,070. 73 p.c. of the people are Mahomedans. Hindus are 1,015,000 and Mahomedans number 2,831,000. The chief language is Sindhi.

It depends for cultivation on irrigation from Indus. Wheat and barley are its chief crops and are of course grown in winter. The recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and other Sind canals and river Indus supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The most famous barrage is Lloyd Barrage whose construction was started in 1923 and finished in 1932. It is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates. The Barrage is about a mile long.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH

The area of the Province is about 107,000 square miles. It has natural boundaries along two sides—namely the Himalaya mountains on the north and Jumna on the west. The territories which surround it are—Tibet and Nepal on the north, the Punjab and Rajputana on the west, Central India on the south and Bihar on the east.

United Provinces is one of the best watered districts in India and is consequently a very densely populated part of India. The climate on the whole is cooler and drier than that of Bengal, though in the hot weather, the heat is fiercer in the plains. The United Provinces is, only just within the monsoon region and the rainfall consequently not so heavy as it is further east. It is heavy on the outer Himalayas but only about 40 inches over the middle of the provinces, and less than 30 inches south of the Ganges. The natural waterways are not so numerous as in Bengal. But whatever deficiency may exist in rainfall is compensated for by the rivers and the irrigation channels which have been made.

The province has a larger cultivated acreage than any other Province and is the chief food-growing place of India. The Province

stands first in India in the production of millets and similar food grains and sugar cane. The other main crops are wheat, barley, pulses. It is now practically the only Province producing opium. About 72 per cent. of population are dependent on agriculture.

The population is 440 to the square mile. Out of total population 85 per cent. are Hindus and 15 per cent. are Mahomedans. The total population is 48,408,763. The chief language is western Hindi which is spoken by practically the whole of the population.

Till 1920 the Province was administered by a Lieutenant Governor. Under Montford Reforms the province was raised to the status of that of the Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserve subjects and two ministers in charge of the transferred subjects. From April 1, 1937 Provincial autonomy was inaugurated and a cabinet of seven ministers was formed.

The Legislature is bi-cameral, having two Houses, namely Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

The Province has many large cities grown on the banks of the Ganges and its tributaries. Principal towns are Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Aligarh. The province has five Universities, i.e., Allahabad University, Lucknow University, Agra University, Aligarh Moslem University, Benares Hindu University. The province has also several good hill stations, such as Mussoorie, Nainital, Dehra Dun, etc.

DELHI

Delhi and the surrounding district form a province under a Chief Commissioner. It is the smallest province in India. The Province was formed in 1912. The area is 573 square miles and population 636,245. The city of Delhi is the capital of India with a population of 447,000. No fewer than six railways enter the City. The present city is built on the ruins of several old Delhis. The industries of Delhi consist of jewellery, brass and copper ware, ivory-carving, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery etc. It is about 700 feet above sea-level.

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AJMER-MERWARA

The province forms a small island of British territory in the centre of Rajputana and is made up of two districts—Ajmer and Merwara. The British received the tract by cession after Pindari war in 1818. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. It is a hilly country and sparsely cultivated. Ajmer grows cotton. Some 78 per cent. of population are Hindus. Western Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The chief city is Ajmer. The Province has 2,711 square miles with a population of 560,292. Seven miles from Ajmer is Pushkar, India's most sacred lake.

COORG

Coorg is a small Province lying to the South-West of Mysore. The area is 1,593 square miles and population 163,372. The capital of Mercara. The Province is under a Chief Commissioner.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Portuguese India comprises *Goa* with the Capital *Novagao* or *Punjim*, together with the Islands of *Angidiva*, *Sao Jorge* and *Morcegos* on the Malabar Coast; *Daman* with territories of *Dadara* and *Nagar Aveli* on the coasts of *Guzrat*; and *Diu* with territories of *Gocola* and *Sambor* on the coast of *Kathiawar Peninsula*. The total area of the colony is 1,637 square miles with a population of 579,969 (1931). There are about 507 salt works. There are also 21 *Manganese* mines. Chief Exports are:—Cocoanuts, fish, spices, salt, copra.

FRENCH INDIA

The French possession of India consists of following provinces:—*Pondichery* on the *Coromandel Coast* (capital—*Pondicherry*); *Karikal* in the *Tanjor delta* of the *Kaveri* (Capital—*Karikal*); *Chandernagore* on the right bank of *Hooghly* (Capital—*Chandernagore*); *Mahe* on the *Malabar Coast* (Capital—*Mahe*); and *Yanaon* on the *Coast* of the *Godavari Delta* (Capital—*Yanaon*).

The Colony consisting of these five provinces are governed by elected *Legislative Council*.

The seat of the Government is at *Pondicherry* where the Governor lives. The colonies are represented in the *Parliament* at *Paris* by one

senator and one deputy. The Principal crops are rice and groundnuts. Agriculture is the chief industry and oil seeds the chief export. Pondicherry has five cotton mills.

Pondicherry was established by the French East India Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times finally rested in the control of France in 1814.

NEPAL

Nepal is an independent Hindu State on the North-Eastern frontier of India and lies between British India and Tibet. It has an area of about 54,000 square miles with a population of 5,600,000. It consists of two territories (i) *Tarai*, cultivated and forest land lying along the southern border (ii) Great mountainous tract stretching northwards to Tibet. The people are of Mongolian type and profess Hindu religion. To the north dwell Bhotias or Tibetans, to west the Gurungs and Magars, central parts, the Murmis, Gurkhas and Newars, to east Kiratis, Limbus and Lepchas. The Gurkhas are the descendants of Brahmans and Rajputs who were driven out of India by Muslims. The country is entirely independent as regards foreign relations and domestic affairs. The British envoy at the court is a purely diplomatic official. His Majesty the King is paramount. In practice, real power has been in the hands of His Highness the Maharaja or Prime Minister who is the supreme Commander-in-Chief. Under the Prime Minister there is a Council consisting of the relations of the King, the Guru Raj, the Generals and a few other officials.

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THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

The Government of India Act 1935 contains no preamble, Section 478 of the Act of 1935 repeals the Government of India Act of 1919, but expressly provides that "nothing in this Section shall affect the preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919". The preamble runs as follows:—

Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire; and

whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction now be taken; and

whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people; and

whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility; and

whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India, it is expedient to give to those provincial matters the longest measure of independence of Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities.

Establishment of Federation.

Federation of India will be established by a proclamation of His Majesty on (1) presentation of an address to the King by each House of Parliament and (2) Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the states and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the states in the Federal Upper Chamber must have signified their desire to accede to the Federation [Sec. 5].

A State shall be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if His Majesty has signified his acceptance of an Instrument of Accession

executed by the Ruler thereof, whereby the Ruler for himself his heirs and successors—

(a) declares that he accedes to the Federation as established under this Act with the intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Federal authority established for the purposes of the Federation shall, by virtue of his Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Federation, exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Act; and

(b) assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given within his State to the provisions of the Act as far as they are applicable therein by virtue of his Instrument of Accession.

Notes.—Though their subjects number less than a fourth of the population of India these States are given a third of the seats in the House of Assembly, 125 out of 375 and 104 out of 250 in the Upper House or Council of State. In a joint session of both the Houses the Princes will command 36 per cent. of the voting strength of the combined chambers. In the Lower House, Princes have been given seats roughly on the basis of population and in the Upper House seats have been given on the basis of dynastic salute and other factors.

The condition precedent to the establishment of Federation is that there should be all accession of Rulers entitled to at least half the seats assigned to the states in the Council of State—namely 52 and whose territories contain at least half the population of the States. Acceding Princes will be entitled to nominate one-half of the unfilled seats. It is thus seen that Federation of India is to be established with the incorporation of Br. India with Indian States. These two constituents will make up Political India. On the one side we have States exercising right of internal sovereignty, but giving up some portions of the sovereignty in order to join in the All-India Federation with British Indian provinces.

It will also be seen that inclusion in the Federation for the Provinces is automatic but in the case of States is voluntary.

Federation of India shall consist of:—

- (1) The Provinces called Governor's Provinces.
 - (2) Indian States which have acceded or may thereafter accede to the Federation.
 - (3) Provinces called Chief Commissioner's Provinces.
- Federal Executive.

Executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General, either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

The executive authority of the Federation extends:—

- (a) To the matters in respect of which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws;

- (b) to the raising in British India on behalf of His Majesty of naval, military and air forces and to the governance of His Majesty's forces borne on the Indian establishment;
- (c) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by His Majesty by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise in and in relation to the tribal areas. (Sec. 8.)

But Federal executive authority shall not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend to any Province to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws and shall not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend to any Federated State save to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for that State, and the exercise thereof in each State shall be subject to such limitations, if any, as may be specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State. But this provision is not to apply when the executive authority of the Federation becomes exercisable in the State to the exclusion of the executive authority of the Ruler by virtue of the Federal law. Governor-General's Reserved Subjects.

The functions of Governor-General with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs and with respect to external affairs, except the relations between the Federation and any part of his Majesty's dominions, shall be exercised by him in his discretion and his functions in or in relation to the tribal areas shall be similarly exercised. (Sec. 11.)

To assist him in the exercise of these functions, the Governor-General may appoint councillors, not exceeding three in number, whose salaries and conditions of service shall be such as may be prescribed by His Majesty in Council. These Councillors will be responsible to the Governor-General alone.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNCILLORS.—The Governor-General may appoint councillors not exceeding three in number to assist him to carry on his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, external affairs and the tribal areas. These councillors are his personal advisors.

Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General (S. 12).

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India or any part thereof;
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the Public Services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interest;
- (e) The securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes which the provisions with respect to discrimination, are designed to secure in relation to legislation;

- (f) Prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or of Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment.
- (g) The protection of the rights of any state and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof; and
- (h) The securing the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by or under the Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

Legislative Powers of the Governor-General.

(1) If at any time *when the Federal Legislature is not in Session* the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. (Sec. 42).

(2) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he may promulgate such ordinances as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require. (Sec. 43).

(3) If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that for the satisfactory discharge of his functions in certain circumstances certain Act or Acts are required to be passed, he can enact as a Governor-General's Act Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. (Sec. 44.)

Break Down of the Constitution.

If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which Government of the Federation cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal body or authority. But he cannot assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Federal

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Court or cannot suspend the whole or part of the operation of any provision of this Act relating to Federal Court. The Proclamation shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State who shall place it before both the Houses of Parliament.

Notes.—The words 'use of discretion' 'individual judgment' have been freely used with regard to Governor-General's powers. In great many cases he will act 'in his discretion' and need not consult his ministers and in others he will act "in the exercise of his 'individual judgment'". In the case of "individual judgment" he may consult the ministers, but he must decide for himself."

The above will show that the Governor-General is given the widest possible powers. He can override ministerial advice, he can obtain all the money he needs and he can secure legislation which the Legislature declines to pass. When Legislature is not in session he may promulgate ordinances. If at any time he feels he needs Legislative provision to enable him to discharge his responsibilities, he may enact a Bill as a Governor-General's Act or attach a draft bill in a message to the Legislature. If he is satisfied that the constitution cannot be carried on he may take to himself all or any of the powers vested in any Federal authority except the Federal Court. A proclamation of such emergency must be communicated to the Secretary of State and operates only for six months, but Parliament can extend it to annual periods upto total of three years.

The validity of any thing done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion, or ought or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment.

Council of Ministers.

There shall be Council of Ministers, not exceeding ten in number, to aid and advise the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion. The Governor-General in his discretion may preside at meetings of the Council of Ministers.

The Governor-General's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him, shall be sworn as members of the Council and shall hold office during his pleasure.

A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either chamber of the Federal Legislature shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

The functions of the Governor-General with respect to the choosing and summoning and dismissal of ministers and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion. (Secs. 9, 10.)

Notes.—It will be seen that Federal Executive will consist of two parts—*first* part consisting of Governor-General and his counsellors not more than three in charge of 'reserved' subjects such as (1) Defence (2) external relations other than relation with Dominions (3) ecclesiastical affairs (4) administration of tribal areas, and *Second part* consisting of Governor-General advised by the Ministers. The Governor-General aided by Counsellors will administer the reserved subjects and shall act in his own discretion. All other departments excepting reserved subjects will be administered by the Ministers who will be the members of the Federal Legislature and responsible to it.

Financial Adviser to Governor-General.

The Governor-General may appoint a person to be his Financial Adviser.

It shall be the duty of the Governor-General's Financial adviser to assist by his advice the Governor-General in the discharge of his special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, and also to give advice to the Federal Government upon any matter relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted.

Note.—Financial Adviser must not be confounded with Finance Minister. Finance Minister will be the head of Finance Department of the Federal Legislature.

Advocate-General for Federation.

Governor-General shall appoint a person to be Advocate-General for Federation. It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General, and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts in British India and in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all courts in any Federated State.

Federal Legislature.

Under Sec. 18 of the Act a Federal Legislature is established which is to consist of:—

- (1) The King represented by the Governor-General.
- (2) Two chambers to be known respectively as the *Council of State* and *House of Assembly (or Federal Assembly).*

The Council of State shall consist of one hundred and fifty-six representatives of British India and not more than one hundred four representatives of Indian States and the Federal Assembly shall consist of two hundred and fifty representatives of British India and not more than one hundred and twenty-five representatives of Indian States.

Of the one hundred and fifty-six seats in the Council of State to be filled by representatives of British India one hundred and fifty seats shall be allocated to the Governors' Provinces, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian communities and six seats by persons to be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion.

Council of State shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but as near as may be one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

Every Federal Assembly unless sooner dissolved shall continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly. But Governor-General has power to summon chambers at such time and place as he thinks fit, prorogue the chambers or dissolve the Federal Chamber.

Composition of Federal Legislature.

Council of State.—British Indian Provinces will have 150 *elected members and 6 members chosen by the Governor-General. Total British Indian strength 156. Indian States will have not more than 104. The total strength of the Council of State must not exceed 260.

House of Assembly.—British Indian Provinces will have 250 elected members and Indian States will have not more than 125 members. The total strength will not exceed 375.

The Speaker.

Each Chamber will select a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker who may be removed only by a vote of the majority of all the members passed on fourteen days' notice. (Sec. 22.) Approval by the Governor-General is not requisite in either case. The Speaker holds office on a dissolution until immediately before the meeting of the new Assembly. The Presiding Officer has a casting vote only.

The General Qualification of Membership of the Federal Legislature:—

- (a) He must be a British subject or the Ruler or a subject of an Indian State which acceded to the Federation, and
- (b) In the case of the Council of State he must be not less than thirty years of age and in the case of a seat in the Federal Assembly, he must be not less than twenty-five years of age and
- (c) He must possess such, in any, of the other qualifications as may be appropriate in his case, as the case of landholder, representative of Commerce and Industry or representative of Labour.

Direct and Indirect Election.

(1) *In the Council of State*, the principle of direct election has been accepted. Sikh seats, Muhammadan seats and general seats are to be filled up by the respective communities by voting in territorial constituencies.

(2) Persons to fill the seats allotted to Anglo-Indian, European, Christian communities shall be chosen by the members of Electoral Colleges consisting of such Anglo-Indian, Europeans and Indian Christians, as the case may be, as are members of the Legislative Council of any Governor's Province or of the Legislative Assembly of any Governor's Province. Here the principle of Indirect Election has been retained.

(3) Representatives of the Indian States in the Council of State are to be appointed by the Rulers of States concerned.

In the Federal Assembly, there will be indirect election. Persons to fill the seats in the Federal Assembly allotted to a Governor's Province as general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats shall be chosen by electorates consisting of such of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province as hold therein general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats respectively, voting in the case of a general election in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote. So under the Act, Federal Assembly is to be principally elected by Provincial Assemblies.

Seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and women are to be filled by representatives of those groups in the Provincial Assemblies voting in *ad hoc* electoral colleges.

Seats allocated to the representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour, non-provincial seats of commerce and industry, non-provincial seats of labour, are to be filled respectively by Chamber of Commerce, and similar associations, by landholders voting in territorial constituencies, by labour organisations, by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Federated Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies of Northern India, labour organisations.

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Election in the Federal Assembly among the *Indian States* should be on the principle that the number of seats allotted to each state or group of states should be proportionate to their population.

Notes.—The Legislative Assembly of the Province will be the body of electors. Its Muslim and Sikh members will elect the Muslim and Sikh members. Those holding general seats will elect to the general seats of the Federal Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has a maximum life of five years unless sooner dissolved. The Governor-General may summon, prorogue or dissolve, at his discretion, the Assembly but it must meet at least once a year.

Powers of both Houses.

Almost in all respects both Houses have equal powers. Votable grants of expenditure in the votable portion of the Budget will not be the exclusive privilege of the lower house. So Council of State gets additional power in this respect which was denied in Act of 1919. The nominated official *bloc* entirely vanishes from the Houses, except six seats in the Council of State.

Salaries and Allowances.

Members of either Chamber shall be entitled to receive salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Federal Legislature.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Governors' Provinces.

The following shall be the Governor's Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind.

The Governors' Provinces are increased by addition of Orissa which is extended in area by joining to it areas in Madras and the Central Provinces occupied by Oriya people and of Sind separated from Bombay. Berar though still under the sovereignty of the Nizam is to be administered with the Central Provinces as one province, but should the agreement for administration cease, the Crown-in-Council may make necessary adjustment affecting the provisions of the Act dealing with the Central Provinces. For the purposes of the Act, therefore British India includes Berar and save as regards any oath of allegiance Berar subjects rank as British subjects.

Provincial Executive.

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor either directly or through officers

subordinate to him. This executive authority shall be limited to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature shall have power to make laws.

Administration of Provincial Affairs : Council of Ministers.

There shall be Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. But Governor has full power to use his individual judgment. The decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought not have exercised his individual judgment. (Sec. 50).

The Governor's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall be sworn as members of the council and shall hold office during his pleasure. (Sec. 51.)

The functions of the Governor with respect to choosing and summoning and dismissal of ministers, and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

Neither the question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall be inquired into by any Court, nor shall the validity of any thing done by the Governor be called into question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with any Instrument of Instructions issued to him. (Secs. 50 and 53.)

Notes—By Clause 7 of *Instrument of Instructions*, the Governor is enjoined that "in making appointment to his Council of Ministers he shall use his best endeavours to select his ministers in the following manner, that is to say, in consultation with a person who, in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature, to appoint those persons (including so far as practicable, members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. But in so doing he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his ministers."

Ministers' Salaries.

Salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. But salary of particular individuals who hold the office of minister is not annually submitted to the Legislature for sanction, and it cannot be varied during their term of office. The only method of attack on the ministers is a motion of no confidence and not salary cut.

Special Responsibilities and Powers of the Governor.

The Governor has the following special responsibilities and powers:—

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of the Province or any part thereof;

- (b) the safe-guarding of legitimate interests of minorities,
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (d) the securing in the sphere of executive action of purposes which the provisions of Chapter III of Part V of the Act (which deals with discrimination) are designed to secure in relation to legislation.
- (e) the securing of the peace and good Government of areas which by or under the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas.
- (f) Protection of the rights of any Indian State and rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act (which deals with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion. (Sec. 52).
- (h) If it appears to Governor of a province that the peace and tranquility of the province is endangered by the operations of any persons committing or conspiring, preparing or attempting to commit, crimes of violence which in the opinion of the Governor are intended to overthrow the Government as by law established, the Governor may, if he thinks that the circumstances of the case require him so to do for the purpose of combating these operations, direct that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his direction and, until otherwise provided by a subsequent direction of the Governor, those functions shall to that extent be exercised by him accordingly. (Sec. 56).
- (i) The Governor in his discretion shall make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any other than such persons within the Provincial Police Forces as the Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police may direct or such other public officers outside forces as the Governor may direct.
- (j) Governor has power to promulgate such ordinance as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require.
- (k) If at any time the Governor of a Province is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the Provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation,
 - (i) declare that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation be exercised by him in his discretion.

- (ii) Assume to himself all or any of the powers used vested or exercisable of any Provincial body or authority.
- (iii) The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a Proclamation can be made by the Governor. (Sec. 93).
- (l) If at any time, when the Legislature of a Province is not in session the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require subject to certain limitations. (Sec. 88).
- (m) If at any time it appears to the Governor that for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions, provision should be made by Legislature, he may enact as Governor's Act a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. A Governor's Act shall have the same force and effect as other Acts. (Sec. 90).

Advocate-General for Province.

The Governor of each province shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court, to be Advocate-General for the province.

It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Provincial Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine. The Advocate-General shall have right of addressing the Provincial Legislature. (Sec. 55).

Provincial Legislatures.

There shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature which shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor and:—

- (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam—Two Chambers,
- (b) in other Provinces—One Chamber.

Where there are two Chambers of a Provincial Legislature, they shall be known respectively as the *Legislative Council* and *Legislative Assembly*. (Sec. 60).

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Notes:—For the first time in history bicameral principle has been introduced in some of the Provinces. Thus there will be two chambers in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam. The nominated and official *bloc* have been eliminated from the Legislature, excepting some seats in Upper Houses.

Legislative Assembly and Council.

Legislative Assembly of every Province shall continue for five years unless sooner dissolved.

Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

Members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Provincial Legislature. No person shall be a member of the Federal Legislature and a Provincial Legislature.

Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be elected by every Provincial Assembly and a President and Deputy President for every Council by the members of these bodies. Their salaries are to be fixed by Provincial Legislature.

Notes:—Legislative Council or the 'Upper House' in the six bicameral provinces is constituted mainly by election from constituencies and the Lower Houses *i.e.*, Legislative Assembly. Six provinces in India have Upper Houses or Legislative Councils. Of these Councils the largest will be Bengal's, with lower and upper limits of 63 and 65, and the smallest Assam's with limits of 21 and 22. Common in the structure of all are general seats, Mahomedan seats, European seats, and seats filled by Governor's nominations; the Madras Council will contain 3 Indian Christians and Bengal and Bihar Councils a number of seats filled by their Legislative Assemblies by device of the transferable vote. Whatever its size, a Council shall have a President and Deputy-President, and if ten members are present, it can carry on its business.

Except in relation to money Bills both Houses will be on an equality; those must originate in Lower House on the recommendation of the Governor. Any other kind may originate in either, but all kinds must be passed by both. One great difference in character must be noted. An Assembly is elected for five years and no longer and may be dissolved at any time. A Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution but renewal by retirement in every third year of as near as may be one third of the members, in such a manner as the Governor may order.

Privileges of Members.

There shall be freedom of speech in every Provincial Legislature and no member of the Legislature shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him

in the Legislature or any committee thereof and no person shall be liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a chamber of such a Legislature of any report, paper or proceedings (Sec. 71), but there are two restrictions (1) no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties, (2) if the Governor in his discretion certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Provincial Legislature or of any specified clause of a Bill or any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill, should affect the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of the Province or any part thereof, he may in his discretion direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment and effect shall be given to the direction. (Sec. 86).

Allocation of Seats.

The representation in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils is based mainly on the allocation of seats to various communities and to specified interests. There are to be separate electorates for the Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European communities. The separate electorate is based upon the Communal Award issued by British Government on August 4th, 1932 with modifications under Poona Pact. Under the Poona Pact a number of seats out of the general seats is reserved for the Depressed classes.

These reserved seats for the Depressed classes are to be filled by a form of double election. All members of the Depressed classes who are registered on the general electorate roll of certain constituencies will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to their own body, and the four persons who receive the highest votes in the primary election will be the only candidates for election to the reserved seat, but the candidate finally elected to the reserved seat will be elected by the general electorate.

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In fact there are eighteen separate electorates:—

- (1) 'General'—mainly consisting of Hindus.
- (2) General seats reserved for Scheduled Castes.
- (3) Mahomedan.
- (4) European.
- (5) Anglo-Indian.
- (6) Indian Christian.
- (7) Sikhs (Punjab).
- (8) Women (General).
- (9) Do. (Sikh).
- (10) Do. (Mahomedan).
- (11) Do. (Anglo-Indian).
- (12) Do. (Indian Christian).
- (13) Commerce and Industry, mainly British, such as Chamber of Commerce, Planter's Associations, etc.
- (14) Indian Commerce and Industry.
- (15) Landholders.
- (16) Labour.
- (17) Universities.
- (18) Backward areas and tribes.

Provision as to Bills.

The Governor may either assent a Bill that has been passed or withhold his assent or he may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General.

Any Act assented to by the Governor or the Governor-General may be disallowed by His Majesty within twelve months from the date of assent.

Chief Commissioner's Provinces.

The following shall be Chief Commissioners' Provinces:—

- (1) British Baluchistan.
- (2) Delhi.
- (3) Ajmer-Merwara.
- (4) Coorg.
- (5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (6) Area known as Panth Piploda.

Aden shall cease to be part of India.

A Chief Commissioner's Province shall be administered by Governor-General acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to British Baluchistan as it extends to other Chief Commissioners' Provinces, notwithstanding anything in this Act, no Act of the Federal Legislature shall apply to British Baluchistan unless the Governor-General in his discretion by public notification so directs. The

Governor-General may make any regulation or amend any Act of the Federal Legislature or India Law.

The Governor-General possesses like authority to make regulations for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the case of Coorg the existing Legislature and Financial arrangements stand until altered.

Special Law for the Protection of British Trade and Companies.

(1) British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the operation so much of any Federal or Provincial Law, as—

- (a) impose any restrictions on the right of entry into British India or
- (b) impose by reference to place of birth, race, descent, language, religion, domicile, residence or duration of residence, any disability, liability, restriction or condition in regard to travel, residence, the holding of public office or the carrying on of any occupation, trade, business or profession.

No Federal or Provincial law regarding taxation is to be passed that would discriminate against British Subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma.

A law shall be deemed to be such as to discriminate against such persons or companies as aforesaid if it would result in any of them being liable to greater taxation than that to which they would be liable if domiciled or incorporated in British India. Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and carrying on business in India are to be eligible for any grant, bounty or subsidy payable out of the revenues of the Federation or of a Province for the encouragement of any trade or industry to the same extent as companies incorporated in British India. (Sec. 115).

No ships registered in the United Kingdom shall be subjected by or under any Federal or Provincial law to any treatment affecting either ship herself or her master, officers, crew, passengers or cargo, which is discriminatory in favour of ships registered in British India. This also applies to aircraft. (Sec. 115).

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FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and the construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority.

Not less than three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be persons appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion, the remaining members will be appointed by the Governor-General that is Federal Government and the Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President thereof.

The executive authority extends to the carrying on in connection with any Federal Railways of such undertakings as in the opinion of the Authority, it is expedient should be carried on in connection therewith. (Sec. 181).

The authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular shall make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under provisions of the Act. In the discharge of their above functions, the Authority shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to them by Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. (Sec. 183).

No person shall be qualified to be appointed a member of the Federal Railway Authority (1) Unless he has had experience in commerce, industry, agriculture, finance, or administration, or (b) if he is or within the 12 months last preceding has been (i) member of the Federal or any Provincial Legislature, (ii) in the service of the Crown in India; or (iii) a railway officer in India.

At the head of the executive staff of the authority there shall be a Chief Railway Commissioner, being a person with experience in railway administration, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment after consultation with the authority. The Chief Railway Commissioner shall be assisted in the performance of his duties by a Financial Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General—that is the Federal Government—and by additional Commissioners, being persons with experience of railway administration who may be appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Railway Commissioner. Though not members of the Authority, the Chief Railway Commissioner and Financial Commissioner will have the right to attend all meetings of the Authority. The many other provisions in the Act lying down the functions of the Authority and its relations with the Federal Government are intended for the purpose of ensuring that the railways of India are run on business principles for the benefit of the country.

Railway Tribunal.

There shall be a Railway Tribunal consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General in his discretion from a panel of eight persons appointed by him in his discretion, being persons with railway, administrative or business experience. Tribunal may make such orders including interim orders, varying or discharging a direction or order of the Authority, orders for the payment of compensation or damages and of costs and orders for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses as the circumstances of the case may require.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law. (Sec. 196).

Railway Rates Committee.

The Governor-General may from time to time appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to the Authority in connection with any dispute between persons using or desiring to use a railway and the authority as to rates or traffic facilities which he may require the Authority to refer to the Committee. (S. 191).

THE JUDICATURE

There shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. It shall consist of Six Puisne Judges unless and until an address has been presented by the Federal Legislature to the Governor-General for submission to His Majesty praying for an increase in the number.

The Federal Court shall sit in Delhi and at such other place or places, if any, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

Functions of the Federal Court:—

- (1) It will have *original jurisdiction*.
- (2) It shall have *appellate jurisdiction* from any judgment, decree, or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any order in Council made thereunder.
- (3) It shall have appellate jurisdiction from a High Court in a Federal State.
- (4) *Advisory Jurisdiction*—If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that question of law has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of

such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it, he may in his discretion, refer the question to that Court for consideration, and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

The law declared by the Federal Court and by any judgment of the Privy Council shall so far as applicable be recognised as binding or shall be followed by all courts in British India. (Sec. 212).

Appeal to the Privy Council.

(1) An appeal shall lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council *without leave* from any judgment of the Federal Court given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of this Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the legislative or executive authority vested in the federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of any State or arises under an agreement made under Part IV of this Act in relation to the administration in any State of a law of the Federal Legislature. (Sec. 208).

(2) In any other case by *leave* of the Federation or of His Majesty in Council.

Notes.—The Federal Court will meet mainly in Delhi. It has power also to meet at other places. The Court would deal with appeals from different High Courts in India on constitutional questions. It has also original jurisdiction in matters of dispute between one province and another and between Government of India and the Provinces. The Judges can hold office until they attain the age of sixty-five.

Qualifications of Judges.—A person is not qualified to be a Judge of the Federal Court unless he (1) has been for at least five years a High Court Judge in British India or in a Federated State or (2) is a Barrister or Advocate of at least ten years standing or (3) has been for at least ten years a pleader of a High Court in British India or in a Federated State. The Chief Justice must be a barrister or advocate of at least fifteen years standing.

High Courts in British India.

The following shall be *High Courts*—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna. Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces and Berar, in the North West Frontier Province and in Sindh.

Another Court in British India constituted or reconstituted as a High Court or any other comparable court in British India which His Majesty in Council may declare to be High Court.

Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as His Majesty may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. High Court Judges are appointed by the King and not by any authority in India. The Judges are appointed by a Royal Sign Manual and are allowed to remain in office upto sixty years of age.

District Judges and the Subordinate Judges.—

The appointment of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, District Judges in any Province shall be made by the Governor of the Province, exercising his individual judgment and the High Court shall be consulted before a recommendation as to the making of any such appointment is submitted to the Governor. (Sec. 254).

The Governor of each Province shall, after consultation with the Provincial Service Commission and with the High Court make rules defining the standard of qualifications to be attained by persons desirous of entering the subordinate Civil Judicial Service of a Province. 'Subordinate Civil Judicial Service' means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill Civil Judicial posts inferior to the post of District Judge. (Sec. 255).

SERVICES OF THE CROWN

General Principles of Services.

(1) Servants hold offices at the pleasure of the Crown [Sec. 240 (1)] but it specifically permits for new entrants the inclusion in their controls of service of provision for compensation in the event of premature abolition of office or retirement not due to misconduct, if the Governor-General or Governor thinks such a course necessary to secure a person with special qualifications.

(2) No person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he is given an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed, unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence or it is not reasonably practicable to afford such an opportunity. Moreover dismissal is forbidden by an authority inferior to the appointing authority. [Sec. 240 (2) (3)].

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Defence Services.—

Once Federal Government is fully established, responsibility for defence, in the spheres of both policy and expenditure will rest with the Governor-General alone in his discretion, subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Commander-in-Chief will cease to be a "member of the Government," but will remain in supreme command of all the armed forces, and will be the technical adviser to the Governor-General on questions of strategy, war preparation, and the conduct of war. The Governor-General may, in his discretion appoint a counsellor to assist him into the administration of defence and to be his mouth-piece in the Legislature. This Counsellor will possess the right of audience but not the right of voting. Defence expenditure will not be subject to the control of the Federal Finance Department, but will be the sole responsibility of the Governor-General assisted by a Finance Counsellor. The Governor-General will be under an obligation to consult the Federal Ministers regarding the fixation of the defence budget.

On the question of administration which may affect the discharge of Commander-in-Chief's duties, the Governor-General will be charged with the duty of obtaining the views of the Commander-in-Chief and of transmitting these views to the Secretary of State, should the Commander-in-Chief so request.

Under the new constitution the Defence Department will be divorced not only from contact with the Legislature but also from contact with other Departments of Government.

The power of His Majesty and of any person authorised in that behalf by His Majesty to grant commission in any naval, military or air force raised in India extends to the granting of a *Commission* in any such force to any person who might be, or has been, lawfully enlisted or enrolled in that force.

Civil Services.

Every person who is a member of a Civil Service of the Crown of India or holds any Civil post under the Crown in India, holds office during His Majesty's pleasure.

The appointment of Civil Services known as Indian Civil Service, Indian Medical Service (Civil) and the Indian Police Service shall, until Parliament otherwise determines, be made by Secretary of State. (Sec. 244).

Secretary of State may also make appointments to any service or services which he may deem it necessary to establish for the purpose of securing the recruitment of suitable persons to fill civil posts.

Notes.—Special privileges are granted to superior services. Their appointment is to be made by Secretary of State, even though they have to work under Ministers. Their salaries, promotion, leave, pensions, etc., are also fixed by the Secretary of State, and not by Indian Legislature, though they have to bear financial burden. Certain important posts are reserved for the members of I. C. S.

Chaplains.—There may be an establishment of Chaplains to minister in India to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

High Commissioner for India.—There shall be a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner shall perform functions chiefly in connection with the making of contracts as the Governor-General may from time to time direct. [Sec. 302].

A High Commissioner holds office for 5 years. The salary is £3,000 to be paid out of Indian revenue.

Pensions.—Pensions are secured by being charged on Indian revenues and the Governor-General has not only the responsibility but the power to secure payment, if necessary by borrowing in the United Kingdom on the security of Indian revenues.

Public Service Commission.—There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Public Service Commission for each Province.

Two or more Provinces may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of Provinces or that the Public Service Commission for one of the provinces shall serve the needs of all the Provinces.

It shall be the duty of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Federation and the services of the Province respectively. (Sec. 264).

Provincial Public Service commission consists of a chairman and such other members as are appointed by the Governor in his discretion, except that half of its members must have served Government in India at least 10 years on the date of their appointment.

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SECRETARY OF STATE

The Council of India as existing immediately before the commencement of this Act is dissolved. There is a body of persons appointed by the Secretary of State not being less than three or more than six in number, as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine, whose duty it shall be to advise the Secretary of State on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice.

It shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of State whether or not he consults with his Advisers on any matter either collectively or individually. (Sec. 278).

He may not consult these at all. Even when he does consult them, he is not bound to act on the advice which they tender.

Notes.—The old Council of India ceased to exist from 1st April 1937 and it is replaced by a body of Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. The functions of these Advisers are more limited than those of the Council and relate particularly to Service matters. It is the discretion of the Secretary of State whether he will consult with Advisers or not. He may consult either collectively or individually. He is not bound to act according to the advice of the Advisers.

At least half of the number of Advisers must be persons who have held office for at least ten years under Crown in India. They must not have last ceased to perform official duties in India under the Crown more than *two* years before the date of their appointment as Advisers.

The term of office of an Adviser is five years. Each Adviser will get a salary of £7,350 a year. If any of them is domiciled in India at the time of appointment he will get an additional subsistence allowance of £600 a year.

TABLE OF SEATS
The Federal Assembly
Representatives of British India

Province	Total Seats	General Seats	General seats reserved for Scheduled castes	Sikh Seats	Mahomedan Seats	Anglo-Indian Seats	European Seats	Indian Christian Seats	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Landholders' Seats	Seats for representatives of labour	Women's Seats
Madras	27	19	4	...	8	1	1	2	8	1	1	2
Bombay	30	18	2	...	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	1
Bengal	37	10	3	...	17	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
United Provinces	87	19	8	...	12	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Bihar	30	16	2	...	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	15	9	2	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province	5	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	5	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	9	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Provincial Seats	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	250	105	9	6	12	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

TABLE OF SEATS

The Council of State

1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Province or Community				Total Seats	General Seats	Seats for Scheduled Castes	Sikh Seats	Mahomedan Seats	Women's Seats
Madras	..	..	..	20	14	1	...	4	1
Bombay	..	..	..	16	10	1	...	4	1
Bengal	..	..	..	20	8	1	...	10	1
United Provinces	..	..	..	20	11	1	...	7	1
Punjab	..	..	..	16	8	...	4	8	1
Bihar	..	..	..	16	10	1	...	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	8	6	1	...	1	...
Assam	..	..	..	5	3	...	...	2	...
N.-W. Frontier Province				5	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa	..	..	..	5	4	...	...	1	...
Sind	..	..	..	5	2	...	...	8	...
British Baluchistan	..			1	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coorg	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	..	..	..		...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christians	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	..			150	75	6	4	49	6

TABLE OF SEATS
Provincial Legislative Assemblies

Name of Province	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19																
	Total Seats	General Seats		Seats for backward areas and tribes	Sikh Seats		Mahomedan Seats		Anglo-Indian Seats		European Seats		Indian Christian Seats		Seats for representatives of commerce, industry, mining and planting		Landholders' Seats
		Total of General Seats	General Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	215	146	30	1	...	28	2	2	2	8	8	8	6	6	1	1	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	...	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bengal	250	78	80	...	...	117	8	8	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
United Provinces	238	140	20	...	...	64	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Punjab	175	42	8	...	...	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bihar	152	86	15	7	...	89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	112	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	108	47	7	9	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	50	9	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marhattas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam the seat reserved for women shall be a non-communal seat.

SCHEDULED AREAS

[S. 91 (1) Government of India Act]

Madras—Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy) and the Amindevi Islands.

Bengal—Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Punjab—Spiti and Lahaul in the Kangra District.

Assam—The North-East Frontier (Sadiya, Baliapara, Lakhimpur Tracts, Naga Hill Districts, Lushai Hill District, North Cachar Hill Subdivision of the Cachar District.

North-West Frontier Provinces—Upper Tanawal in the Hazara District.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

Madras—East Godavery Agency and so much of the Vizagapatam Agency as is not transferred to Orissa under the provisions of Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936.

Bombay—In the west Khandesh District, the Shahada, Nandurbar and Taloda Taluks, the Navapur Petha, and the Akrani Mahal and the villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs, namely (1) the Parvi of Kathi, (2) the Parvi of Nal, (3) the Parvi of Singpur, (4) the Walwi of Ghoali, (5) the Wassawa of Chikli, (6) the Parvi of Navalpur. The Satpura Hills reserved forest areas of the East Khandesh District. The Kalvan taluk and Peint Petha of the Nasik District.

The Dahann and Sahapur Taluks and Mokhada and Umbergaon Pethas of Thana District.

The Dohad Taluk and Jhalod Mahal of the Broach and Pench Mahal District.

Bengal—The Darjeeling District.

The Dewanganj, Sribardi, Nalitabari, Haluaghat, Durgapur and Kalmakunda Police stations of the Mymensingh District.

United Provinces—Jaunsar-Bawar Pargana of the Dehra Dun District. The portions of the Mirzapur District south of Kaimur range.

Bihar—Chota Nagpur Division. The Santhal Parganas District.

The C. P. and Berar—In the Chanda District, the Ahiri Zemindari in the Sironcha Tahsil, and the Dhanora, Dudmala, Gewardha, Jharapapa, Khutgaon, Kotgal, Muramgaon, Palasgarh, Rangi, Sirundi, Sonari, Chandala, Gilgaon, Pai-Muranda and Potegaon Zemandaries in the Carchiroli Tahsil. The Harrai, Gorakghat, Gorpani, Batkagarh, Bardagarh, Pratapgah (Pargana), Annora and Sonpur Jagirs of the Chhindwara District and the portion of the Panchmarhi jagir in the Chhindwara District. The Mandala District. The Pendra, Kenda, Matin, Lapha, Uprora,

Chhuri and Korba Zamindaries of the Bilaspur District. The Aundhi, Koracha, Panabaras and Ambagarh Chauki Zamindaris of the Drug District. The Baihar Tahsil of the Balaghat District. Malghat taluk of the Amraoti District. The Bhainedhi Tahsil of the Betul District.

Assam—The Garo Hills District. The Mikir Hills (in the Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts). The British portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts, other than the Shillong Municipality and Cantonment.

Orissa—The District of Angul. The District of Sambalpur. The areas transferred from C. P. under the provisions of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936. Ganjam Agency Tracts. The areas transferred to Orissa under the provisions of the aforesaid order from the Vizagapatnam Agency in the Presidency of Madras.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. His Majesty's naval, military and air forces borne on the Indian establishment, and any other armed force raised in India by the Crown, not being forces raised for employment in Indian States or military or armed police maintained by Provincial Governments, any armed forces which are not forces of His Majesty, but are attached to or operating with any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces borne on the Indian establishment; central intelligence bureau; preventive detention in British India for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

2. Naval, military and air force works: local self-government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State troops), the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and, within British India, the delimitation of such areas.

3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.

4. Ecclesiastical affairs, including European cemeteries.

5. Currency, coinage and legal tender.

6. Public debt of the Federation.

7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication; Post Office Savings Bank.

8. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.

9. Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.

10. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of, His Majesty for the purpose of the Federation (not being naval, military or air force works), but, as regards property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides, and, as regards property in Federated State, held by virtue of any lease or agreement with that State, subject to the terms of that lease or agreement.

11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, and any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

13. Benares Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University.

14. Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal Meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archæological sites and remains.

16. Census.

17. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom; pilgrimages to places beyond India.

18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals, and hospitals connected with port quarantine.

19. Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal government.

20. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers, the regulation of minor railway in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administration of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation on tidal waters. Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port Authorities therein.

23. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

25. Light-houses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

27. Copyright, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.

28. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

29. Arms; firearms; ammunition.

30. Explosives.
sale for export.

31. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture, or

32. Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable, so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

33. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State, and carrying on business only within that State or co-operative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one unit.

34. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

35. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

36. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

37. The law of insurance except as respects insurance undertaken by a Federated State, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respect business, undertaken by a Federated State; Government insurance except so far as undertaken by a Federated State or, by virtue of any entry in the Provincial Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List by a Province.

38. Banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations other than corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India to any area in another Governor's Province, or Chief Commissioner's Province but not so as to enable the police of one part to exercise powers and jurisdiction elsewhere without the consent of the Government of the Province or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to the Federal Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

41. The salaries of the Federal Ministers, of the President and Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Federal Legislature; and to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part II of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before the Committees of the Legislature.

42. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

43. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in the list.

44. Duties of customs, including export duties.

45. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

(a) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(c) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

46. Corporation tax.

47. Salt.

48. State lotteries.

49. Naturalisation.

50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Establishment of standards of weight.

52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list, and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part IX of this Act, the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.

54. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

55. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.

56. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

57. The rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

58. Terminal taxes on goods of passengers carried by railway or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subject to such detention.
2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.
3. Police, including railway and village police.
4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prison and other institutions.
5. Public debt of the province.
6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.
8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the province.
9. Compulsory acquisition of land.
10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.
11. Election to the Provincial Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council, made thereunder.
12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committee of the Provincial Legislature.
13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.
14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.
15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.
16. Burials and burial grounds.
17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests, and prevention of plant disease; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, Veterinary training and practice, pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other foods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

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32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.
33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I, unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.
34. Charities and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments.
35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.
36. Betting and gambling.
37. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.
38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.
39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.
40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province, and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India.
 - (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;
 - (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;
 - (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.
41. Taxes on agricultural income.
42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.
43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
44. Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.
45. Capitation taxes.
46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.
47. Taxes on animals and boats.
48. Taxes on sale of goods and on advertisements.
49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use for sale therein.
50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements betting and gambling.
51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.
52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.
53. Tolls.
54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

PART I

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.
2. Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.
3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.
4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.
5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.
6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.
7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.
8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.
9. Trust and Trustees.
10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
11. Arbitration.
12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.
13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.
14. Actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.
15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.
16. Legal, medical and other professions.
17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.
18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places of the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.
19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.
20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.
21. Boilers.
22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.
25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.
26. Factories.
27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.
28. Unemployment insurance.
29. Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.
30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
31. Electricity.
32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.
33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.
34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.
35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.
36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including Fees taken in any Court.

Non-votable Expenditures in the Provinces

1. The salaries and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council.
2. Debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking Fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
3. The salaries and allowances of ministers and of the Advocate-General.
4. Expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of judges of any High Court.
5. Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas.
6. Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
7. Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

Non-votable Expenditure in the Federation

1. The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council.

2. Debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.

3. The salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Counsellors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners, and of the Staff of the Financial Adviser.

4. Salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court, and the pensions payable to or in respect of judges of any High Court.

5. Expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, his functions with respect to external affairs in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion, his functions in or in relation to tribal areas, and his functions in relation to the administration of any territory in the direction and control of which he is under this Act required to act in his discretion: Provided that the sum so charged in any year in respect of expenditure or ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty-two lakhs of rupees, exclusive of pension charges.

6. The sums payable to His Majesty under this Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

7. Any grants for purposes connected with the administration of any areas in a Province which are for the time being excluded areas.

8. Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.

9. Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged.

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HISTORY OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. *Charter of Elizabeth 1600*—The germ of Legislative powers of the Government of India was embodied in Elizabeth's Charter which established East India Company in the year 1600. By one of the clauses of this Charter, the Company was permitted to make, ordain and constitute such and so many reasonable laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances as shall seem necessary and convenient for the Government of the same Company and for the better advancement of their trade.

2. Its chief clauses are as follows:—

- (1) The whole civil and military government, and the management, of all territorial acquisitions and revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, were vested in Governor-General at Fort William assisted by four Councillors.
- (2) The Governor-General and Council at Fort William were given the power of superintending and controlling the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. These presidencies had no power, except in emergency, of declaring war or making treaties with Indian Princes. The Governors of the minor Presidencies were to obey the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council and transmit to him regular reports of all transactions. In case of disobedience, the Governor-General could suspend or supersede them.
- (3) A Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and three Judges were set up at Fort William to deal with all cases of crime and misdemeanour and oppression, and all suits and actions, among His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- (4) Directors were to submit to parliament copies of all correspondence concerning their affairs and half-yearly accounts.

3. *Pitt's India Act of 1784*—This Act provided that the Governor-General was to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company instead of the Crown but established a *Board of Control* to represent British Crown which was to superintend direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns which relate to the Civil or Military Government or revenues of the territorial possessions of the East India Company. This Act established the complete supremacy of the British Crown in India.

4. *The Charter Act of 1813*—By this Act, East India Company gradually lost all monopolies in trade and became a purely political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The head of the government was separated from Bengal and given the title of Governor-General of India and the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were definitely placed under his control. The Government of India was given the power of passing Acts instead of Regulations

and a Law Member was added to the Governor-General's Council. Finally it laid down the famous principle that "no native of India, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty, should be disabled from holding any place, office or employment, by reason of his religion place of birth, descent or colour."

5. *The Charter Act of 1853*—This established first Indian *Legislative Council* in India composed of six members nominated from the Provinces for legislative purposes alone. It must be noted that Legislative Council as such had not separate existence. Additional members were invited to join Executive Council when it met for legislative purposes. It provided that "Indian territories should remain under Company in trust for the Crown until Parliament should otherwise direct." The Government of Bengal was separated from Government of India and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor.

6. *The Act for the Better Government of India 1858*—By this Act, after the Sepoy Mutiny, the entire Indian Government was transferred to the British Crown and the entire control passed to the *Secretary of State for India* acting in concert in certain cases, with a Council. The Council was merely an advisory body. The Crown was to be represented by the Queen's Proclamation.

7. *India Council Act of 1861*—This Act created Local Legislatures in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The Central Legislative Council was enlarged by addition of a number of non-official members.

8. *India Council Act of 1892*—The new Act introduced the following changes among others, (1) Increase of the size of Central Legislature and Local Legislatures, (2) Widened opportunities for criticism and enquiry, (3) Rights of asking questions, (4) Rights to discuss the annual financial statement, (5) Nomination on the recommendation of various bodies.

9. *The Council Act of 1909 known as "Minto-Morley Reforms"*—Size of the Legislatures were further widened. Non-official majority was introduced while indirect representation was adhered to. Members were both elected and nominated. Elective principle was adopted with restrictions. Certain subjects were reserved for Central Legislature. Restrictions on the discussion of the Financial statement were relaxed and full discussions of matters of public interest were allowed. Resolutions upon matter of general public importance might also be proposed and discussed and a division on them was allowed to take place. Any resolution could be disallowed by the Governor-General. But this reform had nothing to do with the introduction of the Responsible Government. An Indian was appointed in the Viceroy's Executive Council and also in the Executive Councils of three Presidency Provinces.

10. *Montague's Declaration on 20th August 1917*—"The Policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development

of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

11. *Government of India Act of 1919*—The Montague-Chelmsford Report resulted in the Government of India Act 1919. This Act introduced diarchical form of government in the Provinces. One part of the Provincial Government consisted of Governor and his Executive Council. All the 'reserved subjects' were dealt with by the members of the Executive Council not responsible to the Provincial Legislature. The other part of the Provincial Government comprised the Governor acting with the ministers.

12. *Government of India Act of 1935*—The main features of the New Constitution are as follows:—(1) An All-India Federation of the Provinces of British India and Indian States; (2) A large measure of responsibility for the Central Government; (3) Complete Provincial Autonomy, including the Control of Law and Order.

All India becomes federated in common central Government. Permission is given to Indian Princes to consent to the Federation. If the half of the State's population consents, the Federation will be proclaimed. The States will retain the control of their own internal affairs as before.

The Federal Legislature is to consist of two chambers, the lower one to be elected every five years. This lower house, the Federal Assembly will consist of 250 representatives of British India, chosen by the Provincial Parliaments and 125 representatives of 650 Indian states.

The Upper House called the Council of the State is to consist of 156 representatives of British India on a special franchise and 104 representatives of 650 Indian States. The Upper House will be permanent,—one-third of its members retiring every third year. Federal ministers will be responsible to the Viceroy for all departments except Defence and Law and Order.

The Act also creates a Federal Court for all India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and other Judges as may be necessary.

Two new Provinces are created:—(1) Sind to be separated from Bombay and (2) Orissa to be separated from the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Province will be governed by a Governor with a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. Each province is now autonomous, ministers are in charge of all subjects, including Law and Order and Finance, and diarchy completely disappears. There will be Provincial Legislatures consisting of two chambers in the following Governor's Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam. In other provinces, there will be one Chamber. Provincial autonomy is introduced in the Provinces.

The most important features of the New Constitution in India are:—(a) Federation of India (b) Provincial Autonomy (c) Responsible Government (d) Safeguards (e) Separation of Burma.

BRITISH PLEDGES AND DECLARATIONS

Lord Macaulay's Prophecy

Macaulay, speaking from his place in Parliament on the occasion of the enactment of Charter Act of 1833, said in words of prophetic inspiration :

It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government: that, having become instructed in European knowledge they may in some future age, demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history.

The Charter Act of 1833

Clause 87 of the Charter Act of 1833 declared in unambiguous terms:

That no native of the said territories nor any natural born subject of His Majesty's resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company.

The Court of Directors, in forwarding the Act to the East India Company, declared:

It is fitting that this important enactment should be understood in order that its full spirit and intention may be transferred through our whole system of administration.

Queen's Proclamation (Nov. 1, 1858)

When at the end of the Great Mutiny the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, Queen Victoria proclaimed:

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which binds us to all our other subjects, and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. This Proclamation was explained by the Queen herself in a letter written by her to Lord Derby; *inter alia* she states:

Such a document should breathe the feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious feeling, pointing out the *privileges which Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and the prosperity following in the train of civilisation.*

And the Queen directed her Minister to issue a Proclamation, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem.

Lord Lytton's Durbar

On the 1st January, 1877 at the great Delhi assemblage held to proclaim the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Queen Victoria, Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, referring to the famous Proclamation, said:

It is recognised by the Government of India as binding on its honour and consistent with all the aims of its policy.

King Edward's Proclamation

King Edward VII in his Proclamation to the Princes and People of India (November 2, 1908) on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, directed Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, to proclaim:

From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule claim equality of citizenship, and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power.

King George's Message

H. M. King George V repeated these pledges on ascending the throne in 1911:

Queen Victoria, of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you some fifty years later. These are the Charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide.

Mr. Bonar Law's Statement

Mr. Bonar Law (at a great meeting at the Guildhall, held on May 18, 1915, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor) said:

The Dominions of the British Empire had not been created by the war, but the conditions had been changed by the war, and it was his hope, and if it was taken in earnest while the metal was still glowing red-hot from the furnace of war, he believed it could be done that as a result of it we might see a Parliament of the British Empire, in which every part of that Empire, in proportion to its resources and its numbers, would share in the duty and the honour of ruling the British Empire.

Declaration of August 21, 1917

Then came the declaration of August 21, 1917, which Mr. Montague made in the House of Commons on behalf of His Majesty's Government, definitely assuring the people of India of "the policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India is in complete accord," *viz.* :

The gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India.

Preamble to Government of India Act 1919 and 1935

It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for:

"The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual developments of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire."

King George v's Proclamation

In the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor in a Proclamation dated 23rd December, 1919, said:

I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intelligentsia of the country.

In truth the desire after political responsibility has its source at the roots of the British connection with India. It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history which that connection has opened to the Indian people. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete.

It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. This scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible government.

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Dominion Status

Para IX of the Revised Instrument of Instructions to the Viceroy and Governor-General, issued on March 15, 1921, completely clears any misunderstanding or doubt regarding the full implications of the policy of His Majesty's Government:

For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of our Empire come to fruition, to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions.

Swaraj

More definite still was the Declaration of His Majesty who used the Congress expression Swaraj (first used by Dadabhai Naoroji in his presidential address to the Calcutta Congress of 1906) in his message which was read by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught in inaugurating the Council of State and Legislative Assembly on February 9, 1921. This historic message runs:

For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. To-day you have beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

Duke of Connaught's Speech

Speaking on the same occasion on behalf of His Majesty and with the assent of his Government, His Royal Highness, said:

For the first time the principle of autocracy which had been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms was definitely abandoned; the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced; and in its place was substituted that of a guiding authority whose role it would be to assist the steps of India along the road that in the fullness of time would lead to complete self-government within the Empire.

Mr. Churchill's Declaration

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke as follows in the Imperial Conference in 1921:

We owed India that deep debt and we looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status.

Mr. MacDonald on the New Dominion

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, speaking on July 2, 1928, observed:

I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find

self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India.

At the end of the first R. T. C. on January 19, 1931, Mr. MacDonald, reiterating on behalf of the then National Government the declaration of policy authorised by the previous Labour Government, made the following statement :

The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights.

In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own government.

Pledge after pledge had been given to India that British Raj was there not for perpetual domination. Why did we put facilities for education at your disposal? Why did we put in your hands text-books from which we draw political inspiration? If we meant that the people of India should for ever be silent and negative, subordinated, to our rule, why have our Queens and our Kings given you pledges? Why has our Parliament given you pledges?

Finally, I hope, and I trust, and I pray, that by our labours together India will come to possess the only thing which she now lacks, to give her the Status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens, and the difficulties, but the pride and the honour of Responsible Government.

Lord Irwin's Declaration

Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) when he was Viceroy, speaking with the full authority of the British Cabinet on October 31, 1929, on his return from England, referred to :

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His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plan laid down by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place among his Dominions. The Ministers of the Crown, moreover, have more than one publicly declared that it is the desire of the British Government that India should, in the fulness of time, take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions. And he went on to add:

In view of the doubts which have been expressed both in Great Britain and India regarding the interpretation to be placed on the intentions of the British Government in enacting the statute of 1919, I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917, *that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status.*

Mr. Wedgwood Benn on India's Position

Speaking in the House of Commons on December 18th, 1929, Mr. Wedgwood Benn (the Secretary of State for India) observed:

The goal of British policy in India has been declared to be the achievement of Dominion Status, and I must trace briefly in outline the history of some Indian events, in the course of the last ten years. In 1919, plenipotentiaries on behalf of India signed the Treaty of Versailles and India became a separate entity and an original member of the League of Nations.....

Now let us show Dominion Status in action. India has an Indian acting as High Commissioner. India sent out to South Africa, to negotiate in regard to Indians in South Africa, one of the most distinguished members of their Government, Sir Mahomed Habibullah. India has played a large part in international labour matters, has a seat on the governing body of the International Labour Office.

He then referred to the separate representation of India at the Five-Naval Power Conference in London and said:

Just as in the history of every Dominion, it has not been a matter of legislative change, but of use, custom, want and tradition which have built up these powers, the same procedure is proceeding rapidly in the case of India to-day.....We have tried to prove the sincerity of our pledge when we said: "We desired to see India reach Dominion Status."

Mr. Baldwin on India's Status

Mr. Baldwin, in the debate in the House of Commons on November 7, 1929, said:

Surely no one dreams of a self-governing India with an inferior status. No Indian would dream of an India with an inferior status, nor can we wish that India should be content with an inferior status, because that would mean that we had failed in our work in India.

Lord Willingdon's Assurances

H. E. Lord Willingdon, in his very first public pronouncement in India as Viceroy and Governor-General, replying to the address of welcome presented by the Corporation of Bombay on April 17, 1931, appealed to the Princes and people of India for co-operation: so that she (India) may move forward rapidly towards her goal of responsible government to a position of absolute equal partnership with the other Dominions under the Crown.

At the Chelmsford Club Dinner at Simla on June 27, 1931, His Excellency declared:

We are all working rapidly towards the time when Indians will take over the administration of their own affairs, to the time when they will become absolutely equal partners with the other Dominions under the Crown.

Lord Zetland in the House of Commons, 1939

"I made it clear, and I make it clear to-day that we stood, by Lord Irwin's pledge and that when we spoke of Dominion Status, we meant what we said and did not mean some system of government that deprived India of full status of equality with other members of the British Commonwealth."

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

Disabilities :

United Kingdom—There are no disabilities on Indians, colour prejudice is however present in several quarters, specially in hotels and boarding houses.

France—No disabilities or colour prejudice.

U. S. A.—Indians are not allowed to emigrate into U. S. A. nor can they possess citizenship in that country. Indians already there before the enactment against them came into force, are not however discriminated against.

South Africa and other African Parts—South Africa and Kenya are the worst offenders regarding discrimination against Indians. Indians enjoy the political and municipal franchise only in Cape Provinces. In all the remaining provinces they are totally unenfranchised. Indians are subjected to differential treatments in the matter of trading licenses all over the Union and specially in Transvaal. In Transvaal, Indians are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations. Most notorious Acts against the Indians are Mixed Marriage Act and Transvaal Asiatic Land Act. There are also irritating social disabilities such as Railway and Tramway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them and excluding them from race courses and Betting Club rooms, Cinemas etc. The Asiatic Land and Trading Act passed in June 1939 completely nullifies the Cape Town Agreement and introduces the vicious principle of segregation. In Kenya Indians cannot claim ownership or occupation of Agricultural land in the highlands of Kenya which is exclusively reserved for Europeans.

West Indies—In Fiji, Malaya and West Indies, the political and civil status of Indians are low.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand—Indian emigration is not allowed in these States.

Burma—Since the Separation of Burma in 1937, intense anti-Indian feeling is prevailing there. There were severe anti-Indian riots in 1938 when nearly 200 Indians were killed and about 750 Indians injured and the loss was estimated at about 56 lakhs.

Ceylon—Numerous Anti-Indian Acts have been passed here. Following are the main anti-Indian measures.

- (1) Medical degrees and diplomas granted by Indian universities are not recognised in Ceylon.
- (2) Discriminatory duties on ghee, eggs, vegetables, fruits, paddy from India were passed in 1934 and 1935.

- (3) From 1938 to 1939 Ceylon Government has been attempting to repatriate Indians from all Government Departments. For the present Government is concentrating on sending back all Indian daily paid employees in their services. Government has proposed to expel all Indian daily paid labourers engaged after April, 1934.

NUMBER OF INDIANS ABROAD

BRITISH EMPIRE

<i>Name of Country.</i>	<i>Indian Population.</i>	<i>Date of Estimates.</i>
1. Ceylon	682,570*	1938
2. Hong Kong	4,745	1931
3. British Malaya ** ..	754,849	1937
4. Mauritius	269,701	1927
5. Seychelles	503	1931
6. Gibraltar	80 ^a	1932
7. Nigeria	32	1931
8. Kenya	42,368	1937
9. Uganda	18,800	1937
10. Nyasaland	1,631A	1937
11. Zanzibar	14,242	1931
12. Tanganyika Territory ..	23,422	1931
13. Jamaica	18,669	1936
14. Trinidad	154,083	1937
15. British Guiana	142,978	1937
16. Fiji Island	89,333	1937
17. Northern Rhodesia	421A	1937
18. Southern Rhodesia	2,184A	1936
19. Canada	1,599	1931
20. New Zealand	1,166	1932
21. Australia	2,404	1933

SOUTH AFRICA

<i>Name of Country.</i>	<i>Indian Population.</i>	<i>Date of Estimates.</i>
22. Natal	183,646	1936
23. Transval	25,561	1936
24. Cape Province	10,692	1936
25. Orange Free State	29	1936
26. South African Protectorates ..	409A	1936
27. South West Africa	14A	1936
28. Maldives	550 ^a	1933
29. Aden	8,168	1937
30. British North Borneo	1,298	1931

31.	British Somaliland	..	520	1931
32.	United Kingdom	..	7,128	1932
33.	Malta	..	41	1933
34.	Grenada	..	5,000	1932
35.	St. Lucia	..	2,189	1921
36.	British Honduras	..	497	1931
Total for British Empire				.. 2,471,522

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of Country.		Population.	Estimates.
		Indian	Date of
37.	Dutch, East Indies	.. 27,638	1930
38.	Siam	.. 5,000a	1931
39.	French Indo-China	.. 5,000a	1931
40.	Japan	.. 300a	1931
41.	Bahrein	.. 500	1933
42.	Iraq	.. 2,596	1932
43.	Muscat	.. 441	1933
44.	Portuguese East Africa	.. 5,000	1931
45.	Madagascar	.. 7,945	1931
46.	Reunion	.. 1,533	1933
47.	United States of America	.. 5,850	1930
48.	Dutch-Guianas	.. 37,933	1932
49.	Brazil	.. 2,000	1931
50.	European Countries	.. 1,000a	..
Total for Foreign Countries		.. 103,736	
Total for all countries		.. 2,575,258	

*Indian estate labourers only.

**Includes Straits Settlement, Federated and unfederated Malay States.

A for Asiatics.

a for approximately.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS* IN INDIA

1914—Out-break of War.

1915—Defence of India Act.

1916—Home Rule League formed.

—Lucknow Pact.

1917—Mesopotamian Commission Report.

—Visit of E. S. Montague in connection with constitutional reforms.

- 1918—Montague-Chelmsford Report.
—Rowlatt Committee's Report.
- 1919—Rawlatt Act passed.
—Tragedy at Amritsar.
—Third Afghan War.
—Death of Tilak.
—Expedition against Mashuds in the North-West Frontier.
—Royal Proclamation.
- 1920—Hunter Commission's Report.
—Election to New Legislatures.
—Fisher Committee's Report.
- 1921—Duke of Connaught's inauguration of New Legislatures.
—Moplah Rebellion.
—Prince of Wales' visit to India. (No. 17, 1921).
- 1922—Chauri-Chaura outrage.
—Bardoli Resolutions.
—Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, trial and imprisonment for six years.
—Guru-ka-bag incident.
- 1923—Certification of Salt Tax.
—Burma constituted a Governor's Province.
- 1924—Bengal Ordinance.
—Swarajist party enters Legislatures.
- 1925—Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report (Muddiman).
—Death of Mr. C. R. Das.
—Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, was opened.
- 1926—Royal Commission on Agriculture.
—Hindu-Moslem Riots in Calcutta.
—Currency Commission fixes the gold ratio of Rupee at 1s. 6d.
- 1927—Rupee stabilisation (Currency) Bill passed.
—Appointment of Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
—Public Services Commission formally constituted.



- 1928—Deposition of Amanulla Khan.
 - All Parties Conference.
- 1929—Lord Irwin's Announcement of October 31.
 - Lahore Congress passes Independence Resolution.
- 1930—Civil Disobedience Movement (March).
 - Rebellion in Burma.
 - Report of the Statutory Commission.
 - Round Table Conference (First Session).
- 1931—Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
 - Round Table Conference (Second Session).
- 1932—Suppression of the Congress.
 - Round Table Conference (Third Session).
- 1933—Publication of the White Papers.
 - Joint Select Committee.
- 1934—Reserve Bank Act passed.
- 1935—Government of India Act passed.
 - Orissa and Sindh constituted separate province.
- 1937—Provincial Autonomy inaugurated in all Provinces, under the new Government of India Act (1st April).
 - Congress takes office in seven Provinces.
- 1939—Declaration of Second World War (Sept. 3, 1939).
 - Resignation of Congress Ministry in all Provinces due to British Government's unwillingness to state war aims with reference to India.
- 1940—Congress under Mahatma Gandhi starts Civil Disobedience by anti-war propaganda.

NOTABLE DATES

Queen's Proclamation, 1858.
Jallianwallabag Massacre, April 13, 1919.
Declaration of Secretary of State promising Responsible Government to India, August, 1917.
Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 9, 1821.
Inauguration of non-co-operation by Gandhi, Aug. 1, 1920.
Civil Disobedience Movement started 1st April. 1930.
Gandhi born, Oct. 2, 1869.
Tagore born, May 6, 1861.
First successful mechanical Aeroplane flight by the Wright Bros., Dec. 17, 1903.
Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 1904.
First Indian Round Table Conference assembled in London, Nov. 12, 1930.
Death of Tilak, July 31, 1920.
Emden raid on Madras, Sept. 22, 1914.
Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmednagar at the age of 89 on Feb. 22nd 1707.
Jubilee of Queen Victoria in India on Feb. 16th, 1887.
Radium discovered by Pierre and Marie Curie in Paris, Dec. 26, 1898.
World War began August 1, 1914.
Flight over Mount Everest accomplished, April 3, 1933.
Indian National Congress established, 1885.
East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2; Government of India transferred to the British Crown 1858.
Edison born, Feb. 11, 1847.
Edmund Burke, born, 1st Jan., 1713.
Lord Cornwallis carried into effect his Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Aug. 12, 1793.
Nanak, the founder of the Sikhs born at Talwandi, near Lahore, June 24, 1409.
Jehangir married Nurjahan, June 30, 1611.
The Tajmahal at Agra completed by Shahjehan, June 30, 1645.
Ranjit Singh of Lahore died, June 27, 1839.
Calcutta University founded, Jan. 24, 1857.
Electric Telegraph introduced in India, March 23, 1854.
England-India Air Service inaugurated, March 30, 1929.
Benares Hindu University founded, April 1, 1916.
Boer War began, October 10, 1899.
'Lusitania' sunk by the Germans, May 7, 1915.
Vaccination discovered, May 14, 1796.
Vasco de Gama arrived at Calicut, July 21, 1524.
English factory established at Hooghly, July 19, 1651.

- Death of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, May 25, 1924.
 Tilak born, July 23, 1856.
 Rammohan Roy died, Sept. 27, 1833.
 Shakespeare born, 23rd April, 1564.
 Lenin died, January 21, 1924.
 Pandit Motilal Nehru born 1861; death Feb. 6, 1931.
 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, born 1836; death April 8, 1894.
 Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, born 1820; death 1891.
 Royal Indian Navy inaugurated, 1934.
 C. R. Das died, June 16, 1925.
 Irish Free State established, Dec. 6, 1922.
 America declared independence, July 4, 1776.
 Chinese revolution began Sept. 7, 1911, Republic proclaimed,
 Dec. 29, 1911.
 French Republic declared, Sept. 4, 1870.
 Russian Revolution, March 12, 1917.
 Death of Chaitanya, Nov. 24, 1527.
 Soviet Union established, Nov. 7, 1917.
 Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918.
 League of Nations first met, Nov. 15, 1920.
 Sadharan Brahmo Samaj established, May 15, 1878.
 Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17, 1869.
 Earthquake at Quetta, May 30, 1935.
 Fort William College Calcutta established, August 18, 1800.
 Warren Hastings' duel with Sir Philip Frances, August, 17, 1780.
 Marconi signalled letter 'S' across Atlantic from England to
 Poldhu, Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First radio message sent
 in Dec. 1902.
 Victoria Cross founded, 1856.
 Ramkrishna Paramhansa born 1836.
 Mahatma Gandhi's fast from Sept. 20th to 26th which resulted
 in the Poona Pact, 1932.
 Roald Amundsen reached South Pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
 Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
 North Pole reached by Commander Peary, April, 1909.
 Turkish Republic proclaimed, Dec. 29, 1923.
 First Indian Newspaper published in March 1780 by Mr. Hicky
 in Calcutta.
 Printing of first Bengali Book, 1774.
 French Revolution ended 5th October, 1795.
 Elias Howe patents his Sewing Machine, 10th Sep., 1846.
 Death of Louis Pasteur in Paris, 28th Sept., 1859.
 Slavery abolished in U. S. A., Dec., 19, 1862.
 First election to Reformed Council in India, Nov. 16, 1920.
 The Great Salt-march of Mahatma Gandhi, March 12, 1930.
 Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law at Dandi, April 6, 1930.
 Gandhi-Irwin Truce signed, March 5, 1931.
 East India Company became a Joint Stock Company on 30th
 March, 1612.

The right to sit as jurors was extended to Indians, July 9, 1827.
Peace was declared throughout India marking the final termination of the last remnant of the Mutiny, July 8, 1859.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was inaugurated July 12, 1862.

First Imperial Airways plane carrying mails from England to India landed at Karachi on April 7, 1929 while the first plane in the reverse direction left Karachi on April 5, 1929.

First aerial post in India was carried on February 18, 1911 from Allahabad Exhibition ground to a Post Office Receiving Station, a distance about six miles by a Frenchman, M. Picquet.

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OUTLINES OF WORLD HISTORY

B.C.

- 4000 The Sumerians in Babylonia.
- 3000-2500 Egyptian Pyramids built nearly opposite to Cairo.
- 2900 Culture of Mohenjo Daro.
- 2500 Parent people of Indo-Europeans begins to live on steppes east of Caspian sea.
- 2000 White skinned Indo-Europeans settle in the Punjab. Establishment of Vedic culture.
- 1350 Death of King Tutenkhamen in Egypt.
- 1000-1200 Rigveda.
- 1000 Homer flourished.
- 776 First Olympiad.
- 753 Rome founded by Romulus.
- 721 First eclipse of the moon on record, March 19th, according to Ptolemy.
- 605 Zoroaster in Persia.
- 551 Confucious born in China.
- 550 Gautama Buddha born.
- 500 Earliest *Puranas*.
- 490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon. Persian King Xerxes invades Greece but is checked at Thermopylae by Leonidas and his Spartans in 480 B.C.
- 477 Death of Buddha. First Buddhistic Council at Rajgriha.
- 431 Peloponnesian War began and ended in 404 B.C.
- 399 Execution of Socrates.
- 390 Rome destroyed by the Gauls.
- 356 Alexander the Great born.
- 352 First Philippic of Demosthenes delivered.
- 327 Alexander invades India.
- 322 Foundation of Mourya Dynasty in India by Chandragupta.
- 264-41 First Punic war begins.
- 260 Asoka, the King of Magadha brings Northern India beneath his rule.
- 259 Asoka was crowned at Pataliputra on Dec. 16 in the fourth year of his reign.
- 223 Death of Asoka.
- 218 Hannibal marches from Spain into Italy.
- 156 Paper made in China.
- 60 First Triumvirate (Pompey, Caesar & Crassus in Rome).
- 58-51 Caesar conquers Gaul and Britain.
- 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
- 41 Antony and Cleopatra meet at Tarsus.
- 27 Roman Empire established.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

- A.D. 29 The Crucification of Jesus Christ.
- 61 Boadicea massacred Roman Garrison in Britain.
- 64 Burning of Rome—first persecution of Christians by the Emperor Nero.
- 79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius.
- 116 Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
- 400 Kalidas, the Poet and Dramatist.
- 569 Muhammed born at Mecca, fled to Medina (*the Hijira*) in 622.
- 624-32 Saracen conquest of Arabia, Persia, Syria, Egypt.
- 849 Alfred the Great born.
- 1001 First Mahomedan invasion of India by Mahomad of Ghazni, (December 10)—defeated Jaipal in an engagement near Peshawar.
- 1066 Battle of Hastings,—conquest of Britain by William of Normandy.
- 1068 Completion of Doomsday Book.
- 1095 First of the Crusades.
- 1149 Second Crusade.
- 1206 Changis Khan, founder of Mughal Empire begins his rule.
- 1215 King John grants Magna Charta to the Barons.
- 1216 Henry II King; First Parliament in England.
- 1259-92 Reign of Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan at China.
- 1265 First British Commons meet.
- 1336 Vijayanagar Kingdom founded.
- 1398 Taimur sets forth to invade Hindustan.
- 1450-55 Gutenberg printed in Germany the first book from movable type.
- 1431 Joan of Arc was burned May 30 at Rouen in France.
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
- 1476 Caxton begins printing at Westminster.
- 1478 Inquisition established in Spain.
- 1483-1530 Babar founds the Mughal Dynasty.
- 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
- 1498 Vasco da Gama reached India by sea.
- 1517 The Reformation begins in Germany. Martin Luther excommunicated.
- 1525 Babar won the Battle of Panipat, captured Delhi and founded the Mughal Empire.
- 1556 Akbar raises the Indian Empire to its greatest splendour.
- 1564 Shakespeare born.
- 1565 Akbar removed the *jizya* tax on Hindus.
- 1587 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Feb. 8.
- 1588 Spanish Armada defeated by British fleet, July 21-29.
- 1600 British East India Company founded.
- 1605 Gun powder plot by Guy Fawkes discovered Nov.-4.

- 1609 First envoy of E. I. Company is sent to India.
- 1616 Death of Shakespeare.
- 1619 Slavery is introduced into American Colonies.
- 1620 Pilgrim Fathers landed in New England in *Mayflower*, Dec. 21.
- 1632-1653 Building of Tajmahal.
- 1644 Manchus established their dynasty in China which lasted upto Feb. 12, 1912.
- 1649 King Charles I beheaded at London, Jan. 30 after a trial for treason.
- 1660 Calcutta founded by Job Charnock.
- 1707 Death of Aurangzeb; Decay of Moghal Empire.
- 1736 India invaded by Nadir Shah of Persia who takes Delhi.
- 1746-49—Hostilities between the French and the English in India.
- 1774 Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India.
- 1775 American War of Independence begins.
- 1776 Declaration of American Independence, July 4.
- 1779 Napoleon becomes the First Consul.
- 1783 First free hydrogen balloon ascension in France by P. de Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes in Paris, Nov. 21 in a Montgolfier holding 60,000 cu. ft. of Gas.
- 1788 Warren Hastings impeached before the Peers, Feb. 13, and acquitted April 23, 1795.
- 1789 French Revolution begins; storming of Bastille, July 14.
- 1792 France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.
- 1800 E. I. Company obtained possession of Surat.
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
- 1812 Napoleon's march to Russia—retreat with great loss, Moscow burned.
- 1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18.
- 1818 The Marhatta power overthrown in India by the British.
- 1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
- 1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2, under which no European power could seize territory or set up a Government on the American Continent.
- 1840 Penny postage began in England, Jan. 10.
- 1857 Sepoy Mutiny breaks out in India.
- 1858 East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2. Queen Victoria becomes the Empress of India.
- 1859 India and England connected by telegraph.
- 1863 Lincoln's emancipation proclamation Jan. 1 frees the slaves of America in some portions.
- 1869 Suez Canal opened, Nov 17.
- 1870 Franco-Prussian war begins. Republic proclaimed in Paris, Sept. 4.
- 1881 German Empire re-established.
- 1885 Foundation of Indian National Congress.

- 1899 Boer war begins and ends on May 31, 1902.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Poldhu, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.
1902 First radio message was sent, in Dec.
1903 First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by the Wright Bros., Dec. 17 in America.
1904 The Russo-Japanese war begins, Feb. 6.
1905 Plague rampant in India; 34,000 deaths in one week.
1912 China becomes a Republic; Steamship *Titanic* is wrecked on maiden trip from Liverpool to New York by iceberg. Capt. Amundsen reaches South Pole, March 8.
1914 World war begins in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria is assassinated in Bosnia, June, 28; Austria declares war on Serbia, July 28.
1917 U. S. A. breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany on account of unrestricted submarine warfare; Russia is proclaimed a republic and Bolshevich regime begins.
1918 President Wilson made his 14 points of peace speech; Armistice in World war was signed, Nov. 11.
1919 Peace Conference opens at Versailles, Jan. 18, treaty signed on June 28.
1920 League of Nations came into existence under Versailles Peace Treaty. Prohibition is proclaimed in U. S. A. on January 16.
1921 Fascist movement begins in Italy. No-Co-operation movement under Mahatma Gandhi in India.
1922 Irish Free State established December 6. Fascists gain control of Government in Italy. Turkish National Assembly at Angora deposes Sultan. Fourteen republics of Russia combined as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Dec. 20.
1924 First Labour Government in Britain.
1925 Persian National Assembly deposed the Shah of Persia ruling since 1779 and Reza Khan Pehlevi becomes Shah.
1928 Soviet Russia inaugurated the Five-year Plan of agricultural and industrial development, Oct. 1.
1929 Rebellion in Afghanistan begins in Dec. 1928, resulting in the abdication of King Amanulla in favour of his brother Inayatulla who was succeeded by Bacchai Sakao, and he in October by Nadir Khan.
1930 Civil Disobedience movement begins in India. Rise of Nazi Party in the German Reichstag by Hitler.
1931 Spain becomes Republic. Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.
1932 New State of Manchukuo formed. Mahatma Gandhi fasted Sept. 20-26 until the 'Poona-Pact' was signed.
1934 An appalling Earthquake occurred in North India resulting in a loss of 6,582 lives. U. S. Congress grants independence to Philippine Islands, March 22.

- 1935 Severe Earthquake at Quetta resulting in the death of 26,000 people.* Italo-Abyssinian War begins.
 1936 Civil war in Spain begins; Abdication of King Edward VIII of England.
 1937 Sino-Japanese War begins.
 1938 Germany absorbs Austrian Kingdom.
 1939 Second World War begins 3rd September, 1939.
 1940 Occupation of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg by Germany. Fall of Paris.

NOTABLE INDIANS

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Keshab Chandra Sen, famous Brahmo Preacher ..	1838	1884
Sir Rash Behari Ghose, famous Jurist ..	1845	1921
Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Educationist & Jurist ..	1864	1924
Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Administrator ..	1845	1901
C. R. Das, Political Leader ..	1870	1925
J. M. Sen Gupta, Political Leader ..	1885	1933
Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Educationist and Social Reformer ..	1820	1891
Balgangadhar Tilak, Politician ..	1856	1920
Annie Besant, Theosophist ..	..	1933
Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Social Reformer ..	1774	1833
V. J. Patel, Political Leader ..	..	1933
Guru Nanak, Founder of Sikhism ..	1469	1533
Pt. Motilal Nehru, Political Leader ..	1861	1931
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Novelist ..	1836	1894
Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Religious Saint ..	1833	1886
Swami Vivekananda, Religious Preacher ..	1862	1902
Sir J. C. Bose, Scientist ..	1858	1937
Bepin Chandra Pal, Politician ..	1855	1932
Devendra Nath Tagore, Brahmo leader ..	1817	1905
Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Poet ..	1824	1873
Rajendralala Mitra, Historian ..	1824	1873
Dr. Mohendralal Sarkar, Homœopathist ..	1833	1904
Sir S. N. Banerjee, Politician ..	1848	1925
Ambica C. Majumdar, Congress President ..	1851	1922
Aswini K. Dutt, Politician ..	1856	1923
P. Ananda Charlu, Congress President ..	1842	1907
A. M. Bose, Congress President ..	1847	1906
Dr. M. A. Ansari, Politician ..	1880	1936
Syed Ameer Ali, Jurist ..	1849	1929
Sir Ali Imam, Jurist ..	1869	1932
Sir A. Chaudhuri, Jurist ..	1859	1924
Sir Syed Ahmed, Educationist ..	1817	1898
W. C. Bonnerjee, Congress President ..	1844	1906
Girish Chandra Ghose, Dramatist ..	1843	1911

LEGAL INFORMATION

Agent.—An agent is a person having express or implied authority to represent or act on behalf of another person who is called his principal to act for him in all matters or in matters concerning a particular trade or business. He may retain out of sums received on account of principal all moneys due to himself for advances made or expenses properly incurred as well as such remuneration as may be due to him for work. He may also retain goods received until fully paid for his services.

Alimony.—Money paid by a husband to his wife, from whom he is legally separated.

Amicus curiae.—A friend of Court, legal term for one not taking part in a trial, but helping with his advice.

Attestation.—mortgage bonds and gifts must be attested by at least two persons.

Borstal System.—The institution for reclamation of juvenile criminals and offenders was founded in 1902 at Borstal, near Rochester, England as an improved penal reformatory.

Bailee.—has a lien. When he has rendered any service involving labour or skill, he has a right to retain the goods until his remuneration is paid, unless he has agreed to give credit.

Bankers, Factors, Wharingers, Attorneys of High Court and Policy brokers can retain as security for a general balance of account any goods bailed to them.

Bill of Exchange or promotes payable at any time after date have 3 days of grace. Bills drawn at sight or on demand must be paid on presentation without days of grace.

Cattle Trespass.—In the case of cattle which trespass on a man's land, his right to seize them exists only while they are trespassing. When cattle which trespass on another's land is not doing any damage, the owner of the land is not entitled to impound the cattle.

Consent.—The age of consent within marriage is 13 and outside marriage 14.

Copyright Law.—The general rule regarding the duration of copyright is the life time of the author and a period of 50 years after his death. But in any time after the expiry of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the passing of the Act, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright will not be regarded as infringed if due notice of the intention to produce it for sale is given in writing and if 10 p. c. royalties for the benefit of the owner of the copyright have been duly paid for all copies of the work sold. The central government is to make rules as to the manner of the service of notice and payment of royalties.

Debtor and Creditor.—A creditor is under no obligation to demand payment. Debtor must find him out and pay him. The same with landlord and tenant.

Diverting water.—If a man erects in the bed of a stream a dam which has the effect of diverting the water from its natural water course on to the land of the plaintiff and damage is thereby done, the plaintiff *prima facie* has a good right of action.

Divorce is available in Christian marriage and marriages under Act III of 1872. Mahomedan husbands may divorce wives without assigning any reason, *e.g.*, adultery, cruelty, etc.

Decree Nisi—on the first hearing of the divorce petition, the court if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to a divorce will make an order called a 'decree nisi' and this will be confirmed and made a 'decree absolute' six months afterwards.

Easements.—In order to establish a right of easement, it must be proved that claimant has enjoyed it for the full period of twenty years and that he has done so as of right. The following are some of the important easements:—(1) Easement of way, (2) Easement of drainage or water course, (3) Easement of light, air and support, (4) Easement of grazing cattle, (5) Easement of fishery, (6) Easement of celebrating religious festival, (7) Easement of burial, (8) Easement of irrigation, (9) Easement of eavesdroppings and (10) Easement of using the land occasionally for recreation purposes.

Fiduciary—One who occupies a position of trust or who receives and dispenses funds for another. Executors, administrators, trustees, directors, agents etc., are all within the general class designated as Fiduciaries.

Factories Act—Factory means any premises whereon 20 or more persons are or were working simultaneously on any day of preceding 12 months. It includes any part in which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power. Maximum limit of working is 55 hours in a week and 60 hours in each of seasonal factory. Daily hours shall not be more than 10 hours. At least one hour's rest shall be allowed at the expiry of 6 hours. The employment of young children under 12 years is prohibited.

Finder of goods can keep them until he receives compensation for trouble and expense incurred. If owner cannot be found or if he refuses to pay, the finder can sell the goods if perishable or when the lawful charges amounts to 2-3 of the value.

Hypothecation—Depositing stocks or bonds with a creditor as security for payment of debt.

Income-tax.

A. *Individuals, unregistered firms, Hindu undivided families and Association of Persons (other than companies).*

		in the rupee
		Rs. as. p.
First Rs 1,500 of income	..	.. nil.
Next Rs. 3,500	..	.. 0 0 9

Next Rs. 5,000	..	..	..	0	1	3
Next Rs. 5,000	..	..	..	0	2	0
Balance of income	..	..	..	0	2	6

No tax payable on incomes not exceeding Rs. 2,000; Income-tax on income just above Rs. 2,000 to be restricted to half the excess of the income above Rs. 2,000.

B. *Rate for companies* 2as. 6p. in the rupee.

Lease (other than agricultural) from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent must be by a registered document. Lease for agricultural or manufacturing purposes is terminable on either part by 6 months' notice expiring with the end of a year of tenancy. Lease for any other purpose is terminable on either part by 15 days' notice expiring with the end of a month of tenancy. Notice to quit is the only way of determining a monthly tenancy. If the lessee refuses to make essential repairs, the tenant can have them done and deduct costs from rent.

Lien—A legal right of a person to detain or control property belonging to another until certain charges upon it have been paid or until some pecuniary claim against the owner has been satisfied.

Limitation for suits.—Pronote—3 years from date of execution; simple bond—3 years from the date of payment; Mortgage bond—12 years from due date. Limitation is extended by the same period by payment of principal or interest provided the acknowledgment of payment appears in the handwriting of, or in a writing signed by the person making the same.

Light and Air.—There is no right to light and air as against a neighbour and the latter may wall up all access to light and air unless easement has been acquired by 20 years' user as of right.

Majority.—Age of majority is 18 years and when a minor's estate is under the Court of Wards it is 21 years. A contract by minor is null and void.

Marriage may be celebrated under Special Marriage Act (III of 1872, amended by Act XXX of 1923). Persons professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion may now also marry under the Act. The man must have completed 18 years and the woman 14 years and each party if he or she has not completed the age of 21, must have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian. The legal marriageable age under the Indian Christian Marriage Act

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is 13 for girls and 16 for boys. An Act has been passed known as Child Marriage Restraint Act (Act XIX of 1929) which makes the marriage of a male under 18 or a female under 14 punishable. The disability to marriage of Hindu widows has been removed by Act XIV of 1856.

Master and Servant.—A servant may be dismissed even before the time fixed by agreement on the ground of incompetency. By custom contract of service of domestic servants may be terminated by a month's notice on either side. The master may pay a month's wages in lieu of notice. A master is not generally liable for his servant's criminal acts or omissions unless he expressly commands or personally co-operates with him. If the servant does anything within the scope of his employment the master will be criminally liable.

Minor.—A minor is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years. But when a guardian of the person or property of such a person is appointed by any court (other than a guardian appointed merely for the purpose of conducting a suit on his behalf), or when the Court of Wards assumes charge of his property his minority is extended till the completion of 21 years of age.

Nuisance.—Some nuisances can be abated without suit, e.g., if the tree of a neighbour overhangs on another's land, the latter is entitled to lop off the offending branches.

Payment of Wages Act.—Regulates mode of payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, railway or in industrial establishments. But the Act applies to wages of less than two hundred rupees a month. No wage period shall exceed one month. The wages must be paid before the expiry of the 7th day after the last day of the wage period. The party must be liable to fine up to Rs. 500 when he violates the provisions regarding time for payment of wages or makes improper reduction.

Pawnee may retain the goods pledged for payment of the debt as also for all expenses properly incurred in preserving the goods. If payment is not made within the stipulated time, pawnee may sell the goods after giving reasonable notice.

Prevention of Cruelty.—The law of prevention of cruelty to animals is not to punish any form of cruelty but to punish only such cruelty as is inflicted on an animal by causing it unnecessary pain or suffering by reason of the manner or position in which the animal is bound or carried.

Promissory Note—must contain an unconditional undertaking to pay a certain sum of money only to a specified person or to his order or to the bearer of the instrument. It must be unconditional promise to pay money, so that a mere acknowledgment of debt is not enough. The Note must be expressly made payable on demand or at sight or on presentment. It may also be made payable on particular date or

after presentment for sight. Promissory note usually provides for interest, while if no interest at all is mentioned, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum is allowed under the law. Another important thing is stamp; all promissory notes must bear stamp of the value as provided by the law. A note should mention the amount both in figures and in words. If there is any variance, amount mentioned in words shall prevail. A suit for promissory note must be brought within the period of limitation or otherwise suit will be barred and the note useless. For a note payable on demand, the time is three years from the date of note. In case of part payment, payment must appear in the handwriting of the person making the same.

Following is the definition of the Promissory note (as defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act)—“A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person, or to the bearer of the instrument.”

Promissory Notes must be stamped thus: Up to Rs. 250, one anna; Rs. 251—1,000, two annas; in any other case four annas. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped pronote is void and there can be no suit on it. Pronote should not be attested. A suit on promissory notes must be brought within period of limitation or otherwise suit will be barred. For a Note payable on demand the time is three years from the date of the Note.

Railways.—Pulling of communication chain of a railway compartment to remove overcrowding is a reasonable and sufficient cause. Sec. 63 of the Railways Act provides that railway administration must fix maximum number of passengers. So if maximum number exceeds, any passenger would be justified in pulling the chains. Sec. 74 provides that railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage belonging to or in charge of any passenger unless a railway servant has booked it and given a receipt therefor.

Receipts for any money or other property when the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20 must be stamped with one anna stamp.

Right of way.—In order to establish a right of way, it must be proved that the claimant has enjoyed it for the full period of 20 years and that he has done so as of right.

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Savage animals.—Any one who keeps a wild animal as a tiger or a bear which escapes and does damage, is liable without any proof of the animal's ferocity.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties on pro-note payable on demand are as follows:—

- (1) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250—*anna one.*
- (2) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000—*annas two.*
- (3) When the amount exceeds Rs. 1,000—*annas four.*

Treasure Trove—is a legal term applying to money, plate or bullion found in the earth for which there is no owner and who appropriates it to his own use commits the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property. Legally it belongs to the Crown.

Will.—No special form is necessary, but there should be a clear and definite statement as to the testator's intentions. Words should be expressed in plain language. Alteration may be made by striking through the words but they must be initialled. The signature or mark of the testator must be on the will and it must be attested by at least two witnesses. Registration is not compulsory. Every will is revoked by the marriage of the testator (except will by Hindu). If it is wished to change the deposition it is better to make a new will revoking the old one or to add a codicil.

Workmen's Compensation.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) certain classes of employers are liable to pay compensation in respect of death of or personal injury to any employee by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. *Scope of liability*—(a) The accident must arise out of employment, (b) It must be in the course of such employment, (c) It must result in death or disability. The law applies practically to all persons working under a contract of service involving manual labour whose wages do not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem. Scale of compensation: Death—30 month's wages or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less and in the case of a minor Rs. 200. Permanent total disablement—42 months' wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less and in the case of a minor 84 months' wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less.

INDIAN STATES

The States may be roughly grouped as follows:

(1) *Rajput States including Kashmere* (2) *Hyderabad and Muslim States* (3) *Maratha States* (4) *Sikh States* (5) *Mysore and Southern India States* (6) *Orissa Feudatory States*.

Rajput States occupy practically the whole of Rajputana and Kathiawar. Many Rajput States survive on Central tableland. We find Rajput chiefs also in the Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. In fact there is a great belt of semi-independent Rajput States from the Indus to the Bay of Bengal.

Most important Moslem States are Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Junagadh and Rampur.

Sikh States, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala, etc., were established by military chiefs of Sikh Khalsa, a religious brotherhood founded by the successors of Guru Nanak.

26 Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and 14 other States of C. P. were combined together as Eastern States Agency on April 1, 1933. After Butler Committee's enquiry in 1929 these States were taken from the Provincial Governments and had direct relationship with Central Government, the Governor-General exercising his jurisdiction through Agent to the Governor-General whose headquarter was at Ranchi. Under him two Political Agents worked, one for 26 Orissa States with headquarters at Sambalpur, and the other with his headquarters at Raipur (C. P.). Few years ago, Tripura and Cooch Behar were added to the Agency and the head quarters of the A. G. G. were transferred to Calcutta and his designation being changed to Resident.

There are 584 Indian States. The three largest States are Hyderabad in the South, with an area of 82,698 square miles, Jammu and Kashmir in the North, with an area of 85,885 square miles and Kalat with 73,278 square miles. The smallest State is the State of Bilhari, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of Eighty Rupees.

POSITION OF THE STATES

Under the Federation, the princes with their nominated representatives and over representation would form a solid *bloc* in the way of democratic and progressive elements representing the Indian provinces in the Federal Legislature.

The princes would have a privileged position in the Federation. In the Lower House, the princes will have 33 p.c. of representatives and in the Upper House they will have 40 per cent. This will create a solid *bloc* of conservative and unprogressive elements in the Legislature. Much objection would have been avoided if the States representatives were elected by the people themselves. The second schedule of the Government of India Act has definitely laid down that there cannot be any amendment to Federal Constitution until the princes agree to it. Besides it gives a long list of 'Protective' measures. With principle of nomination, protective provisions, rule-making powers of the Governor-General, and also inequitable financial arrangements recommended by Davidson Committee, there can not be any question of Federation being based on equality.

As from April, 1937, the Governor-General in Council ceased to perform any functions of the Crown and its relations with Indian States. All such functions are now vested in "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States" (or Crown representative), who is appointed by His Majesty. The office of Crown representative is held by the same person who holds the office of Governor-General. The holder of the two offices is designated the Viceroy.

The Indian States could not be regarded as Sovereign States, because they could not hold political intercourse with any foreign Power or have no right to make war or peace or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States. They maintain military forces with certain limits. Indian States, had, by their treaties, tied themselves to Paramount Power and had lost their sovereignty so far as external relations are concerned. The word 'Paramountcy' has not been clearly defined. So no limitations can be placed upon it. Paramountcy is adopting itself to the shifting necessities of the times.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

New Regulations for the constitution of the Chamber of Princes have been approved by the Viceroy and now officially gazetted.

It is provided that the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor shall hereafter be elected by the Standing Committee of Princes from amongst Rulers who are members of the Chamber irrespective of their salutes subject to formal ratification of the Chamber. They will hold office for two years. A Ruler cannot continue as Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor for more than two consecutive terms.

There will be a Committee of Ministers with 33 to 35 members who will normally hold office for two years but are eligible for re-election. The Committee will advise the Chancellor on all matters

which he or the Standing Committee of the Princes may refer to it. In all matters so referred the Committee will communicate its views exclusively to the Chancellor. In all matters arising out of or in relation to the Government of India Act, not so referred, the opinion of the Committee will also be forwarded to the Chancellor, but the Committee will also have authority to communicate its views to individual states provided that it shall not be competent for the Committee to correspond or negotiate with any other authority without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee of Princes and the States represented on the Standing Committee of Ministers. The functions of the Committee are advisory.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee of Princes will be composed as follows, the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor being *ex-officio*; (1) Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore one member each; (2) Bahawalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cochin, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Patiala, Rewa, Travancore and Udaipur returning ten members returned by this constituency *vis.*, Rajputana States, Central India States, Punjab States and Southern India and Deccan States; (3) Bhavnagar, Cutch, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Cambay, Janjira, Morvi and Porbander returning two members, the two being out of the first four of these States; (4) Alwar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Cooch Behar, Karauli, Kotah, Rampur and Tonk returning two members; (5) Remaining Southern India and Deccan States returning one member; (6) Remaining Rajputana States returning two members; (7) Remaining Central India States and Benares State returning four members; (8) Remaining Punjab States returning three members; (9) Remaining Western India States returning one member; (10) Remaining Gujarat States returning one member; (11) Remaining Eastern States and Sikkim returning two members and (12) Representative members of the Chamber returning one member. The Committee will consist on the whole of 36 members.

A ruler elected as Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor can be re-elected Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor if $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total majority of members of the Standing Committee notify to that effect.

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LIST OF PRINCIPAL POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS
IN INDIA*Connected with Indian States*(A) Appointments connected with or under the
Official Department.*Assam*—Governor of (*Shillong*).Khasi States—Political Officer for the—Deputy Commissioner,
(Khasi and Jaintia Hills)—(*Shillong*).Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent—(*Manipur*).*Baroda and Gujrat States Agency*—Resident for Baroda and the
Gujrat States, (*Baroda*).*Central India*—Resident for (*Indore*).Bhopal—Political Agent in (*Bhopal*).Bundelkhand—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).Malwa—Political Agent in (*Indore*).*Eastern States*—Resident for the (*Calcutta*).*Gwalior, Rampur and Benares*—Resident at Gwalior and Political
Agent for Rampur and Benares—(*Gwalior*).*Hyderabad*—Resident at (*Hyderabad, Deccan*).*Kashmere*—Resident in (*Srinagar*).*Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency*—Resident for Kolhapur and
the Deccan States—(*Kolhapur*).*Madras States*—Resident for the (*Trivandrum*).*Mysore*—Resident in (*Bangalore*).*Punjab States*—Resident for the (*Lahore*).Punjab Hill States—Political Agent (*Simla*).*Rajputana*—Resident for (*Mount Abu*).Eastern Rajputana States—Political Agent—(*Bharatpur*).Jaipur—Resident at (*Jaipur*).Mewar—Resident in—and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana
States—(*Udaipur*).Western Rajputana States—Resident (*Jodhpur*).*Western India*—Resident for the States of (*Rajkot*).Eastern Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Wadhwan*).Sabar Kantha—Political Agent (*Sadra*).Western Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Rajkot*).(B) Appointments connected with or under the
External Affairs Department*Baluchistan*—Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief
Commissioner in (*Quetta*).Kalat—Political Agent and Political Agent in charge of the
Bolan Pass and of the Chagai District—(*Mastung*).*Bhutan*—Political Officer in Sikkim—(*Gangtok*).*North-Western Frontier Province*—Governor of (*Peshawar*).Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent—(*Malakund*).*Sikkim*—Political Agent in (*Gangtok*).(Name in *italics* is that of headquarter of the office in each Agency.)

PERMANENT SALUTES OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS

Salutes of 21 Guns

Baroda, The Maharaja
(Gaekwar) of.
Gwalior, The Maharaja
(Sindhia) of.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of.
Jammu and Kashmir, The
Maharaja of.
Mysore, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 Guns.

Bhopal, The Nawab of.
Indore, The Maharaja
(Holkar) of.
Kalat, The Khan of.
Travancore, the Maharaja of.
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar),
Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 Guns

Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of.
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of.
Bikaner, The Maharaja of.
Cochin, The Maharaja of.
Cutch, The Maharaja of.
Jaipur, The Maharaja of.
Karauli, The Maharaja of.
Kota, The Maharao of.
Jodhpur (Marwar),
Maharaja of.
Patiala, The Maharaja of.
Rewa, The Maharaja of.
Tonk, The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 Guns

Alwar, The Maharaja of.
Bhutan, The Maharaja of.
Banswara, The Maharawal of.
Datia, The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch), The
Maharaja of.
Dhar, The Maharaja of.
Dholpur, The Maharaja-Rana of.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of.

Idar, The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of.
Khairpur, The Mir of.
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.
Orchha, The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of.
Rampur, The Nawab of.
Sikkim, Maharaja of.
Sirohi, Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 Guns

Benares, The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of.
Dhurangadhra, The Maharaja of.
Jaora, The Nawab of.
Jhalawar, The Maharaja-
Rana of.
Jhind, The Maharaja of.
Junagadh, The Nawab of.
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of.
Nabha, The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar, The Maharaja
Jamsaheb of.
Palanpur, The Nawab of.
Porbandar, The Maharaja
Ranasaheb of.
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of.
Rutlam, The Maharaja of.
Tripura, The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 Guns

Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur, Raja of.
Baoni, Nawab of.
Barwani, Rana of.
Bijawar, Maharaja of
Bilaspur, The Raja of
Cambay, Nawab of.
Chamba, The Raja of.
Charkhari, The Maharaja of.
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of.
Chitral, Mehtar of.
Faridkot, The Raja of.
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of.

Janjira, The Nawab of
 Jhabua, The Raja of.
 Maler-Kotla, Nawab of.
 Mandi, The Raja of.
 Manipur, The Maharaja of.
 Morvi, The Thakur Saheb of.
 Narsingarh, Raja of.
 Panna, The Maharaja of.
 Pudukkotta, The Raja of.
 Radhanpur, Nawab of.
 Rajgarh, The Raja of.
 Saliana, The Raja of.
 Samthar, Raja of.
 Sirmur (Nahan), The
 Maharaja of.
 Sitamau, Raja of.
 Suket, Raja of.
 Tehri, Raja of.

Salutes of 9 Guns

Balasinor, Nawab of.
 Baganapalle, Nawab of.
 Bansda, Raja of.
 Baraundha, Raja of.
 Baria, Raja of.
 Bhor, Pant Sachiv of.
 Chhota Udepur, Raja of.
 Danta, Maharana of.
 Dharampur, Raja of.
 Dhrol, Thakur-Saheb of.
 Jawhar, Raja of.
 Kalahandi, Raja of.
 Khilchpur, Rao Bahadur of.
 Limdi, Thakur Saheb of.
 Loharu, Nawab of.
 Lunawada, Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj, Maharaja of.
 Mudhol, Raja of.
 Nagod, Raja of.
 Palitana, Thakur Saheb of.
 Patna, Maharaja of.
 Rajkot, Thakur Saheb of.
 Sachin, Nawab of.
 Sangli, Chief of.
 Sawantwadi, Sardesai of.
 Shahpura, Raja of.
 Sonpur, Maharaja of.
 Wadhwan, Thakur Saheb of.
 Wankaner, Maharana Raja
 Saheb of.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

	Area in sq. miles.	Average annual Income (Rs.)	Payments to Govt. (Rs.)
Assam :			
Manipur	8,638	7,68,000	30,000 0 0
Baluchistan :			
Kalat	73,278	14,40,000	..
Baroda & Guzrat States :			
Baroda	8,164	2,38,37,000	..
Balasinor	189	2,83,820	9,766 0 0
Bansda	215	7,38,000	154 0 0
Baria	813	11,74,000	21,924 0 0
Cambay	392	13,07,472	..
Chota Udaipur	890	11,26,000	9,000 0 0
Dharampur	704	8,72,551	..
Jawar	308	4,22,000	9,231 0 0
Lunawada	388	5,60,000	..
Rajpipla	1,517	25,54,506	..
Sachin	49	3,79,000	..
Sant	394	3,90,819	5,385 0 0

Bhutan :

Bhutan	18,000	3,50,000	..
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Central India (Bhopal Agency) :

Bhopal	6,924	80,00,000	1,61,290	5	0
Dewas (Senior)	449	6,50,000	14,337	4	7
Dewas (Junior)	..	..	419	6,83,000	14,237	4	7
Khilchipur	..	..	273	2,92,000	11,134	3	6
Narsingarh	..	..	734	7,42,000	..	..	..
Rajgarh	..	..	962	10,79,000	..	..	..

Central India (Bundelkhand Agency) :

Ajaigarh	..	..	802	3,45,000	7,013	12	0
Baoni	..	..	121	1,50,000	..	..	..
Baraunda	..	..	218	53,000	..	..	..
Charkhari	..	..	880	6,30,000	8,583	9	6
Chhatarpur	..	..	1,130	7,55,000	..	..	..
Datia	..	..	912	13,66,000	..	..	..
Maihar	..	..	407	4,08,000	..	..	..
Nagod	..	..	501	2,36,000	..	..	..
Orchha	..	..	2,080	13,82,000	..	..	..
Panna	..	..	2,596	8,96,000	9,955	0	0
Samthar	..	..	173	3,50,000	..	..	..

Central India (Indore Agency) :

Indore	..	..	9,902	1,26,45,000	..
Rewa	..	..	13,000	51,80,000	..

Central India (Malwa) :

Alirajpur	..	..	836	4,96,000	1,271	0	0
Barwani	..	..	1,178	10,83,000	3,389	0	0
Dhar	..	..	1,800	17,60,000	6,601	0	0
Jaora	..	..	602	12,44,000	1,37,127	0	0
Jhabua	..	..	1,336	4,28,000	1,271	0	0
Ratlam	693	10,00,000	42,000	0	0
Sailana	297	2,61,000	21,000	0	0
Sitamau	202	2,71,000

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Eastern States (Bengal States Agency) :

Cooch Behar	• ..	1,318	26,93,000	67,700	15	0
Tripura	4,116	26,44,000
Mayurbhanj	.. ..	4,243	29,41,000	1,068	0	0

Eastern States (Chhattisgarh States Agency) :

Kalahandi	.. ..	3,745	6,25,000	16,000	0	0
Patna	2,511	9,07,000	13,000	0	0

Eastern States (Orissa States Agency) :

Sonepur	906	4,92,000	12,000	0	0
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Gwalior Benares & Rampur :

Gwalior	26,367	2,67,65,000	2,19,000	..	0
Benares	875	19,38,308	..	0	0
Rampur	.. ..	892	45,50,000	..	..	..
Hyderabad	.. ..	82,698	8,42,13,000	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	.. ..	85,885	2,54,79,000	2 Kashmir shawls and 3 Romals.	..	..

Kolhapur & Deccan States :

Kolhapur	.. ..	3,217	49,90,000	4,684	..	0
Bhor	.. ..	910	5,70,000	..	0	0
Janjira	.. ..	379	11,60,000	..	..	..
Sangli	.. ..	1,136	15,35,000	..	..	..
Mudhol	.. ..	368	3,36,000	2,672	0	0
Sawantwadi	.. ..	930	6,66,000	..	..	..

Madras States :

Cochin	.. ..	1,480	87,58,000	2,00,000	0	0
Puddukotta	.. ..	1,179	20,47,000	..	..	..
Travancore	.. ..	7,625	2,45,28,000	7,96,430	0	0
MYSORE	.. ..	29,475	3,66,96,000	24,50,000	0	0

North-West Frontier :

Chitral	4,000	not known.	Receives allow- ance from Govt. of India.
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Punjab States :

Bahawalpur	16,434	42,56,000	2,307	..	0
Chamba	3,127	9,14,000	..	4	..
Faridkot	638	17,84,000
Jind	.. ..	1,299	25,23,000	..	..	..
Kapurthala	.. ..	599	32,49,000	..	..	..

Khairpur	6,050	21,99,000	..	..
Loharu	226	1,19,000	..	..
Malerkotla	165	8,77,000	..	..
Mandi	1,139	12,06,000	1,00,000	0 0
Patiala	5,942	1,38,75,000	..	..
Nabha	947	27,91,000	..	..
Suket	392	2,60,000	11,000	0 0

Rajputana (Rajputana Agency) :

Bikaner	23,317	1,22,64,000	..	..
Sirohi	1,994	10,03,000	..	..
SIKKIM	2,818	4,72,000	..	..

Western India States :

Bhavnagar	2,961	1,47,76,273	1,28,060	0 0
Cutch	8,249	26,33,270	2,257	15 0
Dhrangadhra	1,167	15,00,000	40,671	0 0
Dhrol	282	2,52,708	..	..
Gondal	1,024	50,00,000	49,096	0 0
Idar	1,669	21,00,000	..	..
Janjira	53	3,69,577	..	..
Junagadh	3,337	86,28,291	28,394	0 0
Limbdī	343	7,89,707	54,517	1 0
Morvi	822	56,39,000	9,263	0 0
Nawanagar	3,791	92,67,507	50,312	0 0
Palitana	300	8,12,000	..	..
Porbandar	642	20,00,000	21,302	0 0
Radhanpur	1,150	5,87,000	..	..
Rajkot	282	14,04,597	18,991	0 0
Wadhwan	242	5,70,000	26,009	8 8
Wankaner	417	7,35,000	17,422	0 0

Punjab Hill States :

Bashahr Proper	3,439	4,25,000	3,945	0 0
Bilaspur	453	2,90,000	8,000	0 0
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,045	7,50,000
Tehri Garhwal	4,500	20,34,000

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Rajputana (Eastern Rajputana States) :

Bharatpur	1,978	33,74,000		
Bundi	2,220	12,19,000	1,20,000	0 0
Dholpur	..	..	1,173	15,76,000		
Jhalawar	..	..	813	7,35,000	30,000	0 0
Karauli	..	..	1,227	7,21,000		
Kotah	..	..	5,725	47,93,000	2,34,720	0 0

Rajputana (Jaipur Agency) :

Alwar	..	..	3,158	34,04,000		
Jaipur	..	..	15,590	1,34,63,000	4,00,000	0 0
Kishengarh	..	..	858	7,50,000		
Shahpura	..	..	405	4,32,000	10,000	0 0
Tonk	..	..	2,553	22,49,000		

Rajputana (Marwar & Southern Rajputana States) :

Banswara	..	..	1,606	4,13,000	17,500	0 0
Dungarpur	..	..	1,460	6,37,000	17,500	0 0
Partabgarh	..	..	889	5,87,000	36,350	0 0
Udaipur	..	..	12,923	19,19,000	2,66,000	0 0

Rajputana (Western Rajputana States) :

Danta	..	..	347	2,01,000		
Jaisalmir	..	..	16,062	4,34,000		
Jodhpur	..	..	36,021	1,58,32,000	2,13,000	0 0
Palanpur	..	..	1,769	11,34,000		

RULERS OF THE STATES ,

- Manipur*—Present Maharaja is His Highness Chura Chandra Singh. Area of the State is 8,638 sq. miles. The capital is Imphal.
- Kalat*—is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. The present ruler is Captain H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmed Yar Khan, G.C.I.E. The capital is Kalat.
- Baroda*—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Dhairashil Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur.
- Rajpipla*—is a premier State in the Gujrat States Agency. The present ruler is Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatra Sinhji K.C.S.I.
- Bhutan*—The present Maharaja is H. H. Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. The capital is Punakha. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas.
- Bhopal*—is the principal Mahomedan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among Mahomedan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Mahomed, an Afghan in 1708. The present ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A.
- Indore*—The founder of the House of Holkar is Malhar Rao who was born in 1694. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Yeswant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. It is the largest State in Central India.
- Cooch Behar*—The Rajas of Cooch Behar probably belong to the non-Aryan tribe of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin now largely scattered on the North Eastern Frontier. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur who succeeded on 20th December, 1922.
- Gwalior*—The Scindia dynasty, founders of the State of Gwalior, is the most renowned of the Maratha families which made history in India during 18th century. Its history begins with the fortunes of Ranoji Scindia. The next notable figure and the founder of Gwalior was Mahadji Scindia,—the great soldier and administrator and diplomat in his day. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur.
- Benares*—The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April, 1911. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur.

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Hyderabad—The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan. He was the son of one of Aurangzeb's generals. The present ruler is Lt. General H. E. H. Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-Ud-Daula Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Jammu and Kashmir—It lies amidst the North-Western ranges of Himalayas and cover an area of nearly 85,000 sq. miles. It is in fact the largest in size of the Indian States. The present State was consolidated by Gulab Singh, Governor of Kashmir under Sinkh rulers. After the defeat of the Sikhs in the Punjab by the British, Gulab Singh purchased the State by paying 75 lakhs of Rupees to the British when the Sikh ruler could not pay as war indemnity. The present Maharaja is Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

Kolhapur—was founded by Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Sivaji the Great and its rulers bear the title of *Chhatrapati Maharaj*.

Cochin—lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with Indian ocean as its western boundary. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Ramavarmah, G.C.I.E., LL.D.

Travancore—is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is one of the most picturesque parts of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of back-waters and forests. It is the foremost of States and Provinces in India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being as high as 40 for males and 71 for females. The present Maharaja is H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.

Mysore—A Hindu State in S. India whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. The State is now the principal Gold-producing centre in India. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields.

Kapurthala—The present ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Patiala—Is the premier State in the Punjab and the largest and most important of the Sikh States. The Ruling family of Patiala descended from the Lunar dynasty of the epics and traces its ancestry back to Maharaja Gaz who in the early years of the sixth century founded the Town of Ghazni in Afghanistan. The present ruler is Maharaja Yadavinder Singh.

Alwar—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhi Bahadur.

Jaipur—Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the Solar line tracing his descent from Kush,

one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singh Bahadur, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th September, 1922. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana.

Nawanagar—is situated in the north-western portion of Kathiawar on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is the largest State in Kathiawar. The rulers of Nawanagar are Jadeja Rajputs who claim descent from great Jadav Race. About 1535-37 Jam Rawal, the brother of the ruler of Cutch invaded and conquered the portion of Kathiawar known as Sorath and founded Nawanagar.

Udaipur—The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Maharana is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any Muhammadan Emperor. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur.

Jodhpur—is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The present ruler is Colonel H. H. Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur.

Bikaner—The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, founder of Jodhpur. The present ruler is General H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhi Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D. A.D.C. He was the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Sikkim—The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal K.C.I.E.

Jamnagar—It is said Nawanagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jam Raval. The present ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Sri Sri Digvijaysinhji Ranjit Singhi Jadeja, K.C.S.I.

Bhavnagar—The State lies at the head of the gulf of Cambay in the Peninsula of Kathiawar. The importance of the State rests very largely in its sea ports, which have considerable trade with the coast of India and further afield for many years. The present Maharaja is Lt. H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bhavsinhji.

Gondal—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagtranji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. It is the only state in Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory.

MINERALS OF INDIA

In India there are two strikingly contrasted geological regions, the Peninsula in the south and the extra-Peninsular area of the Himalayan arcs surrounding the north, separated by the great alluvial plains, and their characteristic mineral resources are just as diverse.

The Peninsula is the part of the ancient stable land-mass of 'Gondwanaland'. Ninety per cent of the coal mined in India comes from the Gondwana beds, most from the Lower Gondwanas, the remaining 2 per cent. being Tertiary Coal (mostly Eocene) from extra-peninsular areas.

Sweeping round the north of the Peninsula lie the great alluvial plains of the Indus and the Ganges which separate the Peninsula from mountain ranges of extra-Peninsular India. As these deposits of sand and clay are several thousand feet in thickness, the plains are entirely ruled out of consideration as a source of minerals, but the clays provide by far the most widely used building material in India in the form of sundried or burnt brick. Another product of the alluvium, of great though only local utility, is *Kankar*, concretions of carbonate of lime which are formed in the superficial layers of the soil by the evaporation of lime-carrying water, brought up by capillarity from the zones of permanent saturation.

The extra-peninsular ranges rise abruptly from alluvial plains. For some 1,600 miles the Himalaya mountains hem in the north of India. Considering that they are the longest, highest and broadest mountain range in the world, they, and extra-Peninsular India generally are remarkably poor in workable deposits of useful minerals. There are the small but rich oil fields of Attock between Salt-Range and the Main range, and of Digboi in Upper Assam, the immense rock salt deposits of the Salt-Range and Kohat, several deposits of Tertiary coal in the foot hills, and the chromite of Baluchistan.

In fact excepting oil, salt and chromite the main mineral wealth of India comes from the Peninsula.

The coal is the most valuable mineral product. India is the next coal producing country of the Empire, and stands eighth in the world. Next in importance to coal is manganese. India comes next to Russia on the list of countries producing manganese ore and accounts for about one-third of the world's output. Most of the ore is mined in the Central Provinces, but the Keonjhar and Sandur States Bombay and Singhbhum also contribute. The usual ore is a mixture of braunite and psilomelane and being very hard the ore-bodies tend to form small hills favourable to simple quarrying. The resources of ore in

the Central Provinces are so large that the question of exhaustion has not arisen. Mica comes fourth on the list of Indian minerals, Gold taking the third place. India is responsible for three-quarters of the world's production of bloc and sheet Mica and probably 80 per cent of this comes from Bihar and 20 per cent from the Nellore district of Madras.

Petroleum is the last of five great minerals of India. India contributes only 1.10 per cent. of the world's production. The production comes from the Digboi field of the Assam Oil Company in Assam and from the Khaur and Dhulian fields of the Attock Oil Co. in the Punjab.

India is singularly poor in deposits of base-metals—tin, lead, zinc and copper. The tin occurs in the Mica belt of Bihar and are of no practical importance. There is one area in which copper mining has been conducted in modern times—the copper belt of Singhbhum, Bihar.

India's resources in high-grade Iron ore are perhaps the greatest in the world. The deposits are found in Singhbhum district, Bihar and the adjoining eastern States. The ore is also found in the Bastar State, with large deposits in the Chanda and Drug Districts of Central Provinces and in the Bababudan Hills in Mysore. The production of iron-ore is approaching 30 million tons a year, nearly all from Singhbhum and the Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj States.

One of the most striking features of India's mineral industry is the rapid rise in the production of ilmenite. India has now become the world's leading producer of this metal. Its demand is due to the manufacture of Titanium paints. The material occurs in the "Black-Sand" of the beaches near Cape Comorin, the southern most point of India.

Chromite, the oxide of chromium and Iron is mined in Baluchistan, Mysore and the Singhbhum District of Bihar.

Precious Stones:—Indian diamond industry is the oldest and in the early days of European adventure in India the wealth of Golconda was traditional. Golconda was however merely a market and the stones came from Northern Madras and Mahanadi Valley. Diamonds are still found accidentally and at intervals all over this area. But the only actual mines are in the State of Panna, Central India. Sapphires of a very clear blue colour are obtained in Kashmir at an altitude of 14,000 ft. Garnets of a rich deep purplish red are found in the Barwar district of Kishengharh State and the adjoining tracts of Jaipore State.

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Some idea of the progress of mineral development may be obtained from the value of the mineral production in India and Burma during past 40 years. In 1898 it was less than £3,500,000; in 1910 it exceeded £7,800,000; it was nearly £16,000,000 in 1918; over £21,000,000 in 1928 and about £33,000,000 in 1938. The geological survey of India has since its initiation in 1846 is engaged in exploration as well as research work.

GOLD

				<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1928	..	..	..	376,063	2,12,82,585
1929	..	..	..	363,869	2,06,64,268
1930	..	..	..	329,232	1,86,85,211
1931	..	..	....	330,488	2,08,01,943
1932	..	..	..	329,682	2,53,51,438
1933	..	..	..	336,108	2,76,40,071
1934	..	..	..	322,143	2,92,71,130
1935	..	..	..	327,653	3,04,01,775
1936	..	..	..	331,946	3,04,98,409
1937	..	..	..	330,744	3,03,95,871

IRON ORE

				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1928	..	..	..	2,055,992	55,35,012
1929	..	..	..	2,428,555	64,91,236
1930	..	..	..	1,849,625	48,72,527
1931	..	..	..	1,624,883	41,58,737
1932	..	..	..	1,760,501	39,19,769
1933	..	..	..	1,228,625	24,97,914
1934	..	..	..	1,916,918	29,71,799
1935	..	..	..	2,364,297	35,50,327
1936	..	..	..	2,526,931	39,11,870
1937	..	..	..	2,870,832	45,86,378

MICA

				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1932	..	..	..	32,713	14,35,401
1933	..	..	..	41,075	16,82,045
1934	..	..	..	55,706	20,76,599
1935	..	..	..	58,754	25,52,612
1936	..	..	..	87,071	32,52,350
1937	..	..	..	104,478	39,50,281

PETROLEUM

India produces less than 1 per cent. of the total world production of petroleum. India's entire production of crude oil is obtained from two small areas, one near Attock in the Punjab and the other at Digboi in Upper Assam. The total Indian production of Petroleum during recent years has been about 84,000,000 gallons (Imperial) of which one-fourth has come from Punjab. The combined petrol output from Indian oil refineries has averaged 21,000,000 gallons a year.

			<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1932	..	..	308,606,031	5,07,91,038
1933	..	..	306,009,022	6,26,15,856
1934	..	..	322,025,280	6,00,41,379
1935	..	..	322,662,336	6,23,14,929
1936	..	..	69,241,504	1,21,72,011
1937	..	..	75,657,857	1,37,06,864

SILVER

			<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1932	..	..	6,026,737	62,71,711
1933	..	..	6,080,241	66,12,935
1934	..	..	5,817,524	74,85,995
1935	..	..	5,850,406	1,02,33,741
1936	..	..	25,345	33,619
1937	..	..	24,642	32,343

MANGANESE

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1932	..	..	212,604	18,62,293
1933	..	..	218,307	29,03,482
1934	406,306	51,63,592
1935	641,483	1,26,43,379
1936	813,442	1,49,54,812
1937	1,051,594	4,29,53,068

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COAL MINING INDUSTRIES

The Jharia and Raniganj are the two principal coal fields and from them about 72 p.c. of total output is obtained. Jharia coal field is the most important Indian coalfield, because it produces the best Indian coal. It is the only coal field in India which has sufficient quantities of coking coal. Its area is about 150 sq. miles. Raniganj coal field produces about one-third of the total coal of India. It covers an area of about 500 sq. miles and most of it is in the district of Burdwan.

Largest market for Indian coal is home market. The market is limited to Ceylon and Far East countries. About 40 p.c. of the coal produced is consumed by manufacturing industries and about 32 p.c. by railways.

If a map of the coalfields of India is examined, it will be seen that there is a very unequal distribution of the coal in this country and coal seams occur in two very different groups of strata, the Gondwanas and Eocene (Tertiary). As a whole the Gondwana coals are relatively high in ash and moisture and low in Sulphur. The Eocene (Tertiary) coal fields chiefly in Assam and Punjab are high in volatile matter, often very low in ash and remarkably rich in organic and pyritic Sulphur.

			No. of Collieries	Paid-up Capital (Rs. Lakhs).
1930-31	..	..	219	10,96
1931-32	..	..	217	10,80
1932-33	..	..	212	10,80
1933-34	..	..	212	10,63
1934-35	..	..	214	10,19
1935-36	..	..	217	10,45
1936-37	..	..	202	9,95
1937-38	..	..	203	9,94
1938-39	..	..	206	10,00

COAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

			Tons.	Rs.
1924	..	..	21,174,284	14,96,53,419
1925	..	..	20,904,377	12,64,00,908
1926	..	..	20,999,167	10,14,99,634
1927	..	..	22,082,336	9,48,70,013
1928	..	..	22,542,872	8,84,95,027
1929	..	..	23,418,734	8,93,59,124
1930	..	..	23,803,048	9,26,25,323
1931	..	..	21,716,435	8,26,98,364

1932	..	..	20,153,387	6,80,96,604
1933	..	..	19,789,163	6,11,86,083
1934	..	..	22,057,447	6,30,60,951
1935	..	..	23,016,695	6,52,20,840
1936	..	..	22,610,821	6,24,98,404
1937	..	..	25,036,386	7,81,02,439
1938	..	..	28,342,906	10,64,24,000

Consumption of coal per head of population (ton) .. .07

Average value per ton of coal in India (1938) Rs. 3-12

Average No. of persons employed daily in coal industry (1938)—
227,000 persons.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COAL PER HEAD IN TONS

India (1938)	..	..	.07	Belgium (1936)	..	3-24
Great Britain (1938)	..	3-79		France (1936)	..	1-57
Germany (1936)	..	1-69		U. S. A. (1936)	..	3-33

Average Value of Coals in India (at Pit's Mouth)

		Per ton Rs. as.			Per ton Rs. as.
1930	..	3 14	1935	..	2 13
1931	..	3 13	1936	..	2 12
1932	..	3 6	1937	..	3 2
1933	..	3 2	1938	..	3 12
1934	..	2 14			

Average Number of Persons employed daily in Coal Mining Industry

1930	..	184,370	1935	..	179,152
1931	..	173,175	1936	..	181,687
1932	..	165,567	1937	..	194,705
1933	..	163,173	1938	..	226,887
1934	..	169,354			

Consumption per Head

		Tons.			Tons.
1934	..	.06	1937	..	.07
1935	..	.06	1938	..	.07
1936	..	.06			

INDIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE

The principal features of India's trade are as follows:—

- (1) Foreign trade is carried mostly by Sea.
- (2) Five articles, such as, jute, tea, cotton, skin, rice form more than half of the total exports of the country.
- (3) 75 per cent. of the imports consist of manufactured goods.
- (4) Cotton dominates both imports and exports.
- (5) Half of the imports are from Great Britain.
- (6) Indian export exceeds her import.

The following are the departments connected with Indian Trade and Commerce.

Commercial Intelligence Department—Created in 1905 and located at Calcutta. It also incorporates the Department of Statistics which ceased to exist in 1922. The main duty of this Department is the collection and dissemination of commercial information with a view to the proportion of Indian Trade specially on the export side. It answers trade enquiries, effects trade introductions, supplies informations regarding trade openings in other countries. It publishes various trade reports and journals. A new section known as the Statistical Research Branch has been established under this Department. The Department is, through the medium of Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan kept in touch with the trade development at European centres of Commerce. This Department also controls a Commercial Library and Reading Room.

Geological Survey Department—The activities of this department are mainly directed to the compilation of a Geological map of India and to the collection and dissemination of information regarding the mineral resources of the country. The Director of this Department controls the mineral policy of the Government of India. The Department is responsible for the upkeep and administration of the geological section of the Indian Museum. It also issues numerous publications. The geological collections are housed in the geological section of the Indian Museum. It has also a splendid library.

Department of Mines—This Department came into existence in 1902 and is mainly responsible for the administration of Indian Mines Act. The Head-quarters of the Department is at Dhanbad. The Department is closely associated with mining education of the country.

Patent Office—is controlled by an officer known as the Controller of Patents and Designs and is situated at Calcutta and all com-

munications regarding patents and registration of designs are addressed to him.

Customs Department—Customs Department is controlled by the Central Board of Revenue which is attached to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The customs revenue is derived mainly from import duties.

Indian Stores Department—is the outcome of the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee and was constituted in January 1922. Its main function is to purchase in India and abroad in accordance with the Stores Purchase Rules, stores of all descriptions except lethal munitions, foodstuffs, medical stores, stationery and a few other classes of articles, for the Departments of the Central Government and the minor Local Administration and to inspect stores purchased by the department or by the consuming departments direct.

PRINCIPAL TRADE AND MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF INDIA

Calcutta—Calcutta is one of the most important trade and manufacturing centres of India, as it is the centre of jute manufacturing industry. All the jute mills of Bengal are situated on the banks of the Hooghly. There are several flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, a large number of oil mills, iron foundries, and tanneries in Calcutta. Calcutta is also an important centre for the export of tea and is the home of many miscellaneous industry such as soap, perfumery and toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof clothes etc. Coal also forms an important commodity in its trade. Calcutta exports bulk of raw hides and skins. The trade of Calcutta in the immediate aftermath of the war was marked by great variations, but from 1921-22 there was a steady improvement till 1928-29. Since then due to the economic depression the trade has suffered a decline. Calcutta is the main port for Ganges Plain and handles more trade than any other port in the country.

DEALERS IN—

HIGH CLASS TALCUM & SOAP-STONE POWDER
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Bombay—The outstanding industrial features of Bombay and its environs are its cotton spinning and weaving mills. It is at the same time the chief cotton distributing centre of western India. A preponderating share of the trade of Bombay is in Indian hand, and the majority of the mills are managed by Indians. Bombay is one of the most important markets of oilseeds and has a valuable crushing and oil refining industry.

Madras—Industrially Madras is of no importance though it possesses the two most up-to-date cotton mills of India. Madras is an exporting centre for ground-nuts, fluecured and other types of tobacco and tanned hides and skins. The chief imports into Madras are rice and food grains, coal, oils, paper and stationery etc. After the construction of an artificial harbour in Madras its trade has increased considerably.

Rangoon—The most important industry in Rangoon, is rice milling, but there is also a large export trade in timber, oil, pig lead and paraffin wax. The principal imports from the foreign countries are cotton manufactures, metals, wines, leather goods etc. All the big industries of Rangoon are in the hands of Europeans, some Indian and Chinese people. A considerable portion of its trade is done with the Far East. Rangoon is famous for lac toys and Pagodas.

Karachi—Karachi is famous for wheat trade. This trade is financed by European firms, though Parsees hold a considerable position in this trade. Karachi is an important distributor of Punjab and Sind wheat. The principal imports of Karachi are woollen piece-goods, iron and steel, coal and coke, etc. With the introduction of air mail in Karachi in the year 1929 it has become a leading air port of India.

Cawnpore—Of the trade in the interior, Cawnpore is very important. It is an important railway junction and its situation about 870 miles from Bombay and 630 miles from Calcutta has made it convenient distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery from both these ports, while its factories produce very large quantities of leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. Cawnpur is the chief inland manufacturing city of India.

Delhi—Is now the capital of the Indian Empire. It is the junction of nine railway lines. It has cotton spinning and weaving mills and several flour mills. It is also noted for its art industries such as jewellery, lace work, ivory carving, gold and silver embroidery.

Ahmedabad—Is the most important industrial centre in the Bombay Presidency. It contains 99 cotton mills.

Amritsar—Is the important commercial city of the Punjab. Apart from its entrepot trade in piece-goods, a large business in skins and hides is done here. The city is famous for carpet industry.

Agra—Is famous for the manufacture of carpets and durries, embroideries, and is also famous for stone work.

Asansol—Is an important railway junction and is one of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore—Its chief manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woolen goods and leather.

Lahore—Is the chief trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Sialkot—Is the centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Benares—Is about 400 miles North-west of Calcutta, is the holy city of the Hindus, famous for its silk weaving industry.

Nagpur—Has prosperous weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and extensive manganese deposits, is also famous for its loose-skinned oranges.

Mirzapur—Famous for brass industry and also shellac and carpet factories.

Jamshedpur—Is hidden in the forest fastness of south Bihar. The rich iron and coal deposits of Bihar and Bengal have made Jamshedpur to build big industry. Jamshedpur is itself wholly a steel town.

Madura—Centre of considerable silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industry.

Lashkar—Is the centre of important stone quarrying and carving industry, is also famous for the manufacture of Indian Biris.

Dacca—Famous for hand-loom industry.

Srinagar—Is famous for its embroideries and carved-wood work and has the largest silk factory in India.

Jaipur—Is the chief commercial city in Rajputana and famous for its artistic pottery and brass ware.

Mysore—Is the garden city of Southern India, famous for the manufacture of sandal-wood oil, silk, ivory and sandal-wood carving, incense sticks.

FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

For Refractory Furnaces

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.

INDIA'S TRADE

Importation of Motor Cars

	<i>Total</i> <i>No. of cars.</i>		<i>Total</i> <i>No. of cars.</i>
1926-27	.. 13,197	1932-33	.. 6,201
1927-28	.. 15,122	1933-34	.. 9,759
1928-29	.. 19,567	1934-35	.. 14,434
1929-30	.. 17,399	1935-36	.. 12,777
1930-31	.. 12,601	1936-37	.. 12,116
1931-32	.. 7,220	1937-38	.. 15,697
		1938-39	.. 11,059

Imports & Exports of Merchandise

	<i>Imports</i> <i>from British Empire</i> <i>and foreign countries.</i>	<i>Exports to</i> <i>British Empire and</i> <i>Foreign countries.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1933-34	.. 115,35,70,144	147,25,06,820
1934-35	.. 132,28,64,653	151,66,97,497
1935-36	.. 134,42,32,385	160,52,36,994
1936-37	.. 125,24,05,425	196,12,46,286
1937-38	.. 173,78,76,089	180,92,42,221

Value of Total Foreign Sea-borne Trade (British India)

	<i>In lakhs.</i>		<i>In lakhs.</i>
Pre-war Average	.. 431,32	1936-37	.. 382,89
War Average	.. 431,45	1937-38	.. 391,47
Post War Average	.. 639,85	1938-39	.. 343,90

Direction of Trade

	<i>Imports</i>		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
United Kingdom	.. 31.0	29.9	30.5
Germany	.. 8.2	8.8	8.5
Japan	.. 13.3	12.8	10.1
U. S. A.	.. 5.3	7.4	6.4
Belgium	.. 1.7	1.9	1.9
France	.. 0.8	0.9	0.9
Italy	.. 0.8	1.5	1.8
Burma	.. 19.3	14.9	16.0
Netherlands	.. 0.7	0.9	0.9

Exports

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
United Kingdom ..	31.0	33.3	34.0
Germany ..	4.8	5.8	5.1
Japan ..	15.0	10.0	9.0
U. S. A. ..	9.9	10.1	8.5
Belgium ..	3.8	3.3	2.9
France ..	4.4	2.9	3.8
Italy ..	2.7	3.0	1.6
Burma ..	5.4	5.7	6.2
Netherlands ..	2.6	2.1	2.3

Total Sea-borne Trade of British India

	<i>Total Imports.</i> (Rs. 1,000)	<i>Total Exports.</i> (Rs. 1,000)
1925-26 ..	2,91,48,90	3,90,65,14
1926-27 ..	2,82,35,05	3,13,26,17
1927-28 ..	2,96,41,92	3,33,39,98
1928-29 ..	3,00,69,22	3,45,50,38
1929-30 ..	2,77,53,94	3,24,13,30
1930-31 ..	1,99,92,60	2,30,50,29
1931-32 ..	1,37,91,09	2,27,13,07
1932-33 ..	1,38,08,89	2,06,59,49
1933-34 ..	1,19,26,60	2,16,73,79
1934-35 ..	1,39,77,42	2,19,00,17
1935-36 ..	1,44,26,69	2,10,26,56

India's Coasting Trade (Rs. 1,000)

1928-29 ..	2,09,29,31	1933-34 ..	1,42,03,65
1929-30 ..	2,30,25,39	1934-35 ..	1,67,33,92
1930-31 ..	1,74,16,06	1935-36 ..	1,61,84,59
1931-32 ..	1,75,64,65	1936-37 ..	1,65,48,88
1932-33 ..	1,53,46,41	1937-38 ..	87,02,86

Visible Balance of Trade

(In Treasure and Private Merchandise)

1933-34 ..	..	..	+68,20
1934-35 ..	..	..	+75,96
1935-36 ..	..	..	+40,52
1936-37 ..	..	..	+91,63
1937-38 ..	..	..	+29,78
1938-39 ..	..	..	+29,44

Imports and Exports from United Kingdom

			<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
			<i>Lakhs</i>	<i>Lakhs</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	..	..	48,80	34,81
1933-34	..	..	47,59	43,60
1934-35	..	..	53,73	48,98
1935-36	..	..	44,77	46,06
1936-37	..	..	43,96	60,40
1937-38	..	..	51,96	64,43
1938-39	..	..	46,73	54,93

Total Imports and Exports from Japan

(In Lakhs)

			<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
			<i>Lakhs</i>	<i>Lakhs</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1913-14	..	..	4,78	22,69
1933-34	..	..	16,36	13,63
1934-35	..	..	20,80	24,81
1935-36	..	..	19,48	20,54
1936-37	..	..	18,89	28,05
1937-38	..	..	22,19	18,51
1938-39	..	..	15,00	15,00

Sea-borne External Trade

			<i>Imports</i>	
			<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Treasure</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	..	..	1,30,64,28,506	7,26,80,825
1932-33	..	..	1,35,01,76,054	2,99,13,188
1933-34	..	..	1,17,30,45,422	1,96,15,215
1934-35	..	..	1,34,58,73,277	5,19,17,165
1935-36	..	..	1,36,77,68,237	7,44,88,569
1936-37	..	..	2,02,38,00,000	30,00,00,000
1937-38	..	..	18,92,00,000	18,95,00,000

			<i>Exports and Re-exports</i>	
			<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Treasure</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	..	..	1,61,20,22,325	65,92,85,265
1932-33	..	..	1,35,93,34,109	70,66,15,528
1933-34	..	..	1,51,17,15,209	65,56,63,908

1934-35	..	..	1,55,49,71,644	63,50,46,139
1935-36	..	..	1,64,59,49,513	45,66,88,147
1936-37	..	..	1,25,24,00,000	15,51,00,000
1937-38	..	..	1,73,70,90,000	4,59,00,000

India's Drink Bill (Imports)

	Rs.		Rs.
1931-32	.. 1,80,10,038	1934-35	.. 1,85,87,774
1932-33	.. 1,80,00,080	1935-36	.. 2,20,16,000
1933-34	.. 1,79,30,225	1936-37	.. 2,14,64,000
		1937-38	.. 2,30,34,000
		1938-39	.. 2,21,00,000

India's Tobacco Bill (Imports)

	Rs.		Rs.
1931-32	.. 94,34,454	1934-35	.. 61,82,430
1932-33	.. 96,93,596	1935-36	.. 61,56,052
1933-34	.. 72,14,621	1936-37	.. 83,11,000
		1937-38	.. 85,48,000
		1938-39	.. 89,00,000

Direction of Overseas Trade

	British Empire		Foreign countries		World	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
1936-37	.. 91	84	101	58	192	142
1937-38	.. 99	95	90	79	189	147
1938-39	.. 91	89	78	63	169	152

MARGO SOAP — — CALCHEMICO

Ideal toilet soap that makes the skin smooth,
soft and lovely.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1. COTTON MILLS.

First cotton mill in India was erected in Calcutta in 1818. The Bombay mill was started in 1854. But the real development of cotton mill industry began from the year 1877 when mills were started in Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur etc., where there were abundance of cotton producing tracts. The industry received a great stimulus during and after the World War. But this stimulus received a set back a few years hence when India lost the China market in yarn owing to severe Japanese competition and the expansion of Chinese industry.

India is one of the biggest cotton producing countries of the world, being second only to the United States of America. It grows in the dry region of Bombay as well as in the moist province of Bengal. Generally speaking it is dry region crop and flourishes where the rainfall is less than 40 inches. The sticky black soil of the Deccan Berar, Punjab, Madras, U. P., Bengal, Hyderabad, Central India, is ideal for cotton cultivation. Cotton is cultivated in Bombay, C. P., Baroda, and Rajputana. Half the total area is confined to Bombay and Berar.

India is the second largest cotton exporting country and Japan takes about 60 per cent. of total exports of cotton.

Average export of raw cotton represents no less than 44.34 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported from India. The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and timeliness of the monsoon rainfall. The bulk of shipments of raw cotton has always gone to the Far East and the continent, but the United Kingdom in recent years is participating in an increasing degree in the trade.

Cotton Mills in India

	No. Mills	Looms	Spindles
1929-30	.. 256	155,805	8,127,072
1930-31	.. 261	153,481	7,866,436
1931-32	.. 266	154,102	7,893,064
1932-33	.. 278	160,110	8,121,262
1933-34	.. 289	162,084	8,139,758
1934-35	.. 288	161,524	7,906,401
1935-36	.. 304	164,198	8,096,862
1936-37	.. 303	163,175	8,054,088

Production of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods in Indian Mills

	<i>Cotton yarn (lbs.)</i>	<i>Cotton piece-goods (yds.)</i>
	(000 omitted)	
1934-35	.. 1,001,420	3,397,456
1935-36	.. 1,058,297	3,570,859
1936-37	.. 1,050,636	3,571,987
1937-38	.. 1,160,716	4,084,276
1938-39	.. 1,303,246	4,269,269

			Area & Yield

			<i>Area.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>
			(1000 acres)	(1000 bales of 400 lb. each).
1933-34	..	..	23,692	5,057
1934-35	..	..	23,515	4,797
1935-36	..	..	25,444	5,867
1936-37	..	..	24,759	6,180
1937-38	..	..	25,741	5,660

Cotton Mills, Looms and Spindles (British India).

		<i>No. of Mills.</i>	<i>Looms.</i>	<i>Spindles.</i>
1929-30	..	256	155,805	8,127,072
1930-31	..	261	153,481	7,866,436
1931-32	..	266	154,102	7,893,064
1932-33	..	278	160,110	8,121,262
1933-34	..	289	162,084	8,139,758
1934-35	..	288	161,524	7,906,401
1935-36	..	303	164,198	8,084,826
1936-37	..	297	163,121	8,042,088
1937-38	..	318	166,312	8,113,349

NEEM TOOTH PASTE — — CALCHEMICO

Ensures sound teeth and healthy gums. Prevents
Pyorrhoea and other dental troubles.

2. IRON AND STEEL

Iron industry in India began in the year 1875 at Barakar near Asansol but the real beginning was made with the formation of Tata Company at Sakchi (renamed Jamshedpur) in the Singhbhum district in 1907. The pig iron was first produced here in 1911 and first Steel in 1912. The rapid expansion of the business was due to the stimulus it received owing to War. The work was greatly increased in 1924. The company produces finished steel products, such as rails, bars, fish plates, beams, angles, plates, sheets, etc. Pig iron is generally exported to Japan, United Kingdom, and U. S. A.

Subsidiary industries that have got up in Jamshedpur are steel tubs, tinplate, enamel ware, wire, nuts, railway wagons, tea and jute mill machinery, galvanized products, etc.

Steel Protection Act of 1924 gave protection to Tata Iron & Steel Corporation. This protection was reduced in 1927 and again in 1934 and the present protective duties will expire in 1941.

Deposits of high grade iron ores are to be found in the following places (1) *Mysore* where big deposits of quartz—magnetite—ore are available. They are of low grade. (2) *Singhbhum and Orissa*—in what is known as Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of Singhbhum District in which Tata Iron and Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States. There exists one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron ore content is nearly 65 per cent., sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1,000 years.

Steel Works in India

1. Tata Iron and Steel Company formed in 1907.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company started in 1918 at Hirapur and in 1936 acquired Bengal Iron Company.
3. Steel Corporation of India in 1936 near the above company.
4. Mysore Iron and Steel Works started in 1930.

3. SUGAR INDUSTRY.

India from the point of view of sugar production falls into two main parts, Upper India and the Peninsula; the latter lies practically inside and the former outside the tropics. Except in the south, the cane almost universally grown in India is country bred mainly at Coimbatore.

The sugar industry in India owes its development to the 15-year protection granted to it by the Protection Act of 1932, by which a duty of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. was imposed on foreign imports.

Comprising only 44 factories in 1931-32, the white sugar industry now reckons 158 factories, of which 145 are in working condition.

Java sugar, despite its low cost of production, could not negotiate the steep tariff wall erected in the interests primarily of Indian cane growers. Its imports dwindled gradually. The production of factory-made white sugar has increased during the last eight or nine years by over 650 per cent. and the trend seems to be towards bigger production.

Research Work is carried at following places, (1) Imperial sugarcane station, Coimbatore; (2) Sugarcane Sub-station, Karnal; (3) Agricultural Section, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.

The great bulk of the crops in India, is grown by the ryots most of whom are poor, illiterate and conservative. Their holdings are very small—about an acre or so—and their methods of growing cane are primitive. It is not surprising, therefore, that the yield of cane they obtain is abnormally low and its quality bad. The factories generally buy cane from ryots, only a few concerns grow their own cane.

Year.		Area under Sugarcane (acres)	Gross production of gur (tons).	Calculated Total production of sugarcane (tons).
1928-29	..	2,719,000	2,827,000	30,669,000
1929-30	..	2,624,000	2,885,000	30,961,000
1930-31	..	2,905,000	3,359,000	35,780,000
1931-32	..	3,077,000	4,116,000	43,316,000
1932-33	..	3,425,000	4,859,000	51,129,000
1933-34	..	3,422,000	5,055,000	52,455,000
1934-35	..	3,602,000	5,292,000	54,346,000
1935-36	..	4,154,000	6,102,000	61,202,000
1936-37	..	4,582,000	6,932,000	67,322,000
1937-38	..	3,997,000	5,579,000	55,637,000
1938-39	..	3,248,000	4,275,000	43,100,000

		No. of Sugar Factories	Production of Sugar from cane, gur and Khandeswari (tons)
1930-31	..	.. 29	349,600
1931-32	..	.. 32	470,600
1932-33	..	.. 57	643,200
1933-34	..	.. 112	718,900
1934-35	..	.. 130	771,600
1935-36	..	.. 137	1,105,000
1936-37	..	.. 137	1,237,000
1937-38	..	.. 136	1,072,900
1938-39	..	.. 139	766,600

Consumption of Sugar per Head, India.

		<i>Lbs.</i>			<i>Lbs.</i>
1936-37	..	7.3	1937-38	..	7.9

4. *LAC.*

Lac is the only resin of animal origin. It is secreted by a type of insect, *Lacifer lacca*, which feeds on the sap of certain host trees, exuding the resin during its life cycle. The chief lac-growing province is Bihar, particularly Chota-Nagpur division, where 60 per cent of the total production of India is purchased, other lac growing areas are Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, the U.P., Orissa, South India and the Punjab.

The chief uses of lac have been in the gramophone industry, electrical insulation industries, French polish and varnishing industries, hat stiffening industry, ceiling wax, grinding wheels and printing ink, adhesives, cement, Pyro-technic and leather-dressing industries.

5. *PAPER INDUSTRY.*

The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River. In 1867 the Royal Paper Mill was established at Bally using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original near Calcutta were started. Other mills at Raniganj and Kankinara plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper paper mill at Lucknow and the Titaghar Paper Mills at Titaghar, in Bengal and other provinces soon followed.

The principal raw materials used are bamboo and *sabai* grass. The latter grows abundantly in many parts of Northern India. A feature of the past 15 years has been the governmental assistance in developing the manufacture of paper from bamboo. The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 gave tariff protection to writing papers and certain classes of printing papers and as a result of the Tariff Board Inquiry of 1931 this protection was renewed and strengthened.

		<i>No. of Mills</i>	<i>tons produced</i>	<i>Price (Rs.)</i>
1930	..	10	39,706	1,74,12,198
1931	..	9	40,558	1,85,00,489
1932	..	9	40,391	1,87,43,909
1933	..	9	43,206	1,79,36,760
1934	..	9	44,179	1,71,13,169
1935	..	10	47,305	1,89,87,767
1936	..	10	48,209	1,92,12,791

6. TANNING INDUSTRY.

India produces over 25,000,000 raw hides annually, of which 6,000,000 are exported as raw hides (mainly dry) and 4,000,000 as half-tanned, the latter going entirely to U. K. which takes more than half of India's exports of hides and skins.

7. CEMENT INDUSTRY.

First venture in the manufacture of Portland cement in India took place in 1904 in a small factory in Madras. It soon came to grief, but a few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists to-day. After this boom years followed but this resulted in unhealthy competition and the production greatly exceeded demand which almost brought this industry into a state of collapse.

To remedy this, the Indian cement manufacturers' association was formed with the object of limiting supplies and regulating prices by mutual agreement. This achieved great success. Further progress was made with the formation of Concrete Association of India for the purpose of educating the public in the use of cement and providing free technical aid and advice to the consumer.

After this Cement Marketing Company came into being for the disposal of the manufacture of the member companies on the basis of quota for each. But after few years it became apparent that a fusion of manufacture and sales was essential for complete rationalization.

So on August 1, 1936 the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. was formed in Bombay by the merger of all companies. But in recent years several companies have been formed in the various parts of country which have not joined with the Associated Cement Companies. Result has been severe competition and over-production.

So far as raw materials are concerned, they are to be found in abundance in many parts of the country. The yearly consumption of cement per head in India is only 8 lb.

CASTOROL**— — — CALCHEMICO**

Exquisitely scented cold-drawn castor oil for the hair. Promotes luxuriant growth of hair and prevents baldness and dandruff.

8. JUTE

Jute mill industry is the second largest textile industry in the world.

Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in the Presidency of Bengal and the province of Assam and of the total crop Bengal produces about 90 per cent. River inundation bringing down rich alluvial deposits which enables the cultivator to plant this exhausting crop year after year without expenditure on manure. The plants when once established require no attention and grow to the height of 10 to 12 ft. The most favourable conditions for growth are damp soil and warm moist, weather, and once firmly rooted, the plants grow well even when standing in water, though water-logged fields have an adverse effect on the growth in early stages. The crop is cut before ripening and retted for about three weeks in water before the fibre can be removed by washing and beating. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September.

India enjoys a monopoly as the world's sole producer of Jute. The first Jute-spinning mill was started at Rishra (Serampore) in 1855 and first power-loom was introduced in 1859.

Jute, raw and manufactured, represents 50 p.c. of total exports of Indian merchandise from Calcutta to foreign countries and in the year 1928-29 the proportion was as high as 64 p.c. of the total exports of Indian merchandise from the whole of India. The jute trade, raw and manufactured, represents, 20 to 25 per cent. of exports from the whole of India, the highest figure recorded being 28 per cent. in 1928-29.

Jute manufacturing industry is localised in a small area on the banks of the Hooghly, near Calcutta. Jute manufacture may be divided into four classes (1) gunny bags, used for packing rice, wheat, oilseeds etc., (2) gunny cloth or hessians used for baling cotton, wool and other fibres, (3) coarse carpets and rugs, (4) cordage.

Indian Jute is mainly exported to U. K., Germany, U.S.A., and France. Exports of manufactured Jute occupies major portions of foreign trade of this country. Jute cultivation in Bengal has displaced rice from many tracts.

Agricultural Research Laboratories at Dacca and Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunj are carrying out researches into jute growing and jute trade.

Indian Jute Mill Association is the governing body of this industry, although it possesses no statutory powers and all actions which are taken by the Association are on the basis of voluntary acceptance by its members. It has in its membership almost every mill in India and is controlled by a Committee of nine members representing all-India interest.

				Exports in tons.	Exports in value. In lakhs.
1925-26	..	..	..	1,458,411	96,78
1926-27	..	..	..	1,568,475	79,96
1927-28	..	..	..	1,776,632	84,22
1928-29	..	..	..	1,809,367	89,25
1929-30	..	..	..	1,764,839	79,10
1930-31	..	..	..	1,386,354	44,78
1931-32	..	..	..	1,249,636	33,11
1932-33	..	..	..	1,242,809	31,44
1933-34	..	..	..	1,420,323	32,31
1934-35	..	..	..	1,437,192	32,34

				No. of mills.	Paid up capital.
1931-32	..	..	..	103	{ £2,525,000 \$12,000,000
1932-33	..	..	..	99	
1933-34	..	..	..	99	Rs. 19,76,49,386 Rs. 19,72,05,145 £2,525,000
1934-35	..	..	..	100	Rs. 19,56,54,808 £2,525,000
1935-36	..	..	..	104	Rs. 19,67,69,738 £2,525,000
1936-37	..	..	..	104	Rs. 19,97,07,038 £2,525,000
					Rs. 20,21,52,480 £2,525,000

Jute Production

				Acre.	Yield (bales of 400 lb.)
1934	..	..	..	2,670,000	8,500,000
1935	..	..	..	2,181,000	7,215,000
1936	..	..	..	2,886,000	9,611,000
1937	..	..	..	2,889,000	8,656,000
1938	..	..	..	3,074,000	6,671,000

BHRINGOL — — CALCHEMICO*SCENTED MAHABRINGARAJ OIL.*

Cools the brain and prevents headache.

STATISTICAL INFORMATIONs OF BRITISH INDIA

		Rs.	Rs.
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1926-27	..	1,31,65,46,903	1,31,65,46,903
1927-28	..	1,27,22,77,920	1,27,22,77,920
1928-29	..	1,28,97,02,416	1,29,28,56,418
1929-30	..	1,32,64,55,102	1,31,41,71,504
1930-31	..	1,24,59,55,721	1,36,18,00,695
1931-32	..	1,21,64,95,714	1,33,39,38,991
1932-33	..	1,25,43,69,795	1,23,88,50,603
1933-34			
1934-35	..	1,22,12,40,472	1,21,76,40,472
1935-36	..	1,21,07,26,527	1,21,07,26,527
1936-37	..	1,17,83,89,192	1,19,62,60,796
1937-38	..	1,22,48,00,000	1,22,48,00,000
1938-39*	..	1,19,56,76,000	1,22,21,51,000
1939-40†	..	1,21,79,95,000	1,21,76,79,000

* Revised Estimate.

† Budget Estimate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	..	86,43,15,858	90,17,22,793
1927-28	..	93,29,54,406	91,50,42,926
1928-29	..	91,48,75,581	92,91,38,047
1929-30	..	94,57,93,296	93,80,27,164
1930-31	..	83,08,07,812	94,24,88,012
1931-32	..	83,18,37,499	86,70,58,342
1932-33	..	84,34,70,512	85,66,75,554
1933-34	..	82,84,89,186	85,89,84,653
1934-35	..	86,29,37,319	85,37,31,575
1935-36	..	89,02,43,280	88,69,43,790
1936-37	..	92,33,77,017	91,55,06,795

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF INDIA

(Including Coins.)

		<i>Imports</i> Rs.	<i>Exports</i> Rs.
1925-26	..	35,22,99,363	37,53,564
1926-27	..	19,50,12,002	10,06,554
1927-28	..	18,13,44,062	3,44,039
1928-29	..	21,21,89,692	2,02,714
1929-30	..	14,23,11,477	1,03,081
1930-31	..	13,24,32,453	49,34,388
1931-32	..	2,79,95,364	60,78,25,155
1932-33	..	1,31,81,391	66,84,09,347
1933-34	..	1,09,94,285	58,15,30,246
1934-35	..	71,93,000	53,25,68,000
1935-36	..	94,95,000	38,30,55,000
1936-37	..	1,60,88,000	29,45,49,000
1937-38	..	1,55,60,000	17,89,24,000

SILVER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

		<i>Imports</i> Rs.	<i>Exports</i> Rs.
1926-27	..	21,76,34,000	1,89,54,000
1927-28	..	16,47,34,000	2,63,69,000
1928-29	..	15,92,18,000	6,15,11,000
1929-30	..	13,41,91,000	4,79,79,000
1930-31	..	13,46,63,000	3,38,70,000
1931-32	..	4,42,64,000	4,84,81,000
1932-33	..	1,62,95,000	3,64,26,000
1933-34	..	81,73,000	7,17,44,000
1934-35	..	4,45,10,000	9,85,75,000
1935-36	..	6,45,75,000	7,03,10,000
1936-37	..	13,86,64,000	28,47,000
1937-38	..	3,12,47,000	1,55,19,000

Phospho-neurotone
Tones up Shattered Nerves

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOLD

		Per Tola.			Per Tola.
1931-32	..	24 12 0	1934-35	..	34 11 6
1932-33	..	29 4 6	1935-36	..	35 4 4
1933-34	..	31 12 3	1936-37	..	34 6 3
			1937-38	..	37 4 6

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL

1926-27	..	10,50,36,000	10,90,95,000	—	40,59,000
1927-28	..	10,81,29,000	10,85,57,000	—	4,28,000
1928-29	..	10,98,67,000	10,90,47,000	+	8,20,000
1929-30	..	11,35,87,000	11,33,49,000	+	2,38,000
1930-31	..	9,66,26,000	11,40,78,000	—	1,74,52,000
1931-32	..	9,01,06,632	11,00,51,849	—	1,99,45,217
1932-33	..	9,38,03,890	10,67,82,676	—	1,29,78,786
1933-34	..	9,05,73,476	10,81,66,927	—	1,75,93,451
1934-35	..	11,02,72,980	11,08,01,117	—	5,28,137
1935-36	..	11,47,47,599	11,51,17,564	—	3,63,967
1936-37	..	12,14,39,395	11,74,16,432	+	40,22,963
1937-38	..	13,00,85,000	11,83,13,000	+	1,17,72,000

BURDEN OF TAXATION*

*Payment per head by
inhabitants of Br. India
based on 1931 census.*

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1926-27	.. 1,38,71,12,916	5 4 11
1927-28	.. 1,40,17,62,440	5 5 0
1928-29	.. 1,41,52,37,842	5 5 0
1929-30	.. 1,43,78,64,466	5 5 6
1930-31	.. 1,30,01,07,268	4 12 7
1931-32	.. 1,33,00,19,425	4 13 7
1932-33	.. 1,39,23,43,184	5 0 6
1933-34	.. 1,30,79,07,839	4 10 10
1934-35	.. 1,38,08,83,032	4 13 3
1935-36	.. 1,39,36,54,012	4 14 3
1936-37	.. 1,37,33,10,304	4 12 5
1937-38	.. 1,31,92,98,462	4 12 11

* Including Land Revenue.

THE BANGALAKSHMI INSURANCE, LTD.

3, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

'Phone—CAL. 3099.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIA

	<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>Working Capital.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	
1930-31	.. 90,064	83,59,58,092	3,890,768
1931-32	.. 89,542	83,89,07,815	3,861,612
1932-33	.. 88,705	86,73,89,455	3,831,790
1933-34	.. 88,364	86,44,25,496	3,846,127
1934-35	.. 89,184	87,39,30,894	3,937,252
1935-36	.. 88,969	88,06,99,094	3,952,112
1936-37	.. 92,125	89,71,05,995	4,155,019
1937-38	.. 94,243	91,40,08,988	4,349,609

COFFEE

[The Coffee industry is confined to Southern India, comprising the provinces of Madras, Orissa, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin].

		<i>area in acres.</i>	<i>quantity in lbs. of cured Coffee.</i>
1928-29	.. ..	160,667	27,767,035
1929-30	.. ..	163,510	39,423,908
1930-31	.. ..	160,261	32,972,967
1931-32	.. ..	172,160	33,613,713
1932-33	.. ..	176,645	33,037,051
1933-34	.. ..	183,923	34,600,959
1934-35	.. ..	186,656	32,775,865
1935-36	.. ..	188,161	41,172,678
1936-37	.. ..	190,185	34,004,627
1937-38	.. ..	182,310	33,516,114
1938-39	.. ..	185,244	40,110,639

RUBBER

Rubber is mainly grown in Southern India. About 75 per cent. of the cultivation is in Travancore. Other places of cultivation are Madras, Cochin, Coorg and Mysore.

SILTRES

— —

CALCHEMICO

Nicely perfumed shampoo for washing hair.
Thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp and ensures
lovely tresses.

				<i>lbs. of Dry rubber produced in India</i>	<i>area in acres</i>
1928	..	..	..	15,946,913	79,216
1929	..	..	..	16,852,657	79,438
1930	..	..	..	14,392,301	79,873
1931	..	..	..	11,670,715	74,669
1932	..	..	..	1,802,895	70,985
1933	..	..	..	5,048,049	119,090
1934	..	..	..	26,443,326	119,090
1935	..	..	..	27,553,762	122,646
1936	..	..	..	30,447,919	124,605
1937	..	..	..	32,296,507	125,732
1938	..	..	..	31,065,759	125,311

EXPORTS OF RUBBER

				<i>lbs.</i>
1934-35	..	..	..	25,899,343
1935-36	..	..	..	34,663,478
1936-37	..	..	..	33,722,846
1937-38	..	..	..	21,425,877
1938-39	..	..	..	19,985,015

MINES IN INDIA

				<i>No. of mines</i>	<i>No. of men employed.</i>
1932	..	..	..	1,281	204,658
1933	..	..	..	1,424	206,507
1934	..	..	..	1,675	229,381
1935	..	..	..	1,813	253,970
1936	..	..	..	1,973	269,573
1937	..	..	..	1,925	267,858
1938	..	..	..	1,953	306,260

OPIUM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

			<i>Revenue (Rs.)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs.)</i>
1927-28	..	..	3,94,52,254	87,00,825
1928-29	..	..	3,26,59,423	54,95,268
1929-30	..	..	3,04,09,788	48,81,273
1930-31	..	..	2,53,27,460	74,36,483
1931-32	..	..	2,07,41,533	79,77,226
1932-33	..	..	89,86,152	83,87,479
1933-34	..	..	1,58,96,779	70,81,569
1934-35	..	..	71,94,208	34,88,543
1935-36	..	..	61,10,356	34,64,881
1936-37	..	..	47,66,032	28,81,911

LAND REVENUE

				Rs.
1933-34	..	..	..	29,74,27,865
1934-35	..	..	..	32,04,68,161
1935-36	..	..	..	31,92,22,018
1936-37	..	..	..	31,64,10,718

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF

		Rs.			Rs.
1922-23	..	5,90,756	1930-31	..	20,02,060
1923-24	..	7,04,902	1931-32	..	16,39,304
1924-25	..	23,28,535	1932-33	..	8,02,936
1925-26	..	14,10,429	1933-34	..	3,48,793
1926-27	..	15,49,723	1934-35	..	10,20,846
1927-28	..	19,17,890	1935-36	..	19,56,334
1928-29	..	23,18,740	1936-37	..	15,40,436
1929-30	..	48,93,056			

VALUE OF MONEY COINED (Rs.)

		Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	Bronze.
1929-30	..	2,18,33,944	46,63,500	..	11,38,600
1930-31	..	99,83,883	19,44,000	2,656	8,00,312
1931-32	..	49,00,000	..	..	1,89,700
1932-33	..	77,43,199	85,000	..	2,40,100
1933-34	..	20,28,263	18,08,000	1,520	10,27,700
1934-35	..	5,69,20,390	29,00,000	980	15,11,700
1935-36	..	19,89,456	61,59,584	..	16,80,300
1936-37	..	49,28,652	28,59,234	..	16,75,104

CUSTOMS REVENUE

		Revenue (gross) Rs.	Refund & Draw- backs Rs.	Expenditure, Rs.
1934-35	..	54,25,32,525	1,57,90,610	1,10,73,372
1935-36	..	56,02,61,393	1,91,12,418	1,17,23,568
1936-37	..	55,50,82,819	1,93,31,491	1,42,31,153
1937-38	..	47,42,84,917	1,52,65,580	1,09,20,371
1938-39	..	44,51,48,040	1,49,94,695	1,19,55,005

LA-I-JU — — CALCHEMICO

Perfect Limecream Glycerine. Keeps hair in position and makes it glossy.

CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

		Pieces.	Value (Rs.)
1935-36	..	129,822,122	1,93,27,08,066
1936-37	..	151,387,462	2,03,86,71,962
1937-38	..	150,939,314	2,14,69,62,848
1938-39	..	155,459,252	2,06,43,29,093

ALL-INDIA EXCISE REVENUE

		Rs.		Taxation per head.
				Rs. as. p.
1933-34	..	14,99,68,729	..	0 8 7
1934-35	..	15,04,74,870	..	0 8 6
1935-36	..	14,37,01,120	..	0 8 6
1936-37	..	14,46,14,715	..	0 8 6
1937-38	..	14,60,33,748	..	0 8 6

GROSS NOTES IN CIRCULATION

		Rs.			Rs.
1926-27	..	1,84,13,21,714	1933-34	..	1,77,21,49,676
1927-28	..	1,84,87,44,545	1934-35	..	1,86,10,23,276
1928-29	..	1,88,03,25,744	1935-36	..	1,93,27,08,066
1929-30	..	1,77,23,06,294	1936-37	..	2,03,86,71,962
1931-32	..	1,78,13,67,562	1937-38	..	2,14,69,62,848
1932-33	..	1,76,89,58,188	1938-39	..	2,06,40,29,273

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[In Crores of Rupees]

			In India	In England.	Total.
1927	..	..	553.71	452.48	1,006.19
1928	..	..	566.93	459.44	1,026.37
1929	..	..	602.71	471.75	1,074.46
1930	..	..	648.30	488.20	1,136.50
1931	..	..	651.78	518.12	1,169.90
1932	..	..	707.18	506.45	1,213.63
1933	..	..	706.48	505.36	1,211.84
1934	..	..	713.59	512.15	1,225.74
1935	..	..	726.02	513.11	1,239.13
1936	..	..	704.98	503.34	1,210.32
1937	..	..	716.62	493.07	1,199.69

EMIGRATION

	From Madras.	From Bom. & Karachi.	From Calcutta.	Emigrants. returned to India
1929-30	135,262	1,934	..	134,331
1930-31	74,802	1,525	..	143,336
1931-32	30,889	1,002	..	150,943
1932-33	17,159	981	..	131,325
1933-34	18,741	1,164	..	84,176
1934-35	110,687	1,294	..	58,617
1935-36	13,635	979	1	58,058
1936-37	12,521	1,219	..	..
1937-38	48,537	1,707	..	55,314

INCOME TAX IN INDIA (net)

1933-34	..	Rs. 17,15,89,138	1936-37	..	Rs. 15,37,23,304
1934-35	..	Rs. 17,58,04,275	1937-38	..	Rs. 12,69,85,574
1935-36	..	Rs. 17,09,95,721			

SUPER TAX

(Net Collections.)

1929-30	..	Rs. 4,59,86,451	1933-34	..	Rs. 2,51,38,976
1930-31	..	Rs. 4,34,51,993	1934-35	..	Rs. 2,98,62,586
1931-32	..	Rs. 3,66,77,606	1935-36	..	Rs. 3,00,47,554
1932-33	..	Rs. 3,19,49,221	1936-37	..	Rs. 2,91,35,340

PRINTING PRESSES, NEWSPAPERS & BOOKS (1937-38)

	Printing presses.	News- papers.	Periodicals.	European Langu- ages.	Indian Langu- ages.
Madras	2,509	323	987	418	2,207
Bombay	1,188	402	158	518	3,295
Sind	265	143	48	59	455
Bengal	1,817	171	781	943	2,684
U. P.	1,046	368	494	420	2,672
Punjab	547	388	423	256	2,110
Bihar	216	43	99	70	296
Orissa	73	25	81	14	500
C. P. & Berar	228	77	39	15	182
Assam	88	40	45	1	8
N.-W. F. P.	38	46	6	15	5
Ajmer-Merwara	37	16	15	19	113
Coorg	7	2	..	..	1
Delhi	200	89	142	51	306
	8,259	2,133	3,318	2,862	14,834

BOOKS PRINTED IN INDIA

1932-33	..	..	..	16,289
1933-34	..	..	..	16,763
1934-35	..	..	..	16,735
1935-36	..	..	..	16,652
1936-37	..	..	..	17,158
1937-38	..	..	....	17,158

INDEBTEDNESS

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates the total rural indebtedness as about Rs. 900 crores. The figures for different provinces are:

Province	Total rural indebtedness. Rs.	Province.	Total rural indebtedness. Rs.
Assam ..	.. 22 Crores.	Burma ..	50-60 Crores.
Bengal ..	.. 100 "	Coorg ..	35-36 "
Bihar & Orissa ..	.. 155 "	Madras ..	150 "
Bombay ..	.. 81 "	Punjab ..	135 "
C. P. ..	.. 36 "	United Provinces	124 "
Central Areas ..	.. 18 "		

No. of Money-lenders in India—The number of money-lenders is 45,000 in Bengal, 20,000 in Bombay, 55,500 in the Punjab, 43,000 in Central Provinces, 10,000 in Bihar and Orissa and 100 in Delhi.

Rate of Interest—The rate of interest varies from place to place. In Assam, rates vary from 12 to 75 p.c. In Bombay, the interest generally varies from 12 p.c. to 25 p.c. but it rises upto 50 p.c. in Sind and even to 360 p.c. in the case of Pathan money-lenders. In Bengal, loans on security bear interest from 18½ to 37½ p.c. but without security bear interest upto 300 p.c. In B. & O. the prevailing rate for grain loans is 25 p.c. in Orissa, 50 p.c. In C. P. and Berar, the ordinary rate of interest varies from 12 to 24 p.c. In Madras the common rate of interest varies between 12 and 24 p.c. sometimes rising to 36 or even to 48 p.c. In the Punjab, the rates for first-class security range from 6 to 9 p.c. and for good second-class security from 9 to 12 p.c. In the United Provinces, the rate of interest varies from 7½ to 12 p.c.

India's Debt—India's total debt amounts approximately to 1,160 crores. About 178 crores can be classified as non-productive or partially productive. This amount is accounted for in the main by India's contribution to Great War, the New Delhi Capital project, Commutation of Pensions, and Port of Vizagapatam. The total rupee debt was 677 crores while sterling debt was 487 crores.

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS (1936-37)

	No. of Boards	Income (Rs.)	Expendi- ture (Rs.)
Madras ..	477	4,85,41,442	4,77,67,601
Bombay ..	179	1,92,58,728	1,90,45,939
Sind ..	51	44,65,128	42,04,867
Bengal ..	110	1,88,75,800	1,86,13,100
U. P. ..	48	1,97,69,448	1,96,24,946
Punjab ..	29	2,02,54,102	2,02,50,315
Bihar ..	51	1,55,50,748	1,69,35,160
Orissa ..	23	26,04,778	28,49,436
C. P. & Berar ..	108	72,74,622	71,43,741
Assam ..	12	36,36,584	36,50,338
N.-W. F. P. ..	5	14,35,658	15,44,104
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1	1,24,776	1,43,418
Coorg ..	1	1,96,780	1,62,911
Delhi ..	1	2,64,211	2,76,726
	1,096	16,22,52,805	16,22,12,602

All-India Statistics

	No. of Boards.	Income.	Incidence of income per head.
1930-31 ..	1,246	16,57,04,942	0 10 5
1931-32 ..	1,247	15,52,47,649	0 9 7
1932-33 ..	1,324	15,51,06,843	0 9 5
1933-34 ..	1,317	15,92,90,648	0 7 1
1934-35 ..	1,098	16,17,03,445	0 9 8
1935-36 ..	1,111	16,21,93,708	0 9 9
1936-37 ..	1,096	16,22,52,805	0 9 8

MARGO SOAP — — CALCHEMICO

Delicately perfumed toilet soap prepared from
Neem oil, highly antiseptic.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

			<i>Total Imports</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Total Exports</i> <i>Rs.</i>
1934-35	..	..	139,77,42,223	219,00,17,783
1935-36	..	..	144,21,25,514	210,26,56,131
1936-37	..	..	143,23,03,245	232,69,35,198
1937-38	..	..	181,93,33,735	209,53,09,419
1938-39	..	..	158,75,67,649	185,02,66,080

NUMBER & TONNAGE OF STEAM & SAILING VESSELS
IN BRITISH INDIA

			<i>No. of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1931-32	..	..	6,032	14,940,909
1932-33	..	..	5,708	14,232,046
1933-34	..	..	5,767	15,069,956
1934-35	..	..	6,343	16,166,662
1935-36	..	..	6,281	16,549,955
1936-37	..	..	6,508	16,921,974
1937-38	..	..	7,167	18,541,073

MOTOR VEHICLES

1937	..	..	..	171,463
1938	..	..	..	146,429
1939	..	..	..	159,245

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES (1936-37)

Province	No.	<i>Income</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i> <i>(Rates & Taxes)</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Incidence</i> <i>per head.</i> <i>Rs. A. P.</i>
Madras ..	80	2,22,78,615	2,09,37,793	3 8 8
Madras City ..	1	1,02,90,825	93,11,179	7 6 2
Bombay ..	130	3,13,28,583	3,15,71,727	5 9 4
Bombay City ..	1	19,99,80,522	19,91,07,697	22 8 3
Bengal ..	118	1,06,25,916	1,08,09,135	3 5 0
Calcutta ..	1	3,78,83,395	3,30,94,373	16 15 8
United Provinces ..	85	2,00,34,347	1,92,08,396	3 8 11
Punjab ..	123	1,63,63,575	1,59,06,985	3 15 5
C. P. & Berar ..	77	88,06,015	81,29,966	3 6 3
Assam ..	27	13,87,129	13,37,574	4 0 4
Burma ..	58	73,77,951	76,24,850	3 9 11
Rangoon ..	1	2,64,81,569	1,20,56,982	13 6 2
N. W. F. P. ..	7	17,33,598	17,11,590	4 14 2

Br. Baluchistan ..	1	3,14,143	4,01,320	1 7 6
Ajmer-Merwara ..	4	9,11,548	8,59,360	3 7 2
Coorg ..	5	10,67,248	57,839	2 7 10
Delhi ..	2	69,47,693	69,01,509	10 13 2
Bangalore ..	1	13,39,415	13,18,303	6 4 9
Sind ..	36	1,07,07,742	93,46,003	8 10 4
Bihar ..	56	44,11,211	51,41,289	1 14 0
Orissa ..	8	7,23,599	7,66,736	2 0 9
Total ..	812	41,99,94,639	39,56,00,615	5 14 2

MUNICIPALITIES

	No. of Municipalities.	Income.	Expenditure.	Incidence per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1929-30 ..	777	37,77,90,990	37,70,26,301	6 9 11
1930-31 ..	781	36,59,70,350	36,24,59,576	5 15 7
1931-32 ..	785	36,28,06,820	36,72,67,108	5 8 8
1932-33 ..	789	39,09,69,230	38,85,79,310	5 8 2
1933-34 ..	794	36,70,12,213	36,18,22,123	5 10 5
1934-35 ..	798	38,07,98,208	37,59,90,210	5 12 0
1935-36 ..	812	41,20,51,627	41,21,26,200	5 14 9
1936-37 ..	812	41,99,94,639	39,56,00,615	5 14 2

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA

	No. of Societies	No. of Members.	Working Capital.
1930-31 ..	90,064	3,890,768	83,59,58,092
1931-32 ..	89,542	3,861,612	83,89,07,815
1932-33 ..	88,705	3,831,790	86,73,89,455
1933-34 ..	88,364	3,846,127	86,44,25,496
1934-35 ..	89,184	3,937,252	87,39,30,894
1935-36 ..	91,119	4,029,504	90,45,45,510
1936-37 ..	94,312	4,232,390	91,91,87,920

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TAXATION PER HEAD IN BRITISH INDIA*

			Rs. as. p.				Rs. as. p.
1925-26	5 6 7	1931-32	4 13 7
1926-27	5 4 11	1932-33	5 0 6
1927-28	..	..	5 5 0	1933-34	..	..	4 10 10
1928-29	..	..	5 5 0	1934-35	..	..	4 14 3
1929-30	..	..	5 5 6	1935-36	..	..	4 14 3
1930-31	..	..	4 12 7	1936-37	..	..	4 12 5
				1937-38	..	..	4 12 11

TAXATION PER HEAD IN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

				Taxation per head in £
India (1931-32)	..	..	..	£ 0.42 (Rs. 5.7)
France (1931-32)	..	..	..	£10.9
Germany (1932-33)	..	..	..	£ 7.8
Italy (1932-33)	..	..	..	£ 7.3 6
Japan (1932-33)	..	..	..	£ 1.7 2
United Kingdom (1932-33)	..	..	..	£19.3 955
U. S. A. (1932)	..	..	..	£ 974

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN IND.

			Total length metalled roads. (miles)	Total unmetalled (mi)
1930-31	..	..	74,048	179,1
1931-32	..	..	74,541	189,9
1932-33	..	..	75,309	190,53
1933-34	..	..	76,082	192,795
1934-35	..	..	77,110	198,850
1935-36	..	..	82,276	224,385
1936-37	..	..	82,299	231,882

POLICE FORCE IN INDIA

			Police Force	Cost (Rs.)
1928	..	..	198,165	10,87,79,459
1929	..	..	199,456	11,64,67,858
1930	..	..	201,538	12,30,67,215
1931	..	..	201,687	12,17,77,568
1932	..	..	201,413	11,68,98,517
1933	..	..	199,786	11,74,02,193
1934	..	..	199,853	11,71,23,863
1935	..	..	186,171	10,48,66,998
1936	..	..	186,662	10,51,80,103
1937	..	..	188,223	19,65,01,956

* Inclusive of Land Revenue based on 1931 census assuming that whole taxation is paid by inhabitants of British India.

PRISONERS IN JAILS

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
1928 ..	703,874	17,756	1933 ..	899,040	23,082
1929 ..	720,954	17,756	1934 ..	876,719	19,976
1930 ..	889,915	18,401	1935 ..	827,649	19,281
1931 ..	883,505	19,633	1936 ..	826,777	19,756
1932 ..	1,023,313	28,434	1937 ..	774,119	18,420

PRISONERS AT ANDAMANS

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
1929-30 ..	8,020	168	1934-35 ..	5,502	67
1930-31 ..	7,467	146	1935-36 ..	5,911	30
1931-32 ..	7,549	123	1936-37 ..	6,305	11
1932-33 ..	6,690	101	1937-38 ..	6,118	7
1933-34 ..	5,900	86			

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

	<i>Acres of land irrigated.</i>	<i>Capital outlay (Rs.)</i>	<i>Gross Receipts (Rs.)</i>
1934-35 ..	24,974,353	150,97,73,060	12,33,85,426
1935-36 ..	24,542,219	146,22,04,067	13,16,79,074
1936-37 ..	25,570,938	147,05,78,598	13,87,14,937
1937-38 ..	27,325,089	150,27,78,109	13,51,39,057

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

	<i>Total Receipts (£)</i>	<i>Appropriated to Revenue (£)</i>
1930-31 ..	40,752,139	1,566,252
1931-32 ..	40,145,159	291,379
1932-33 ..	40,213,448	477,735
1933-34 ..	40,200,958	334,591
1934-35 ..	40,537,446	1,064,618

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PRICE AND YIELD OF 3½% LOAN

		Rs.	A.	P.C.			Rs.	A.	P.C.
1927	..	78	11	4.4	1932	..	61	3	5.7
1928	..	75	6	4.6	1933	..	88	4	4.0
1929	..	71	5	4.9	1934	..	89	7	3.9
1930	..	68	14	5.1	1935	..	93	3	3.9
1931	..	63	0	5.5	1936	..	97	0	3.6

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA

		Central Rs.	Provincial Rs.	In England £
1930-31	..	4,78,50,98,335	16,32,48,500	387,899,874
1931-32	..	5,29,38,33,278	16,28,80,100	379,035,131
1932-33	..	5,08,46,25,678	14,80,14,900	378,115,943
1933-34	..	4,94,66,80,173	16,15,98,000	383,084,743
1934-35	..	4,92,65,07,553	16,11,59,300	383,687,618
1935-36	..	4,58,31,14,837	6,77,63,750	376,232,820
1936-37	..	4,66,42,02,941	8,72,30,350	357,307,032
1937-38	..	4,76,82,76,589	29,03,13,439	350,919,865

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BR. INDIA

		No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capitals. Rs.
1931-32	..	6,808	2,47,52,02,624
1932-33	..	7,252	2,47,52,01,221
1933-34	..	8,346	2,63,51,72,649
1934-35	..	8,934	2,66,60,14,214
1935-36	..	9,467	2,64,30,92,941
1936-37	..	10,061	2,72,24,43,784
1937-38	..	9,677	2,64,04,77,615

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOANS

Year and rate of issue.		Amounts outstanding (in thousands) *	Loan.
1842-43	..	1,32,25,45	3½% Govt. paper.
1854-55	..		
1865	..		
1879	..		
1900-10	..	12,01,28	2¾ (1948-52).
1936 at par	..		
1934 at Rs. 99	..		
1935 at Rs. 96-8	..		
		10,67,32	3% (1941).
		15,12,85	3% (1951-54).

1938 at Rs. 98	..	}	..	42,03,30	3% (1963-65).
1939 at Rs. 98	..				
1933 at Rs. 96	..	}	..	55,94,37	3½% (1947-50).
1934 at Rs. 98-8	..				
1933 at Rs. 98	..	}	..	14,97,18	4% (1943).
1926 at Rs. 88	..				
1933 at par	..	}	..	63,30,26	4% (1960-70).
1928 at Rs. 94	..				
1932 at Rs. 98	..	}	..	9,05,70	4½% (1955-60).
1919 at Rs. 95	..				
1920 at Rs. 95	..	}	..	19,39,83	5% (1940-43).
1923 at Rs. 96	..				
1924 at Rs. 99	..	}	..	56,74,94	5% (1945-55).
1925 at par	..				

• GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STERLING LOANS

Year and rate of issue.	£ in thousands.	Loans.
..	76,784	3%
..	87,317	3½%
1935 at £98	9,500	3% (1945-52).
1933 at £97	10,000	3½% (1954-59).
1933 at £97½	11,355	4% (1948-53).
1922 at £85	38,902	4½% (1950-55).
1923 at £90		
1928 at £91½	17,500	4¼% (1958-68).
1929 at £91		
1932 at £95	8,879	5% (1942-47).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS

Madras.	Amount out- standing Rs.	Rate of interest	C. P.	standing (Rs.)	interest.
1937	1,59,46,000	3	1937	50,32,700	3
1938	1,48,99,000	3	1939	75,20,800	3
1939	1,50,00,000	3			
United Prov.			Punjab.		
1932	2,57,89,100	5	1933	3,09,72,800	4
1936	1,96,16,000	3	1937	1,00,74,100	3
1937	1,02,64,700	3	1938	98,35,100	3
N.-W. F. P.			1939	2,50,95,800	3
1937	57,24,900	3			

LABOUR INFORMATIONS

The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and amended in 1891. But it was replaced by the comprehensive Act of 1911.

The Factory Act of 1911 as amended by Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1934 is the most comprehensive measure to improve the conditions of labour from all aspects. This factory Act prescribes (1) a daily as well as a weekly limit to hours of work in factories—the daily limit being 10 hours and weekly limit 54 hours in all 'perennial' factories. In case of 'seasonal' factories, the hours of work are 60 hours and 11 hours per day. (2) Children are not to work for more than 5 hours per day. (2) The employment of women and children at night is prohibited. (4) The Act also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. (5) The law also prescribes certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort. (6) In each province there are factory inspectors whose duty is to secure the observance of factories Act.

There is also similar legislation for workers in the Indian mines. This is known as *Indian Mines Act*. In 1901 the first Mines Act was passed and it was subsequently amended in 1923. It limited the hours of work to 60 per week for workers above ground and 54 for workers under ground. No children (below the age of 13) were allowed to work below ground. No restriction was placed on the employment of women under-ground.

The Act was further amended in 1935 on the recommendations of Royal Commission on Labour. Following are the main provisions of the Act—(1) No person is allowed to work in a mine more than 6 days in a week. The maximum limit of working above ground is fixed at 54 hours a week or 10 hours a day, while in the case of workers below ground, a limit is fixed at 9 hours a day. The employment of children below the age of fifteen years in any mine is prohibited. It also provides for a Mines Board of Health to look after the health of workers.

Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 (as amended upto 1933). The first Act was passed in 1923. It provided that compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who had sustained injuries by accidents arising out of and in course of employment. Compensation would also be allowed in certain cases of diseases. The provisions of

the Act have subsequently been enlarged by the amendments of 1926, '29, '31 and '33. The Act of 1933 covers workers of railways, tramways, factories, mines, ships, docks, roads, bridges etc., the amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly earnings of an injured or deceased workman. The amount payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wage does not exceed Rs. 10 is Rs. 500 for death and Rs. 700 for permanent disablement. The general administration of the Act and settlement of disputes thereunder are entrusted to the Commissioners who have been given wide powers.

Another important Act for the welfare of workers is the *Payment of Wages Act of 1936*. This Act regulates the mode of payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, railway or in any industrial establishment. But the Act applies to wages less than two hundred rupees a month. The employer shall fix periods in respect of which wages shall be payable. But no wage-period shall exceed one month. Wages must be paid where less than 1000 persons are employed before the expiry of the 7th day after the last day of the wage period; and in any other railway, factory, or industrial establishment, before the expiry of the 10th day after the last day of the wage-period.

Another important Act that concerns labour is *Trade Disputes Act of 1929*. The increasing number and bitterness of trade disputes in India necessitated legislation for the arbitration and conciliation of trade disputes. So in 1929 the Trade Disputes Act was passed which was further amended in 1934. In case of disputes the parties may be referred to Courts of Enquiry or to the Boards of Conciliation to be set up by the Government. The Court of Inquiry is to consist of an independent chairman and such other independent persons as the appointing authority may think fit or it may consist of one independent person and is to report on the specific matters referred to them. The *Board of Conciliation* consists of an independent chairman and other members. The findings are not binding on the parties but they influence public opinion which counts in matters like these.

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In *public utility services*, it is a criminal offence for workers on monthly wages to strike without notice. Special penalties are laid down for employees on monthly wages in the event of their going on strike in breach of contract without having given to their employer, within one month before striking, not less than 14 days' previous notice. Employers carrying on such public utility services are made liable to be punished for locking out their employees without similar notice. *Strikes or lockouts* are regarded as illegal under this Act which have any object apart from furtherance of a trade dispute and is designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon community. Any sum collected or applied in direct support of such strikes is illegal.

TRADE UNIONS

The history of the *Trade Unionism* in India practically dates from the termination of the Great War in 1918, when the rise in the cost of living, combined with the capitalistic effort to reduce the miserably low wages still lower, forced the workers to form a sort of temporary or permanent unions for self-defence. Thus the industrial unrest just following the war, resulted in the creation of a number of labour organisations and trade unions were first organised in Madras under the leadership of Mr. B. P. Wadia in 1918.

At first stage trade unions were not very well organised and were more or less 'strike committees'. But the situation improved gradually and there was a remarkable growth of trade unions in 1921.

The chief drawbacks to the progress of trade unionism in India are these (a) heterogeneous character of the labour force, (b) widespread illiteracy among the workmen, (c) floating character of Indian labour, (d) leadership largely in the hands of middle class people who do not understand the needs and difficulties of working classes and who exploit labour for political and other motives. In spite of various difficulties an All-India Trade Union Congress was started to combine all trade unions and it began to hold annual sessions since 1920 and the All-India Railway Federation was formed in 1922.

The Trade Union Act was passed in 1926. In this Act a Trade Union has been defined as any combination, whether permanent or temporary, formed primarily for regulating the relations between workmen and workmen or between employers and the employed or impositions of restrictions on the conduct of any trade or business. The definition includes a federation of two or more unions. The Act makes provision for three groups of matters (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions, (2) obligations to which trade union is subject to after registration, (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions.

The registration of Trade Union is not compulsory. But certain valuable privileges are conferred on the registered bodies which are

denied to those that remain unregistered. Any seven or more members can apply for registration and enjoy benefits conferred by the Act. Following are some of the rights:—

(1) Immunity in respect of civil or criminal proceedings against trade unions.

(2) The constitution of a separate fund for political purposes *i.e.*, promotion of civic and political interests of the members.

(3) Not less than half of the members of the executive shall be workers actually engaged in the trade.

The Indian Trade Union Congress has passed through many vicissitudes. There was a severe split up among its members which necessitated two separate organisations. However the two wings have been amalgamated in 1940.

Following are the main items of the Indian Trade Union Congress:—

(1) Shorter hours of work; (2) prohibition of employing women under-ground in mines; (3) minimum wages, (4) improvement in Workmen's Compensation Act; (5) removal of untouchability; (6) national insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age; (7) free and compulsory primary and technical education; (8) introduction of better sanitary condition within mills; (9) better housing and sanitation in mill areas; (10) maternity benefits and provision of *creaches* and day nurseries near factories; (11) abolition of fines in industrial, commercial and railway firms; (12) formation of labour party in India's labour representation in the legislatures; (13) legislation for industrial arbitration and conciliation; (14) co-operation with International Labour movement.

TRADE UNIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

			<i>No.</i>	<i>Membership.</i>
1927-28	..	..	29	100,691
1928-29	..	..	75	181,077
1929-30	..	..	104	242,355
1930-31	..	..	119	219,115
1931-32	..	..	131	235,693
1932-33	..	..	170	237,369
1933-34	..	..	191	208,071
1934-35	213	284,918
1935-36	241	268,326
1936-37	296	261,047
1937-38	420	390,112

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

		<i>No. of Disputes</i>	<i>No. of Workers involved.</i>	<i>Working days lost.</i>
1928	..	203	506,851	31,647,000
1929	..	141	532,016	12,166,000
1930	..	148	196,301	2,262,000
1931	..	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	..	118	128,099	1,922,000
1933	..	146	164,938	2,169,000
1934	..	159	220,808	4,776,000
1935	..	143	114,000	1,973,000
1936	..	157	169,000	2,358,000
1937	..	379	648,000	8,982,000
1938	..	399	401,000	9,199,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN INDIA

		<i>Total number of cases.</i>	<i>Total compensations paid (Rs.)</i>
1925	..	11,371	6,44,120
1926	..	14,096	8,21,476
1927	..	15,216	11,11,254
1928	..	16,768	10,95,730
1929	..	18,865	12,60,164
1930	..	23,574	12,46,764
1931	..	17,480	10,66,356
1932	..	14,261	8,23,145
1933	..	14,559	8,13,949
1934	..	16,890	8,68,847
1935	..	22,999	11,61,465
1936	..	28,510	14,64,180
1937	..	29,645	12,88,764
1938	..	35,065	14,32,723

FACTORIES IN INDIA

		<i>No. of Factories.</i>	<i>Average No. of Persons employed.</i>
1928	..	7,863	1,520,315
1929	..	8,129	1,553,169
1930	..	8,148	1,528,302
1931	..	8,143	1,431,487
1932	..	8,241	1,419,711
1933	..	8,452	1,405,402
1934	..	8,658	1,487,231
1935	..	8,831	1,610,932
1936	..	9,189	1,652,147
1937	..	8,930	1,675,869
1938	..	9,743	1,737,755

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

1932	..	..	18,127	1936	..	..	25,660
1933	..	..	18,709	1937	..	..	28,323
1934	..	..	20,787	1938	..	..	33,494
1935	..	..	23,119				

FACTORY POPULATION

			<i>P. C. of Women.</i>	<i>P.C. of Children.</i>
1937	..	..	13.8	.64
1938	..	..	13.8	.62

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT

Factory Act of 1922:—The main provisions of the Act of 1922 are as follows:—

(1) 'Factory' means all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. Local Governments have been empowered to declare concerns, which employ not less than 10 persons, as factories.

(2) Children under 12 are not to be employed in a factory. The hours of work of children between 12 and 15 are restricted to 6 per day. They must be given half an hour's interval after every 4 hours' work and employment in two or more factories on the same day is prohibited.

(3) Women workers' hours of work have been fixed at 11 per day and 60 per week. Night work is completely prohibited between 7 P.M. and 5-30 A.M., except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

(4) Men's hours of work have been fixed at 11 per day and 60 per week.

(5) All workers to be given a compulsory weekly holiday and a compulsory interval during the hours of work.

(6) Excessive artificial humidification likely to injure the health of the workers have been controlled. Some other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the workers have also been incorporated in the Act.

Factory Act of 1934:—This Act was amended in 1934, and the main features of the Act are given below:—

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(1) A distinction between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories have been drawn. Factories which are exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, manufacture of groundnut oil, coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar, or tea are treated as seasonal factories. But the local Government may declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year as not to be treated as a seasonal factory.

(2) A fourth class of workers termed adolescents, *i.e.*, workers between the ages of 15 and 17 have been created besides the ordinary three classes, namely, (a) adult males, (b) adult females and (c) children between the ages 12 and 15. The adolescents of both sexes are treated as children unless they are certified as fit for employment as adults.

(3) Maximum hours of work have been fixed at 11 per day and 60 per week in seasonal factories, and 10 per day and 54 per week in perennial factories.

(4) Provisions have been made (a) for the maintenance of sufficient water supply for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (b) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (c) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children or women workers in factories employing more than 50 women; and (d) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(5) Limitations on the hours of overtime work have been made. Overtime rates of pay in seasonal factories are one and a half time and in other factories one and a quarter time the ordinary rates of pay. On weekly days of rest the overtime rate is one and a half time.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In October 1937, the Congress Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to investigate the question of adequacy of wages and kindred matters in the Textile Industry of the Province. The Committee was composed of the following:—Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (Chairman), and Messrs V. L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi as members. Two persons representing employers and two representing labourers were appointed as Associate Members of the Committee.

The Committee considered among other matters "whether in view of the present condition of the Industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the Industry", and their recommendations were set out in the following Schedule:

Category of earnings	Rate of increase	REMARKS
Below Rs. 13-8-0.	3 Annas in the Rupee.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 15-8-0 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 13-8-0 and below Rs. 25.	2½ Annas in the Rupee.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 28 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 25 and below Rs. 35.	2 Annas in the Rupee.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 39-4-0 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 35 and below Rs. 40.	1½ Anna in the Rupee.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 43 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 75.	1 Anna in the Rupee.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive an increase in earnings of less than Rs. 3.
Rs. 75 and over.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

The basis of increase will be calculated on the net earnings of each individual worker for each pay period, and the above earnings relate to a pay-period of 26 working days.

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Ideal tonic for cough, cold, etc. Gives new life and vigour.

CAWNPORE LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In November 1937, the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee was formed with Babu Rajendra Prasad as Chairman, and Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, Mr. H. N. Sastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, and Prof. S. K. Rndra. Sir Tracy Gavin Jones representing employers and Mr. H. N. Sastri representing workers mutually agreed to withdraw from the Committee in December. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was not available and Mr. B. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place. The important recommendations of the Committee are given below :—

(1) Wage increases estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12%. The Bombay model was followed in calculating the increase.

(2) Consolidation of bonuses with wages.

(3) Establishment of a wage fixation board on the model of the British Trade Board for the adjustment of wages from time to time.

(4) A minimum wage of Rs. 15 per month of 26 working days.

(5) Standardization of wages in cotton textile mills.

(6) Adoption of two straight shifts and the abolition of multiple or overlapping shifts.

(7) Fifteen days' leave with full pay for workers with not less than 2 years' continuous service, 15 days' sick leave with half pay and 60 holidays per year.

(8) Provision of sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis.

(9) Provision of Provident Fund schemes on the basis of equal contributions of half-anna in the rupee of earnings for both employers and workers.

The Employers' Association of Northern India declined to accept the recommendations of the Committee. As a result 25000 workers in Cawnpore Textile Mills downed tools in the middle of May 1938, and by the beginning of June, the number of strikers reached 40000. An agreement, on the intervention of the U. P. Government, was eventually reached, the main provisions of which were:

(1) The constitution of a wage fixation Board with equal number of representatives of employers and workers with an independent Chairman to be selected by mutual consent, failing which the Local Government will select the Chairman from persons of the rank of a High Court Judge or senior District Judge.

(2) Government will set up a Labour Exchange.

(3) Schemes of standardization of wages and Rationalisation to be facilitated.

(4) Labour Commissioner to be the final authority in the settlement of disputes.

(5) Standardization of condition of employment and 15 days' notice to be given of any proposed change.

(6) Acceptance by the workers of increases in wages offered by individual mills.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TEXTILE LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In February 1938, the C. P. Textile Labour Enquiry Committee was formed with Mr. Roughton as Chairman, and Messrs. A. C. Sengupta, V. R. Kalappa and C. C. Desai as members. This Committee found that the condition of the Textile Industry in C. P. was more like that of the Bombay Mills rather than Ahmedabad or Sholapur Mills, and they accordingly based their proposals for the wage increase on those adopted for Bombay City. Owing to the lack of uniformity in wage cuts, the Committee held that it would not be equitable to adopt a scheme of graduated rates of increases similar to that recommended by the Bombay Committee. The recommendations of this Committee, with slight modifications made by the Government, were accepted both by the mills and the workers.

BIHAR LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In March 1938, Government of Bihar appointed a Labour Enquiry Committee with the following members:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad (Chairman), Messrs. M. P. Gandhi, Abdul Bari, Jagat Narain Lal, Dr. Mukherjee, H. B. Chandra, S. K. Saran and G. M. Hayman. Owing to the ill health of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. R. R. Bakhale was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCES

After the outbreak of the War, demand for dearness allowances became insistent in the industrial provinces, and there were several strikes as well. Eventually, the workers in the following Provinces have obtained dearness allowances at different rates shown below:—

Bengal—
Jute Industry—A general increment of 10%, to be regarded as a restoration of wage cuts and not a war allowance.

Calcutta Tramways—Rs. 4 to workers earning between Rs. 51 and Rs. 74, and Rs. 3 to workers earning between Rs. 30 to Rs. 51, Rs. 2 to workers drawing below Rs. 30.

Oriental Gas Company—Rs. 3 to workers earning between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30; Rs. 2 to workers drawing below Rs. 20.

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Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation—Rs. 4 to workers earning between Rs. 96 and 50; Rs. 3 to those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 30; Rs. 2 to those drawing under Rs. 30.

Calcutta Municipal Sweepers—Re. 1 to sweepers drawing less than Rs. 30.

Calcutta Shipping Companies—25% increase in wage to Indian seamen employed on 12 months' foreign agreements, and a further 25% as War Bonus to compensate for the increased risk to life and property when sailing outside Eastern local waters.

United Provinces—

Textile Mills—Two annas in the rupee to Jute Mill workers earning under Rs. 14; one anna six pies in the rupee to those earning between Rs. 14 and Rs. 18; one anna in the rupee to those earning between Rs. 18 and Rs. 24; nine pies in the rupee to those earning between Rs. 24 and Rs. 30; and half-anna in the rupee to those earning between Rs. 30 and Rs. 75.

Madras—

Cotton Mills—One anna per day to male workers and half-anna per day to women and children.

Match factories—6¼% to those earning below Rs. 50.

Municipal sweepers—Re. 1 per month.

Bombay—

Cotton, Silk and Woollen Textile Mills—Rs. 3 and one anna nine pies per day to workers earning below Rs. 100 per month.

Bombay Municipality—Rs. 2 to those earning less than Rs. 50, and one anna three pies per day to day labourers.

Thana Municipality—Rs. 4 to those earning less than Rs. 75.

Ahmedabad Municipality—Rs. 2 to those drawing under Rs. 30; one anna per day to those earning Rs. 30 and over.

Poona District Board—Rs. 3 per month.

Bombay Port Trust—Rs. 2 to those earning under Rs. 50, and one anna three pies per day to day labourers.

Oil storage Plants—Rs. 3 per month in some concerns and two annas per day in others.

Soap Factories—Two annas per day.

Times of India Press—5% to those drawing under Rs. 100.

Engineering Firms—mostly about 10% of pay.

Punjab—Several individual concerns have granted dearness allowance at the rates of 6¼ to 12½% of wages.

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INDIAN FINANCE AND BUDGET

Government of India Act, 1935 demarcates Central and Provincial Spheres and the executive authority, which includes the raising of revenue, sanctioning of expenditure or borrowing of money etc. These were previously vested in the Secretary of State, and are now directly vested in the Central Government in respect of Central subjects and in the Provincial Governments in respect of provincial subjects.

There has therefore been a change of status in respect of property and public revenue. Previously all the property of the Crown in India, moveable or immovable, was vested in the Secretary of State in Council. Under the new Constitution Central and Provincial Governments have been vested with full legal rights over property. They can now sue and be sued in a Court of Law in the name of the respective Governments in respect of such property. The Secretary of State is no longer suable in respect of any Crown property in India as was the case prior to the passing of the Constitution Act of 1935.

Since 1858 the revenue of India was a single indivisible entity and was vested in the Secretary of State in Council. Before the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the sanction of the Secretary of State was required for any expenditure or grant of a loan which was of an unusual nature or devoted to objects outside the ordinary work of administration. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms some control over expenditure was transferred to the Provincial Legislatures and the financial powers of the Government of India was also enlarged, but the general control of the Secretary of State over expenditure on Central and Provincial reserved subjects were retained.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935 the revenues of India have been split up into 'the revenues of the Federation' and 'the revenues of a Province', and full rights have been vested in the Federal and Provincial Governments respectively in regard to them. The Provincial Governments now possess full powers in regard to provincial expenditure except in certain cases such as expenditure on services recruited by the Secretary of State, expenditure on the allowances of the Governors and the Judges of the High Courts and in certain cases the Governor has power to appropriate money notwithstanding an adverse vote of the Legislature. Excepting these, in all other matters Provincial Governments are perfectly free to incur expenditure as they consider necessary provided that such expenditure is sanctioned by the Legislature.

Some of the powers now enjoyed by the Provinces are:—

(1) They are free to borrow in India for any purpose they consider necessary. But if they are indebted to the Central Government, they must obtain its sanction before raising such a loan. They cannot borrow outside India without the consent of the Central Government.

(2) They are free to decide whether their respective budgets are to be surplus or deficit ones, and what taxes they consider necessary to impose. The Governors cannot interfere in any proposal for taxation or expenditure if no encroachments on their special responsibilities have been made.

(3) The Provincial Governments maintain separate accounts with the Reserve Bank and the cash balance of the Central Government no longer includes money belonging to Provincial Governments. Formerly the balances of the Provincial Governments were required to be kept in the custody of the Central Government.

(4) Provincial accounts have been completely separated from Central accounts.

FEDERAL FINANCE

During the period of transition pending the establishment of the Federation, the Central Government will continue to be responsible to the Secretary of State and not to the Central Legislature, and consequently the control over Central Finance will remain vested in the Secretary of State very much the same as was the case before.

With the establishment of the Federation the Central Government will become responsible to the Federal Legislature for administration as well as finance except in respect of defence, external affairs and ecclesiastical affairs. Financial control in respect of these three subjects will vest in the Governor-General who will be subject to the control of the Secretary of State. The following financial matters will also remain outside the control of the Federal Ministry:

- (1) expenditure on services recruited by the Secretary of State,
- (2) allowances of Governor-General and Judges of the Federal Court,
- (3) expenditure made by the Governor-General in regard to matters within the transferred sphere in respect of which the Governor-General has been authorised by the Government of India Act or any rule or statutory order to act otherwise than in accordance with the advice of his Ministers. The expenditure on account of reserved subjects at the Centre will form a considerable proportion of the total Federal Expenditure over which the Ministers will have no control.

The Financial powers of the Governor-General are much wider than the Provincial Governors due to (1) the introduction of dyarchy at the Centre, (2) the existence of sterling debts, (3) the retention of the difficult and complicated questions of currency and exchange at the Centre.

THE BUDGET

The Budget is the Annual Financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures for every financial year as presented in the Legislature.

Budget is prepared on the basis of what is expected to be actually received or paid during the year, including arrears of past years, not for liabilities incurred within the year but not due for payment in that year. The Budget should be on a gross and not on a net basis. All budgets are prepared on an annual basis. No money can be spent unless it is authorised in the sanctioned estimates for that year. All appropriations lapse at the close of the financial year and no unspent portion during the year can be reserved or appropriated by transfer to deposits or any other head, or drawn and kept in the cash chest to avoid the lapsing of the grant. This is known as the 'Rule of lapse'. To mitigate the rigours of the rule of lapse, several funds have been built up at the centre and in the Provinces in recent years, such as, Defence Reserve Fund, Road Development Fund, Civil Aviation Fund etc. Unspent balances of these funds do not lapse at the end of the year.

Another important rule is that the budget should include all revenues and all expenditures of the Government, but as regards the Central Government, the Railway Budget has been separated from the General Budget.

VOTING OF THE BUDGET

Votable and non-votable items—The Budget is laid before the Legislature with an explanatory speech of the Finance Minister. A few days after the presentation of the Budget, general discussion by the members begin. After the General discussion is over, the voting of grants begin. The members of the Legislature can vote only on those demands for grants which come under the votable items. A fairly large proportion of provincial expenditures has been classified under the head 'non-votable'; the Legislature can only hold discussion on those demands for grants and cannot vote on them. The following are the non-votable expenditures charged on the revenues of the Provinces:—

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- (a) the salary^d and allowances of the Governor;
- (b) debt charges of the Province, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;
- (c) the salaries and allowances of Ministers and of the Advocate-General;
- (d) the salaries and allowances of the High Court Judges;
- (e) expenditure connected with the administration of tribal areas;
- (f) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree, or award of any Court or arbitral Tribunal;
- (g) any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

The following are non-votable expenditures charged on the revenues of the Federation:—

- (a) the salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council;
- (b) debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;
- (c) the salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Counsellors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners, and of the Staff of the Financial Adviser.
- (d) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court, and the pensions payable to or in respect of judges of any High Court;

(e) expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, his functions with respect to external affairs, his functions in relation to tribal areas; provided that the sum charged in respect of expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty-two lakhs of rupees a year, exclusive of pension charges;

(f) the sums payable to His Majesty out of the Federal Revenues in respect of expenses incurred in discharging the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States;

(g) any grant for purposes connected with the administration of excluded areas;

(h) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any Court or arbitral tribunal;

(i) any other expenditure declared by this Act or any other Act of Federal Legislature to be so charged.

General discussion:—There is no discussion of the budget on the day it is presented to the Legislature. After its presentation, the budget is dealt with in two stages, *viz.* (1) a general discussion, and (2) the voting of demands for grants. A few days after its

presentation, the general discussion of the budget, as a whole or any question of principle involved in it is begun. No motion can be moved at this stage, nor can the budget be submitted to vote. This general discussion is supposed to serve three purposes. It enables the Legislature:—(1) to discuss revenue estimates, (2) to discuss non-votable expenditure, and (3) to discuss the ways and means programme of Government. The general discussion lasts two to three days.

Economy motions and cut motions:—After the general discussion is over, each demand for grant is introduced by the Minister-in-Charge of the subject. A fixed number of days is allotted for the voting of grants. Demands for grants must emanate from the Executive Government and not from private members. When a demand is made, the Legislature may refuse to assent to it or reduce it, but may not increase it. Motions on the voting of grants are made with two objects. *viz.* (1) to effect economy, or (2) to obtain satisfaction or elicit information from Government on a particular point arising from the estimates. In the first case, a motion specifying the amount which it is intended to reduce is made. The usual motions are however of the second class, that is to say, their object is to obtain satisfaction or elicit information on particular points. In such a case, a motion for reduction of a nominal amount, say Re. 1 or Rs. 100, is made, which is pressed to a division if the Government reply is considered unsatisfactory and may in some cases amount to a motion of censure. Cut motions seldom raise points of economy; they are meant to raise political issues. Movers of cut motions are required to indicate what subject they will raise for discussion, so that the Treasury benches may be prepared for it and may be able to announce the policy of the Government on the point raised.

Authentication of the Schedule:—After the voting or the demands is over, the Governor or the Governor-General authenticates by his signature a Schedule specifying (1) the grants made by the Assembly (in the case of a Province) or by both the Chambers (in the case of the Federation); (2) the several sums required to meet the expenditure charged on the revenues of the province (or of the Federation) but not exceeding the sum shown in the budget originally laid before the Legislature. Where the Legislature has rejected or reduced any demand relating to the special responsibilities of the Governor or Governor-General, the latter is empowered to restore the rejected or reduced demand, if he considers it necessary in order to enable him to discharge his special responsibilities. The authenticated schedule is then laid before the Legislature, but is not open to any further discussion or vote.

The Finance Bill:—Proposals for taxation are put before the Legislature either in separate bills or in a single bill, and the taxation when sanctioned is more or less of a permanent character and is not limited in duration to one year.

INDIA'S BUDGET

REVENUE	(In thousand Rupees).			
	<i>Accounts.</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Budget</i>
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
		<i>estimate.</i>	<i>estimate.</i>	<i>estimate.</i>
Principal heads of Revenue				
Customs	40,50,53	40,65,00	43,94,00	39,16,00
Central excise duties ..	8,65,73	8,28,00	6,13,00	10,14,00
Corporation tax	2,03,72	1,88,00	2,17,00	5,30,00
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax ..	13,74,43	12,88,00	13,13,00	14,20,00
Salt	8,12,04	8,35,00	9,00,00	8,20,00
Opium	50,89	49,15	48,82	47,37
Other heads	1,03,21	1,01,36	97,84	1,01,27
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS ..	74,60,55	73,54,51	75,83,66	78,48,64
Railways: Net Receipts ..	31,30,09	31,75,66	33,18,41	37,82,07
Irrigation: Net receipts ..	87	77	14	74
Posts & Telegraphs: Net Receipts	92,43	73,34	1,59,39	1,06,72
Debt Services	73,75	63,23	72,98	61,38
Civil Administration ..	1,05,02	1,03,77	1,04,43	1,05,39
Currency & Mint	58,16	67,22	88,57	1,24,39
Civil works and miscellaneous Public Departments ..	32,23	30,97	28,29	32,81
Miscellaneous	1,58,33	1,39,65	1,42,65	1,20,06
Defence Services	5,88,90	5,75,26	5,88,57	5,88,56
Extraordinary Items ..	4,06,35	2,95,57	3,09,80	4,02,89
TOTAL REVENUE ..	1,21,06,68	1,21,79,95	1,23,96,89	1,31,73,65
Deficit	63,78	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,21,70,46	1,21,79,95	1,23,96,89	1,31,73,65

INDIA'S BUDGET

(In thousand Rupees).

<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Budget estimate</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>	<i>Budget estimate</i>
1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41

EXPENDITURE

Direct Demands on Revenue	4,23,50	3,90,11	3,87,17	4,07,16
Capital outlay on Salt works charged to Revenue	14	54	25	64
Railways: Interest and mis- cellaneous charges ..	29,92,77	29,62,25	29,57,64	32,51,30
Irrigation	10,11	9,78	9,67	10,82
Posts & Telegraphs ..	77,41	78,02	73,78	69,29
Debt Services	14,12,29	12,65,66	12,26,34	12,11,13
Civil Administration ..	10,89,71	11,04,14	11,12,47	11,80,56
Currency & Mint ..	35,75	35,09	41,73	61,63
Civil Works & Miscella- neous Public Departments	2,51,72	2,78,28	2,76,11	3,22,77
Miscellaneous	3,62,65	3,52,21	3,77,60	3,66,56
Defence Services ..	52,06,90	53,93,26	55,17,48	59,40,74
Contributions & Miscellane- ous Adjustments between Central & Provincial Govts.	3,06,33	3,05,78	3,05,77	3,05,23
Extraordinary Items ..	1,18	1,67	1,10,88	40,91
Total expenditure charged to the revenue	1,21,70,46	1,21,76,79	1,23,96,89	1,31,68,74
Surplus		3,16	..	4,91
TOTAL ..	1,21,70,46	1,21,79,95	1,23,96,89	1,31,73,65

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURE	Accounts 1938-39 (Rs.)	Budget 1939-40 (Rs.)	Revised 1939-40 (Rs.)	Budget 1940-41 (Rs.)
<i>Defence Services—Effective—</i>				
1. Normal cost of Defence Services—effective ..	43,74,44,602	46,22,85,000	36,76,63,000	36,76,63,000
2. Lump provision for increase in prices ..	..	..	25,00,000	2,00,00,000
3. War Emergency 1939 ..	..	..	3,85,91,000	6,59,18,000
TOTAL ..	43,74,44,602	46,22,85,000	40,87,54,000	45,35,81,000
<i>Defence Services—Non-Effective—</i>				
Army ..	8,41,46,337	8,46,68,000	8,94,04,000	8,47,81,000
Air Forces ..	5,33,498	5,85,000	79,000	3,19,000
Royal Indian Navy ..	10,08,359	10,35,000	9,95,000	10,14,000
	8,56,88,194	8,62,88,000	9,04,78,000	8,61,14,000
<i>Transfers to or from, Defence Reserve Fund ..</i>				
	—24,42,641	—92,47,000	..	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	52,06,90,155	53,93,26,000	49,92,32,000	53,96,95,000
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Defence Services—Effective	5,43,16,294	8,29,89,000	..	..
Defence Services—Non-Effective ..	45,73,861	45,37,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	5,88,90,155	8,75,26,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
NET EXPENDITURE ..	46,18,00,000	45,18,00,000	49,28,91,000	53,52,18,000

Post Office Cash-Certificates.

<i>Lakhs outstanding at close of year.</i>			<i>Lakhs outstanding at close of year.</i>		
1931-32	..	44,58	1936-37	..	64,40
1932-33	..	55,64	1937-38	..	60,21
1933-34	..	63,71	1938-39	..	59,57
1934-35	..	65,96	1939-40 (Budget)	..	59,09
1935-36	..	65,98	1939-40 (Revised)	..	56,94
			1940-41 (Budget)	..	55,44

Indian Revenue & Expenditure

<i>Total Net Revenue (Lakhs)</i>			<i>Total Net Ex- penditure (Lakhs)</i>			<i>Total Net Revenue Surplus+ Deficit—</i>		
1931-32	..	77,29	89,04	..	..	-11,75		
1932-33	..	82,84	81,29	..	..	+ 1,55		
1933-34	..	75,43	74,80	..	..	+ 63		
1934-35	..	80,75	80,39	..	..	+ 36		
1935-36	..	78,29	78,29	..	..	..
1936-37	..	75,71	77,50	..	..	- 1,79		
1937-38	..	81,19	81,19	..	..	+ 7		
1938-39	..	78,49	79,13	..	..	- 64		
1939-40 (Budget)	..	76,95	76,92	+ 3		
1939-40 (Revised)	..	82,00	82,00		
1940-41 (Budget)	..	86,36	86,31	+ 3		

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1931-32	69,52	12,83	..	12,17
1932-33	76,74	11,61	..	9,69
1933-34	69,66	9,29	..	9,54
1934-35	74,57	10,25	..	11,10
1935-36	73,71	10,50	..	10,59
1936-37	71,19	9,56	..	11,27
1937-38	69,85	12,48	..	10,44
1938-39	68,59	11,12	..	10,90
1939-40 (Budget)	67,84	9,66	..	11,04
1939-40 (Revised)	70,17	9,26	..	11,13
1940-41 (Budget)	72,53	9,11	..	11,81

Grants in Aid to Provincial Governments

(In lakhs)

	U.P.	Assam.	N.W.F.P.	Orissa.	Sind.	Coorg.
1837-38 (Actual)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	47,00	1,10,00	2,27
1938-39 (Actual)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1,72
1939-40 (Budget)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1,16
1939-40 (Revised)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1,16
1941-41 (Budget)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	.61

	<i>Customs Revenue</i> (Lakhs)	<i>Central Excise</i> <i>duties (lakhs)</i>	<i>Salt Revenue</i> (lakhs)
1938-39	40,50.53	8,65.73	8,12.04
1939-40 (Budget)	40,65.00	8,28.00	8,35.00
1939-40 (Revised)	43,94.00	6,13.00	9,00.00
1940-41 (Budget)	39,16.00	10,14.00	8,20.00

Opium Revenue

(Lakhs)

1938-39 .. ..	..	..	25.33
1939-40 (budget)	..	..	23.52
1939-40 (revised)	..	..	23.63
1940-41 (budget)	..	..	22.30

SHARES & STOCKS

	Price per Ord. Share (Rs.)	Dividends 1938 1939
<i>Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.</i> ..	10	10 10
(Capital Rs. 2,00,00,000).		
<i>Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.</i> —(Capital Rs. 22,00,000) ..	100	15 15
<i>Indo-Burma Petroleum</i>	40	.. 15
(Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000).		
<i>Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.</i>	10	24 20
(Capital 1,00,00,000).		
<i>Hunayun Properties Ltd.</i>	10	.. ..
(Capital Rs. 50,00,000).		
<i>Allahabad Bank Ltd. (1865)</i>	100 & 50	18 18
(Capital Rs. 40,00,000).		
<i>Bank of India Ltd. (1906)</i>	100	11 11
(Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000).		
<i>Central Bank of India Ltd. (1911)</i> ..	50	9 9
(Capital Rs. 3,50,00,000).		
<i>Punjab National Bank Ltd (1894)</i> ..	100	6 6
(Capital Rs. 50,00,000).		
<i>Reserve Bank of India (1934)</i>	100	3½ 3½
(Capital Rs. 5,00,00,000).		
<i>Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.</i>	100	7½ 7½
(Capital Rs. 3,00,00,000).		
<i>Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd.</i> ..	20	14 14
(Capital Rs. 15,00,000).		
<i>Mohini Mills, Ltd.</i>	25	5 5
(Capital Rs. 15,00,000).		
<i>Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.</i>	10	10 ..
(Capital Rs. 60,00,000).		
<i>Bank of Baroda Ltd. (1908)</i>	100	10 10
(Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000)		
<i>British Burma Petroleum Ltd. (1910)</i> ..	8s.	.. ..
(Capital £1,500,000).		
<i>Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China</i> —(Capital £3,000,000). ..	£ 5	10 10
<i>Eastern Bank Ltd. (1909)</i>	£10	7 6
(Capital £2,000,000).		

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		Price per Ordinary Share.	Dividends.	
			1938	1939
<i>Imperial Bank of India (1920)</i> ..	500	12	12	
(Capital Rs. 11,25,00,000).				
<i>Indian Bank Ltd. (1907)</i> ..	100	10	10	
(Capital Rs. 47,92,800).				
<i>Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. (1892)</i> ..	£25	12	12	
(Capital £1,050,000).				
<i>National Bank of India Ltd. (1863)</i> ..	£25	16	16	
(Capital £4,000,000).				
<i>Empire of India Life Assurance, Co., Ltd.</i> <i>(1897)—(Capital Rs. 5,15,000)</i> ..	100	17	17	
<i>New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (1919)</i> ..	75	9-1	16	10
(Capital Rs. 6,00,00,000).				
<i>Oriental Government Security Life Assur-</i> <i>ance Co., Ltd.—(Capital Rs. 6,00,000)</i>	200	62½	62½	
<i>Bombay Electric S. & Tramways Co., Ltd.</i> <i>(1920)—(Capital Rs. 3,90,00,000)</i>	50	12	12	
<i>Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. (1907)</i> ..	100	77	+	1B
(Capital Rs. 20,00,000).	100	5%	5%	5%
<i>Associated Cement Co., Ltd (1939)</i> [Capital Rs. 7,05,42,000].	1	12%	25%	
<i>British India Corporation (1920)</i> ..	9	6-18	17%	6¼%
[Capital Rs. 1,25,15,000].				
<i>Burma Corporation, Ltd. (1919)</i> ..	10	..	..
[Capital Rs. 12,18,75,201].				
<i>Dalmia Cement Ltd. (1937)</i> ..	10	5%	20%	
[Capital Rs. 99,94,946].				
<i>Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. (1926)</i> ..	2sh.	4%	12%	
[Capital Rs. 1,20,00,000.]				
<i>Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd. (1924).</i> [Capital £894,000].	10	35%	15%	
<i>Ind. Iron & Steel Ltd. (1918)</i> ..	15	6-2	3	6-2
(1919)—[Capital Rs. 2,25,00,000].				
<i>Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.</i> <i>(1919). [Capital Rs. 2,25,00,000]</i>	10	..	..
<i>Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.</i> <i>(1937). [Capital Rs. 3,70,00,000].</i>	10	30	30	
<i>Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd. (1924).</i> [Capital Rs. 10,00,000].				

	Price of Ord. Shares	1938	Dividend. 1939
* <i>Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (1907)</i>	75	13-1|3	20-2|3
[Authorised and issued capital— Rs. 10,52,12,500; Cumulative Pref. Shares of Rs. 150 each; cumulative Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each; De- ferred Shares of Rs. 30 each.*]			
<i>Tata Chemicals Ltd. (1939)</i>	.. 10	..	..
[Capital Rs. 1,25,00,000].			
<i>Tata Oil Mills Ltd. (1917)</i>	.. 25	..	..
[Capital Rs. 44,92,625].			

**Dividend of Deferred Shares, 1937—220%; 1938—252.3%; 1939—312.33%; 1940—479.7%.*

1939 LOANS

1. *3 p. c. Government of India Loan 1963-65.*

Issued at Rs. 98 and redeemable at par not earlier than 1963 and not later than 1965. The rate of interest is 3 per cent per annum. Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December and is liable to income-tax. The amount of loan is 15 crores approximately.

2. *3 p. c. Government of Madras Loan 1959.*

Issued at Rs. 98-8 and redeemable at par on 21st June, 1959. In accordance with s. 163 (1) of the Government of India Act 1935, the loan is secured on the whole of the revenues of the Government of Madras. The amount of loan is Rs. 150 lakhs. The loan will be repaid at par on the 21st June 1959 and will bear an interest of 3 per cent. from 21st June, 1939.

3. *3 p. c. Punjab Government Loan, 1949.*

Issued at Rs. 98-8 for every Rs. 100 and will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1949. It will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

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1940 LOANS

1. *Creation of rupee loans as counterparts of the Indian Sterling loans.*

Governor-General announced on 22nd February, 1940 the creation of the following Rupee loans as counterparts of the Indian Sterling loans noted against each:—

<i>Rupee Loans.</i>			<i>Sterling Loans.</i>		
1.	3% Loan	1949-52	1.	India 3% stock	1949-52
2.	3½% "	1954-59	2.	India 3½% "	1954-59
3.	4% "	1948-53	3.	India 4% "	1948-53
4.	4½% "	1950-55	4.	India 4½% "	1950-55
5.	4½% "	1958-68	5.	India 4½% "	1958-68
6.	5% "	1942-47	6.	India 5% "	1942-72

Holders of the several sterling loans stated above are given the option of transferring their holdings from books of the Bank of England to the Rupee Registers to be opened and maintained in India by the Public Debt Offices of the Reserve Bank.

2. *3% Government of India Defence Bonds, 1946.*

Bonds will be repaid at Rs. 101 for every Rs. 100. It is issued at par and will bear an interest at the rate of Rs. 3% per annum. It will be repaid on 1st August or 1st February following the expiry of six years from the date of issue.

3. *Government of India Interest Free Defence Bonds, 1943.*

The Bonds will be repaid at par on the expiry of three years from the date of issue. The Bonds may also be encashed at par not less than twelve months after issue on three months' notice given by the holder in writing at any date to the Reserve Bank of India. No interest will be paid on these bond.

4. *3% Government of India Defence Bonds, 1946.*

3 p. c. Bonds repayable at Rs. 101 for every Rs. 100 nominal on August, 1946. Interest payable half-yearly and liable to income tax.

STAMP DUTIES ON SHARES

Of Shares, in all British Provinces except Bombay As. 0-12-0 per cent. or part thereof on the consideration amount of Transfer upto Rs. 1,000 and at Rs. 3-12 for every additional Rs. 500 or part thereof. In Bombay As. 12 per cent. or part thereof on the total consideration amount of the transfer.

Of Debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not except debentures provided by S. of Stamp Act namely loans under Act XI of 1879 (Local Authorities Loan Act). In Bengal same as of shares on a consideration equal to the face amount of the Debenture. In Madras, Bengal and Bombay same as on shares. In U. P. As. 12 for each Rs. 100 or part thereof up to Rs. 1,000. Above that Rs. 3-8 for each Rs. 500 or part thereof.

DEFENCE

Political Control

The Secretary of State for India, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence Services in India. The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office.

Under the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is the supreme authority in respect of the Defence Services. By the provisions of the present constitution army expenditure and direction of military policy are excluded from the control of the Central Legislature.

Central Command and Administration

1. *The Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member*

Subject to the authorities mentioned above the executive and administrative control of the Army in India is exercised by the Commander-in-Chief, who, as an extraordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, is in charge of the Defence Department of the Government of India. He is responsible for the formulation and execution of the defence policy of the Government of India for maintaining every branch of the army in a state of efficiency, and for directing all military operations based on India. In addition, he administers, through the officers directly responsible for these services, the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India. He is assisted in carrying out his responsibilities by the Defence Department on the one hand and the Army Headquarters Staff on the other.

The head of the Royal Indian Navy is Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy who is designated 'Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy'.

The Headquarters, Air Forces in India, control the operational training and administration of all the air forces in India.

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2. *The Defence Department.*

This Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Department has no direct relations with commanders and troops or the staff of formations subject to the Army Headquarters, but has continued and intimate relations with the latter in all administrative matters. The army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State and the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

3. *The Army Headquarters*

The A. H. Q. consists of the branches administered by the four principal Staff Officers—(1) the Chief of the General Staff; (2) the Adjutant-General; (3) the Quartermaster-General; (4) the Master-General of Ordnance—as also of the branch administered by the Military Secretary. The four principal branches are further divided into Directorates.

The duties of the branches are briefly:—

(a) The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans for operations for the defence of India, with organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external use in accordance with the policy of Government, with the collection and distribution of intelligence, with the supervision of the training of the army, with the use of the military forces in war, with war regulations, with the education of officers and other ranks, and with the inter-communication services.

(b) The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, martial and military and international law, medical and sanitary measures relating to the troops, personal and ceremonial matters, prisoners of war, pay and pensions, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization.

(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.*, foodstuffs, forage, fuel, and animals and reserves of these articles with the services responsible for the transportation, movement and quartering of troops, with the supply and transport service, military works, with the remount and veterinary services, the farms department and with garrison and regimental institutes.

(d) The Master-General of Ordnance's Branch is responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, and inspection of munitions.

(e) The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers and the selection of officers for Staff appointments.

Subordinate Commands and Territorial Divisions

For purposes of decentralization the Army in India and Indian territory are divided into three Commands, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and one independent district, directly under the A. H. Q.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The Commands are further sub-divided into Districts commanded by District Commanders usually of the rank of Major-General, who exercise in respect of their subordinate commands duties similar to those performed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Commands.

The Commands (3) and Districts (12) in India are as follows:—

(1) Northern Command: (a) Peshawar District; (b) Kohat District; (c) Rawalpindi District; (d) Lahore District; (e) Waziristan District.

(2) Eastern Command: (a) Meerut District; (b) Lucknow District; (c) Presidency and Assam District; and Delhi Independent Brigade Area.

(3) Southern Command: (a) Deccan District; (b) Bombay District; (c) Madras District; and Poona Independent Brigade Area.

The Independent District is the Western (Independent) District with headquarters at Quetta.

Strength and Organization

1. The defence forces in India consist of (a) the Army in India; (b) the Royal Indian Navy; and (c) the Air Forces in India (consisting of two parts, the Royal Air Force in India and the Indian Air Force).

The Army in India in its turn comprises the following categories of troops:—(i) The Regular British Force; (ii) The Regular Indian Force; (iii) The Auxiliary Force; (iv) The Indian Territorial Force; (v) The Indian Army Reserve; and (vi) The Indian States Forces when placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

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2. The authorized establishments of personnel on April 1, 1939, were as followings :—

The Army in India. Total strength (excluding civilians, followers, reservists, the Indian States Forces, and the non-permanent members of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces) is 1,98,779, of which, in round numbers, 56,000 are British and 1,42,000 Indians. The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces number approximately 18,000 and 17,000 respectively. The Indian Reservists in the Army number 40,870.

The Air Forces. Total strength of personnel is 2,484, of which 2,173 are British and 311 Indians.

The Royal Indian Navy. Total strength of personnel is 2,025 of which 171 are British and 1,854 Indians.

3. The fighting limits of the Army in India comprise 4 regiments of British and 21 regiments of Indian cavalry (of which 3 and 2 respectively are converting into light tank regiments); 3 batteries of British Horse Artillery; 10 regiments of British and 1 regiment of Indian Field Artillery; 6 regiments of Mountain Artillery; 2 regiments of Medium Artillery; 2 batteries of Heavy Artillery; 1 battery of Anti-aircraft Artillery; 3 regiments of Sappers and Miners; 39 British Infantry Battalions with 1 training company; 77 active Indian Infantry Battalions (of which two normally serve overseas and is paid for by the Imperial Government and the Government of the Federated Malay States) with 75 training companies; 20 Gurkha Infantry Battalions; 3 Light Tank Companies of the Royal Tank Corps; and the Corps of Indian Signals.

4. The Air Forces in India comprise 4 Bomber Squadrons of the R. A. F., 3 Army Co-operative Squadrons of the R. A. F., 1 Army Co-operation Squadron of the Indian Air Force, and 1 Bomber Transport Squadron of the R. A. F. The main equipment consists of Bristol 'Blenheim' Bombers, Westland 'Lysander' army co-operation aeroplanes, and Vickers 'Valentia' bomber transports.

5. The Royal Indian Navy comprise 5 escort vessels, *vis.*, 'Indus' (1,190 tons with 2 4.1-in. 4 3-pr. and 11 smaller guns); 'Hindustan' (1,190 tons with 2 4.7-in. 4 3-pr. and 10 smaller guns); 'Clive' (2,021 tons with 2 4-in., 2 2-pr. and 4 3-pr. guns), 'Lawrence' (1,259 tons with 2 4-in., 4 3-pr. and 2 2-pr. guns), 'Cornwallis' (1,345 tons with 3 4-in., 2 2-pr. and 4 3-pr. guns); 1 depot ship 'Dalhousie'; 1 survey ship 'Investigator'; 1 patrol vessel 'Pathan'; and some smaller miscellaneous craft.

6. For purposes of war the Army in India is divided into three groups: Internal Security Troops, stationed all over India, to ensure the internal security of India: the Covering Force, stationed on the North-West Frontier, to protect the frontier area and to ensure that the mobilization and concentration of the Field Army is carried out undisturbed; and the Field Army which represents the major

striking force at the disposal of the Government of India. The normal strength of the Field Army is 3 divisions and 3 Cavalry brigades. In peace time they are located in the Districts, *e.g.*, one in Rawalpindi district, the second in Meerut district, and the third in Deccan district.

Composition of the Army

The Army in India is composed of individuals who have voluntarily undertaken military service. But its ranks are not open to all Indians irrespective of caste and creed. The recruitment is confined to certain so-called martial classes, many of whom come from the Punjab and Nepal. The classes at present enlisted in the army are—(i) Punjabi Musalmans, the most numerous single class in the army (mostly from the north-western districts of the Punjab); (ii) Sikhs, (iii) Dogras (Jammu, and Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of the Punjab); (iv) Pathans or Pashto-speaking inhabitants of the North-west Frontier Province, of whom Orakzais, Yusufzais, Khattaks, Bangashes, Adam Khel Afridis and Mahsuds are enlisted; (v) Hazarawals from the same area; (vi) Jats (Punjab, Western U. P. and Rajputana); (vii) Ahirs (the same area); (viii) Guyars (principally from the Punjab); (ix) Garhwallis or the inhabitants of British Garhwal and the State of Tehri Garhwal; (x) Kumaonis from Almorah District; (xi) Gurkhas from Central and Eastern Nepal (the tribes and castes enlisted are the Thakurs, Chhetris, Magars, Gurungs, Rais, Limbus and certain others in very small numbers. Of these the Magars and Gurungs are the most numerous; (xii) Rajputs from the U. P. and Rajputana; (xiii) Mussalman Rajputs (from the area round about Delhi); (xiv) Rajputana Mussalmans; (xv) Marathas; (xvi) selected Madrassis; and (xvii) some Hindustani Musalmans.

The proportions of Hindus and Moslems in the army are roundly 60 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively. The personnel of the army is recruited mainly from the Punjab and Nepal and the adjoining areas. The Punjab supplies nearly 54 p.c. of the combatant troops, and Nepal nearly 12 p.c.

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Military Expenditure

1. The figures for the net defence expenditure of India from 1931-32 to 1939-40 are given below:—

1931-32 (Accounts)	..	..	..	51,76,00,000
1932-33	"	..	..	46,74,00,000
1933-34	"	..	..	44,42,47,000
1934-35	"	..	..	44,34,26,000
1935-36	"	..	..	44,98,00,000
1936-37	"	..	..	45,45,00,000
1937-38	"	..	..	47,21,82,000
1938-39	"	..	..	46,18,00,000
1939-40 (Budget)	..	..	..	45,18,00,000
1939-40 (Revised)	..	..	..	49,28,91,000
1940-41 (Budget)	..	..	..	53,52,18,000

2. Approximate cost of typical units of the Army in India:—

British Cavalry Regiment	..	..	17,83,000
Indian Cavalry Regiment	..	..	7,18,000
British Infantry Battalion	..	..	19,51,000
Indian Infantry Battalion	..	..	5,27,000

3. Defence Services expenditure is controlled by the Government of India in the Defence and Finance Departments and generally no new expenditure whether initial or recurring, is incurred except with their sanction or the sanction of the Secretary of State for India where necessary. Under the general control of the Government and as a working arrangement the sanctioned budget is distributed amongst the controlling authorities responsible for the several services.

Indianization

1. The policy of Indianization at present accepted and being worked out aims at the Indianization of all units of one division of all arms (including ancillary services) and one cavalry brigade. This will entail the complete Indianization of certain existing units and the raising of new units of certain arms of which no Indian units previously existed. The following steps have been taken to realize the object aimed at:—

(a) An Indian Military Academy has been established at Dehra Dun.

(b) A purely Indian Field Artillery Regiment has been formed.

(c) The Indianization of Divisional Signals has been undertaken. In addition, the policy of Indianization has also been adopted for the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force.

2. The decision to admit Indians to the Commissioned Ranks of the Army was first taken in 1918 as a result of the Great War. It was proposed that King's Commissions should be obtainable by

Indian gentlemen in three ways, *viz.*, (a) by qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, (b) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian Officers or non-commissioned Officers, (c) by the grant of Honorary King's Commissions on Indian officers who had rendered distinguished service. In accordance with this decision ten vacancies were reserved annually at Sandhurst for Indian Cadets.

In 1923, the so-called 'Eight Units Scheme' was announced. According to it eight selected units of Indian Cavalry and infantry were to be officered entirely by Indians, and all Indian commissioned officers were to be posted to these units.

The scheme in its turn was superseded by the scheme announced in 1931, in accordance with which a complete division of all arms was to be Indianized, and a military college was to be opened in India.

3. The Indian Military Academy was opened in 1932. The officers passing out of this institution bear the title 'Indian Commissioned Officer'. About forty vacancies are offered in this college every half year, of which about 15 are meant for 'open' cadets, fifteen for cadets from the Indian ranks of the army, and ten for Cadets from the Indian States. The total number of Indians holding King's Commissions and Indian Commissions in the fighting units of the army were 310 on April 1, 1939.

Re-organization of the Army

The Army in India is now passing through a period of re-organization in regard to equipment and strategic role. In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government that as a result of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India and the Empire, the need for early action to place the defence organization of India on a more satisfactory footing had been accepted and that at the suggestion of the Government of India an expert body known as the Chatfield Committee, was appointed. This Committee came to India in November, 1938, and submitted its report to the British Government in February, 1939. This report was not made public but a summary of its recommendations was published in September, 1939.

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The recommendations of the Committee are based on the general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they describe as 'India's external security' and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility cannot in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

The concrete recommendations of the Committee for the reorganization and re-equipment of the defence forces in India are set forth below.

The basis of distribution of the Army in India will be: (a) Frontier defence; (b) internal security; (c) coastal defence; (d) general reserve; (e) external defence troops.

Indian Cavalry—light tank regiments, equipped with light tanks and

Types of modernized units will be as follows:—British and Indian Cavalry—light tank regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars for reconnaissance.

Indian Cavalry—armoured regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars.

Indian Cavalry—motor regiments, provided with motor transport for conveyance of personnel who will normally move on foot.

British and Indian Field Artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanized and in due course equipped with 25-pr. guns.

Sappers and Miners Units—provided with mechanized first-line transport and mechanical power tools.

British and Indian Infantry Battalions—armed with rifles, Bren guns, and two mortars, and fully mechanized first-line transport. Units on the North-West Frontier will, however, retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

The Air Forces in India will be re-equipped with modern aircraft as follows:—

Bomber Squadrons—Bristol 'Blenheims'; Army Co-operation Squadrons—Westland 'Lysanders'; Bomber Transport Squadrons—Vickers 'Valentias'. The Indian Air Force Squadron, at present being formed, is expected to be complete by the end of 1940. Volunteer flights for coast defence duties will be raised at certain ports.

The Royal Indian Navy—The following new vessels will be ordered for the Royal Indian Navy:—(a) Four 'Bittern' class escort vessels; (b) four 'Mastiff' class trawlers. The sloops 'Indus' and 'Hindustan' will be re-equipped with new armament.

In order to make India as far as possible self-sufficient in the supply of munitions in war, the existing ordnance factories will be expanded and reconstructed. Where necessary, entirely new factories will be built.

The capital cost of the above changes will be about Rs. 45 crores. As this sum cannot be provided out of the resources of India, the British Government has decided to contribute it. Of the total amount of Rs. 45 crores three-quarters will be provided as a free gift while one-quarter will be advanced as a loan, the interest on which will be entirely remitted for the first five years. In addition, the committee has recommended and the British Government agreed that the annual grant made by the latter should be continued at the rate of two million pounds a year, at which it has been provisionally fixed.

The modernization of the Indian defence forces is expected to take about five years.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN ARMY DURING THE WAR

The first stage of expansion of Indian Army after the declaration of the present war extended over the first eight months during which 53,000 additional men were enrolled.

The second stage of Indian Army expansion, involving the raising of 1,00,000 men has also been substantially completed.

The country has now moved on to the third stage which means the raising of an Army in a comparatively short period to amount in all to close on half a million men of all arms properly trained, equipped and mechanised. Thereafter subsequent expansion will take place as circumstances permit.

Notable advances have been made in the sphere of mechanisation. The Army has now in service, or shortly to be delivered, more than six times the number of motor vehicles it possessed on the outbreak of the war.

Plans for the production of armoured fighting vehicles are well advanced and are expected to ensure the output of a large number of vehicles within 1941.

Expansion has also meant the complete abolition of the old policy of Army Indianisation.

During the years of peace, Indianisation has been undertaken by introducing special Indianised units into which no British officers were recruited after the establishment of the scheme, so that in course of time the unit became entirely Indian officered. The number of such units had been progressively increased from an initial 8 to an eventual 21.

With the outbreak of the War it was appreciated that an enormous increase in the Indian commissioned officer establishment would very speedily be essential. Accordingly, the above scheme has been scrapped and all units have been opened to Indian officer recruitment.

Another step that has been taken to meet the demand for officers is the re-introduction of Viceroy's commissioned officers in the establishment of "Indianised units" as platoon commanders, thus placing

all units on the same footing. In addition, large numbers of ex-soldiers have been and are being employed in the Indian Army, while numbers of gentlemen who have received training in the Indian Wing of the Army in India Reserve of Offices have been called up for service. As part of the policy of expansion it has been possible to extend recruitment to many classes and castes not previously enlisted in the Army.

The Army has been accustomed, for administrative reasons, to recruit in certain areas where it is assured of finding suitable material. Since the outbreak of war, and more particularly since the expansion scheme, recruitment has been taken considerably further afield, with the result that many who had not considered the Army as a career are finding opportunities for service.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Little has been made known about the expansion of the Royal Indian Navy in official references to the strengthening of defence forces. Following the entry of Italy into the War, a further programme of naval expansion was undertaken. Contracts have been placed in India, upto the limit available and the building of ships, construction of mine sweepers, corvettes and patrol boats powerfully armed and some of them of considerable size is in progress.

Australian shipyards are also at work on some of the larger coastal defence craft required. In addition further construction for the Royal Indian Navy is already in hand in the United Kingdom, and deliveries of the most modern types of the sloops have been promised in the next few months.

Five sloops of the Royal Indian Navy have been placed under the command of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies for service in the area of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Persian Gulf.

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ASSEMBLIES AND COUNCILS

Total Number of Seats in the Provincial Assemblies

	<i>Assembly</i>	<i>Council</i>
Assam	108 ..	22
Bengal	250 ..	Not more than 65 and not less than 63. 63 seats have been filled up, the remaining two seats which are to be filled by the governor, remained vacant.
Bihar.	152 ..	30.
Bombay	175 ..	Not less than 29 and not more than 30.
C. P. & Berar	112 ..	No Upper House.
Madras	215 ..	Not more than 56 and not less than 54.
N. W. F. P.	50 ..	No Upper House.
Orissa	60 ..	No Upper House.
Punjab	175 ..	No Upper House.
Sind	60 ..	No Upper House.
United Provinces	228 ..	60.

COMPLEXION OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Assam	..	..	..	United Ministry.
Bengal	..	..	..	Coalition Ministry.
Bihar	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
Bombay	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
C. P. & Berar	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
Madras	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
N.-W. F. P.	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
Orissa	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
U. P.	..	..	..	Congress Majority.
Punjab	..	..	..	It has Unionist Ministry in its political complexion, though not exclusive Unionist in its personnel. Unionist party commands an absolute majority of 95 in a total House of 174 excluding Speaker.
Sind	..	..	..	National Ministry.

PRESIDENTS & SPEAKERS

Madras—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. B. Sambhamurti.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Mr. U. Rama Rao.

Bombay—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

United Provinces—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Sitaram.

Bihar—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Singh.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Raja Rajib Prasad Sinha.

Punjab—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Sir Sahabuddin.

Central Provinces—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

Assam—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. B. K. Das.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Mr. Heramba Prasad Barua.

N. W. F. Province—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Malik Khuda Baksh Khan.

Orissa—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das.

Sind—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah.

Bengal—

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Azizul Huq.
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Mr. Satyendra C. Mitra.

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President

The Hon. Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
Bar-at-Law.

Nominated—Including the President (26)

(a) Officials—(11)

1. H. E. General Sir Robert A. Cassels.
2. The Hon. Sir Reginald Maxwell.
3. The Hon. Sir Guthrie Russell.
4. The Hon. Mr. H. Dow.
5. The Hon. Mr. S. A. Hydari.
6. The Hon. Sir Allan Llyod.
7. The Hon. Mr. J. D. Tyson.
8. The Hon. Mr. S. N. Roy.
9. The Hon. Mr. A. Dec. Williams.
10. The Hon. Mr. E. C. Jones.
11. The Hon. Mr. S. A. Lall.

(b) Non-officials—(15).

1. The Hon. Sir David Devadoss.
2. The Hon. Sir K. Ramunni Menon.
3. The Hon. Sir A. P. Patro.
4. The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.
5. The Hon. Sir Josna Ghosal.
6. The Hon. Rai Bahadur S. K. Das.
7. The Hon. Sir S. C. Mukherjee.
8. The Hon. Sir Mohammad Yakub.
9. The Hon. Sardar Nihal Singh.
10. The Hon. Raja Charanjit Singh.
11. The Hon. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan.
12. The Hon. K. B. Shams-ud-din Haidar.
13. The Hon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy.
14. The Hon. Sir S. Hissam-ud-din Bahadur.
15. The Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh.

Elected. Non-Officials—(32)

1. The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari.
2. The Hon. Mr. Chidambaram Chettiyar.
3. The Hon. Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
4. The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.
5. The Hon. Saiyad Mohamed Padshah.
6. The Hon. Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal.
7. The Hon. Mr. S. D. Askuran.

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9. The Hon. Sir Suleman C. Haji Mitha.
10. The Hon. Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain.
11. The Hon. Mr. R. H. Parker.
12. The Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury.
13. The Hon. Kumar N. N. Sinha.
14. The Hon. S. K. Roy Chowdhury.
15. The Hon. Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury.
16. The Hon. Mr. A. R. Hajee Abdool Suttar.
17. The Hon. Mr. J. H. S. Richardson.
18. The Hon. Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh.
19. The Hon. Pandit Hirday N. Kunzru.
20. The Hon. Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru.
21. The Hon. Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain.
22. The Hon. Chaudhri Niamatullah.
23. The Hon. Lala Ramsaran Das.
24. The Hon. Sardar Buta Singh.
25. The Hon. Chaudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar.
26. The Hon. Sir Kameswar Singh of Darbhanga.
27. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha.
28. The Hon. Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das.
29. The Hon. Mr. Hossain Imam.
30. The Hon. Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
31. The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Nandlal Biyani.
32. The Hon. Maulavi Ali Asgar Khan.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President—The Hon. Sir Abdur Dy. *President*—Akhil Chandra
Rahim, K.C.S.I. Datta.

Elected—Non-Officials—(192)

(1) Madras—16

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. S. Satyamurti. | 9. Mrs. K. R. Subbarayan. |
| 2. K. S. Gupta. | 10. K. B. Jinaraya Hegdi. |
| 3. M. Thirumala Row. | 11. Umar Aly Shah. |
| 4. Prof. N. G. Ranga. | 12. Syed Murtuza Sahib |
| 5. M. Anthasayanam Ayyan- | Bahadur. |
| gar. | 13. H. A. Sathar H. Essak |
| 6. T. S. Avinashilingam | Sait. |
| Chettiar. | 14. Sir F. E. James. |
| 7. | 15. |
| 8. K. Santhanam. | 16. Swami Vencatachelam |
| | Chetty Garu. |

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(2) Bombay—16

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. | 24. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh |
| 16. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir. | Bhutto. |
| 17. Diwan Lalchand Navalrai. | 25. Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon. |
| 18. Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai. | 26. J. D. Boyle. |
| 19. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee. | 27. E. L. C. Gwilt. |
| 20. K. Marutirao Jedhe. | 28. Manu Subedar. |
| 21. N. V. Gadgil. | 29. Mian Ghulamkadir Md. |
| 22. S. K. Hosmani. | Shahban. |
| 23. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. | 30. Sir H. P. Mody. |

(3) Bengal—17

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 31. N. C. Chunder. | 39. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. |
| 32. Dr. P. N. Banerjee. | 40. Chowdhury Sekandar Ali. |
| 33. A. N. Chattapadhyaya. | 41. Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee. |
| 34. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta | 42. Dr. Habibar Rahman. |
| Maitra. | 43. C. C. Miller. |
| 35. Subhas Ch. Bose. | 44. T. Chapman-Mortimer. |
| 36. Akhil Chandra Datta. | 45. A. Aikman. |
| 37. Sir Abdur Rahim. | 46. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury. |
| 38. Chaudhuri Mohammad | 47. Baijnath Bajoria. |
| Ismail Khan. | |

(4) United Provinces—16

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 48. Pandit Pyare L. Sharma. | 56. Sir Syed Raza Ali. |
| 49. Chaudhuri Raghubir Narain | 57. Qazi M. A. Kazmi. |
| Singh. | 58. Sir M. Yamin Khan. |
| 50. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal. | 59. Maulvi Abdul Wajid. |
| 51. Badri Datt Pande. | 60. Dr. Zia-uddin Ahmad. |
| 52. Sri Prakasa. | 61. Mohamed Azhar Ali. |
| 53. Pandit K. K. Malaviya. | 62. J. Ramsay Scott. |
| 54. Mohan Lal Saksena. | 63. Raja B. Kushal Pal Singh. |
| 55. Sirdar Jogendra Singh. | |

(5) Punjab—12

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 64. Lala Sham Lal. | 71. K. B. Shaikh Fazl-I-Haq |
| 65. Raizada Hans Raj. | Piracha. |
| 66. Bhai Parmanand. | 72. K. B. Nawab M. M. Hossain |
| 67. Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang. | Qureshi. |
| 68. Moulana Zafar Ali Khan. | 73. Sardar Mangal Singh. |
| 69. H. M. Abdullah. | 74. Sardar Sant Singh. |
| 70. Sir M. Mehr Shah. | 75. M. Ghiasuddin. |

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Shrivastava. | 83. Ram Narayan Singh. |
| 78. B. Das. | 84. Muhammad Nauman. |
| 79. Pandit Nilkantha Das. | 85. Muhammad Ahsan. |
| 80. Ramayan Prasad. | 86. Mohammad Abdul Gani. |
| 81. Gauri Shankar Singh. | 87. Maharaja Ram Ran Vijai
Prasad Singh. |

(7) Central Provinces and Berar—6

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 88. G. V. Deshmukh. | 91. Nawab Siddique Ali Khan. |
| 89. Seth Govind Das. | 92. Seth Sheodass Daga. |
| 90. Pandit Shambhudayal
Misra. | 93. M. S. Aney. |

(8) Assam—4

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 94. Kuladhar Chaliha. | 96. Abdur Rasheed Choudhury. |
| 95. Brojendra Narayan
Chaudhury. | 97. P. J. Griffiths. |

(9) Delhi—1

98. M. Asaf Ali.

(10) Ajmer-Merwara—1

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(11) North-West Frontier Province—1

100. Abdul Qaiyam.

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| 102. Sir Andrew Claw. | 112. K. Sanjiva Row. |
| 103. The Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman. | 113. Sir G. Bewoor. |
| 104. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. | 114. J. A. Mackeown. |
| 105. Sir G. S. Bajpai. | 115. J. N. Talukdar. |
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| 108. Sir George Spence. | 118. N. M. Khan. |
| 109. C. M. G. Ogilvie. | 119. G. C. Sen. |
| 110. Q. K. Caroe. | 120. S. Abdul Hamid. |

(b) Non-Officials—(19)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 121. Sir Jawahar Singh. | 130. Sams-ul-ulama Kamaluddin Ahmed. |
| 122. N. M. Joshi. | 131. L. C. Buss. |
| 123. Dr. R. D. Dalal. | 132. Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney. |
| 124. Dr. F. Xavier DeSouza. | 133. Sir Annamalai Chettiar. |
| 125. Sir Sher Mohammad Khan. | 134. M. Muzzam Sahib Bahadur. |
| 126. Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan. | 135. Noroji M. Dumasia. |
| 127. Sir Abdul Hamid. | 136. Seth Sundarlal Daga. |
| 128. Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman. | 137. Haji Ismail Ali Khan. |
| 129. Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. | 138. S. B. Dalpat Singh. |
| | 139. S. Haidar Imam. |

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Governor—H. E. Sir Robert Neil Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
(appointed March 4, 1937). (Rs. 5,500).

Council of Ministers (United Party)

Hon. Sir Muhammad Saadulla (*Chief Minister*).
Hon. Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rahaman.
Hon. Abdul Matin Chowdhury.
Hon. Miss Movis Dunn.
Hon. Mr. Hirendra Ch. Chakravarti.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Mudabbir Hossain Chaudhuri.
Hon. Mr. Mohendranath Saikia.
Hon. Mr. Rohini K. Chaudhuri.
Hon. Moulvi Munwar Ali.
Hon. Rupnath Brahma.

BENGAL

Governor—H. E. Lt.-Col. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E.,
(appointed Nov. 1939). (Rs. 10,000).

Council of Ministers (Coalition Party)

Hon. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister (*Education*).
Hon. Mr. H. Suhrawardy (*Finance, Commerce and Labour*).
Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt., (*Revenue*).
Hon. Nawab Khwaja Habibulla Bahadur of Dacca (*Public Health and Local Self-Government*).
Hon. Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy (*Communications and Works*).
Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., (*Home*).
Hon. Nawab Musharruff Hussain, Khan Bahadur; (*Judicial and Legislative*).
Hon. Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut; (*Forest and Excise*).
Hon. Mr. Mukunda Behari Mullick, (*Co-operative Credit and Indebtedness*).
Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, (*Agriculture and Industries*).

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BIHAR

Governor—H. E. Sir Thomas Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
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The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers:—

E. R. Cousins, I.C.S.

R. E. Russell, I.C.S.

BOMBAY

Governor—H. E. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E. T.D.
(appointed September 18, 1937). (Rs. 10,000).

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers:—

Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

J. A. Madan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C.S.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Governor—H. E. Sir H. J. Twynam, I.C.S.,

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following Advisers:—

Sir G. P. Burton, K.C.I.E.

H. C. Greenfield, I.C.S.

PUNJAB

Governor—H. E. Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., K.C.S.I.
Council of Ministers (Unionist Party)

Khan Bahadur Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, K.B.E.,
Prime Minister, (Unionist).

Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E.,
(Revenue), Khalsa National.

Hon. Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri Sir Chhotu Ram, B.A., LL.B.
(Development) Unionist.

Hon. Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, (Finance), National
Progressive.

Hon. Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hyat Khan
Tiwana O.B.E. (Public Works) Unionist.

Hon. Mr. Mian Abdul Haye. (Education) Unionist.

SIND

Governor—H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

(From 1st April, 1941).

Council of Ministers

Hon. Mir Bandahali Khan Mir Muhamad Hassan Khan Talpur
(Chief Minister).
 Hon. Nichaldas Chatumal Vazirani.
 Hon. K. B. Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khan Khuhro.
 Hon. Sir Ghulam Hossain Hedayetulla.
 Hon. Rao Sahib Gokaldas Mewaldas.
 Hon. Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.
 Hon. Khan Bahadur Alla Bux.

MADRAS

Governor—H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E.,
 The Congress Ministry resigned office in late autumn of 1939
 in consequence of the Congress decision and the Governor
 assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted
 by the following *Advisers*:—
 G. T. Boag, I.C.S.
 H. M. Hood, I.C.S.
 Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Governor—H. E. Sir George Cunningham K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
 O.B.E. (Appointed March 2, 1937).
 The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor
 assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted
 by an Adviser.
Adviser—Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Parsons, K.C.S.I.

UNITED PROVINCES

Governor—H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 [Appointed Dec. 7, 1939].
 The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor
 assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted
 the following *Advisers*:—
 P. W. March, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Pannalal, I.C.S.
 T. Sloan, I.C.S.

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ORISSA

Governor—H. E. Sir John Austen Hubback, K.C.S.I., J.P.
Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
C.S.I., I.C.S., from 1st April, 1941.

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges under the following Adviser:—

Eric C. Ansorage, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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Chief Commissioner—A. V. Askwith, I.C.S.

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Chief Commissioner—C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

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Resident at Hyderabad—Hon. Mr. C. H. Gidney, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Resident for Central India and Chief Commissioner of Panth Piploda—Hon. Lt.-Col. G. T. Fisher, C.I.E.

Resident in Mysore & Chief Commissioner of Coorg

—Hon. Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E. M.C.

Resident for Rajputana & Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara

—Hon. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I.

Resident for States of Western India

—Hon. Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E.

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Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State—Sir L. D. Wakely.

Advisers to the Secretary of State—Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao,
 Sir Horace Williamson, Sir Joseph Clay, Sir Henry
 Strakosch, Sir Courtenay, Latimar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
 Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., Sir Gilbert Wiles, Diwan
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Dy. High Commissioner—S. Lall, I.C.S.

Trade Commissioner for India—Sir D. B. Meek.

Trade Commissioner, Hamburg—H. M. Patel, I.C.S.

Trade Commissioner, Milan—M. R. Ahuja.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA

Lord Stanley ..	1858	Marquess of Hartington	1880
Sir Charles Wood ..	1859	Earl of Kimberley ..	1882
Earl de Gray & Ripon	1860	Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Viscount Cranborne ..	1866	Earl of Kimberley ..	1886
Sir S. Northcote ..	1867	Sir R. A. Cross ..	1886
Duke of Argyll ..	1868	Earl of Kimberley ..	1892
Marquess of Salisbury	1874	H. H. Fowler ..	1894
G. Hardy ..	1878	Lord George Hamilton	1895
Sir John Brodrick ..	1903	Sir S. Olivier ..	1924
John Morley ..	1905	Earl of Birkenhead ..	1924
Earl of Crew ..	1910	Viscount Peel ..	1928
Viscount Morley ..	1911	W. Wedgwood Benn ..	1929
Earl of Crew ..	1911	Sir S. Hoare ..	1931
Austen Chamberlain ..	1915	Marquis of Zetland ..	1935
E. S. Montague ..	1917	Col. L. S. Amery ..	1940
Viscount Peel ..	1922		

GOVERNOR-GENERALS & VICEROYS

Governor-Generals of Bengal :

1774 Warren Hastings.	1805 Lord Cornwallis.
1785 Sir J. Macpherson.	(2nd time).
1786 Earl Cornwallis.	1805 Sir George Barlow.
1793 Sir John Shore.	1807 Earl of Minto k.
1798 Sir Alfred Clarke.	1813 Lord Hastings (Earl of
1798 Lord Wellesley.	Moir).

1823 John Adam.	1835 Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1823 Earl Amherst.	1836 Lord Auckland.
1828 W. B. Bayley.	1842 Lord Ellenborough.
1828 Lord W. Cavandish-	1844 Sir Henry Hardinge.
Bentinck.	1848 Earl of Dalhousie.
<i>Governor-Generals of India.</i>	1856 Lord Canning.
1833 Lord W. Cavandish	
Bentinck.	

GOVERNOR-GENERALS AND VICEROYS

1858 Lord Canning.	1899 Lord Curzon.
1862 Earl of Elgin I.	1904 Lord Amptill.
1863 Sir Robert Napier.	1904 Lord Curzon.
1863 Sir William Denison.	1905 Earl of Minto II.
1864 Sir John Lawrence.	1910 Lord Hardinge.
1869 Earl of Mayo.	1916 Lord Chelmsford.
1872 Sir John Strachey.	1921 Lord Reading.
1872 Lord Napier.	1925 Lord Lytton.
1872 Lord Northbrook.	1926 Lord Irwin.
1876 Earl of Lytton.	1929 Lord Goschen.
1880 Lord Ripon.	1931 Lord Willingdon.
1884 Earl of Dufferin.	1934 Sir George Stanley.
1888 Lord Lansdowne.	1936 Lord Linlithgow.
1894 Earl of Elgin II.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, C.B.,
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The Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, C.S.I., C.I.E., (*Finance*).

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Home*).

The Hon'ble Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Education, Health and Lands*).

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Kt., Bar-at-Law, (*Law*).

Home Department

E. Conran-Smith, C.I.E., *Secretary*.

M. W. W. M. Yeatts—*Census Commissioner*.

F. H. Puckle, *Director General of Information*.

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Hon. Sir Francis Wylie, K.C.I.E., *Political Advisor*.

G. C. Herbert, *Secretary*.

External Affairs Department

O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., *Secretary*.

Finance Department

C. E. Jones, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary*.

J. F. Sheehy, C.S.I., *Member, Central Board of Revenue*.

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P. M. Rau, *Accountant-General, Central Revenue*.

Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., *Auditor-General of India*.

Defence

C. M. G. Ogilvie, I.C.S., C.S.I., *Secretary, Defence Department*.
Rear-Admiral H. Fitzherbert. R. N. Flag Officer Commanding
Royal Indian Navy.

Lt.-General E. de Burgh, Chief of the General Staff.

Col. G. N. Molesworth, Director of Military Operations and
Intelligence.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Roger C. Wilson, D.S.O., Adjutant-General of India.

Brigadier W. H. Happel, Judge Advocate-General in India.

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in India.

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[HOUSE OF WINDSOR]

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George the Sixth, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G. by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937. Married April 26, 1923 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerete Bowes-Lyon, born, August 4, 1900.

King's Children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, (*Heir Presumptive to the Throne*) born, April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sister of the King—H. R. H. Duke of Windsor, Ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on 11th December 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, born, March 31, 1900; Married November 6, 1935 Lady Alice Montague-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born, December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. Duke of Kent, born, December 20, 1902, married November 29, 1934 H. R. H. The Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, Countess of Harewood, born, April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon. Gerald David Lascelles.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

It consists of two Houses. *The House of Lords* is made up of the Peers of the United Kingdom, the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscount, twenty

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four Bishops and the Barons, also twenty eight Irish Peers elected for life and sixteen Scottish Peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 740 members.

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Annuities to Royal Family

The annuities payable to His Majesty and the members of the Royal Family are known as Civil List.

His Majesty's Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Mary	£70,000
Salaries of Household and retired allowances	£134,000	Princess Elizabeth	£ 6,000
Expenses of Household	£152,800	Duke of Gloucester	£35,000
Royal Bounty	£ 13,000	Duke of Kent	£25,000
		Princess Royal	£ 6,000
		Princess Louise	£ 6,000
		Duke of Connaught	£25,000
		Princess Beatrice	£ 6,000
	<hr/>		
	£410,000		

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Prime Minister and Minister of Defence—Mr. Winston Churchill.
Lord President of the Council—Sir John Anderson.
Minister of Labour and National Service—Mr. E. Bevin.
Lord Privy Seal—Mr. C. R. Attlee.
Foreign Secretary—Mr. Anthony Eden.
Minister without Portfolio—Mr. Arthur Greenwood.
Minister for Aircraft Production—Lord Beaverbrook.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir Kingsley Wood.

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Secretary of State for War—Capt. David Margesson.
Secretary of State for Air—Sir Archibald Sinclair.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. A. V. Alexander.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Simon.
Home Secretary—Mr. Herbert Morrison.
Dominion Secretary—Lord Cranborne.

Colonial Secretary—Lord Lloyd.
Secretary of State for India and Burma—Mr. L. S. Amery.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Hailkey.
Minister for Food—Lord Woolton.
Secretary for Scotland—Mr. Earnest Brown.
President of the Board of Trade—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton.
President of the Board of Education—Mr. H. Ramsbotham.
Minister of Health—Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.
Minister of Supply—Sir Andrew Duncan.
Minister of Agriculture—Mr. R. S. Hudson.
Minister of Transport—Lt-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon.
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<i>Court.</i>		<i>Maximum number.</i>
High Court, Madras	..	15 Judges.
High Court, Bombay	..	13 Judges.
High Court, Calcutta	..	19 "
High Court, Allahabad	..	12 "
High Court, Lahore	..	15 "
High Court, Patna	..	11 "
High Court, Nagpur	..	7 "
Chief Court, Oudh	..	13 "
Judicial Commissioner of Sindh	..	5 Asst. Judicial Commrs.
Judicial Commissioner's Court	..	
N.-W.F.P.	..	2 Asst. Judicial Commrs.

SPORTS SECTION

INDIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1910	E. M. Atkinson.	1928	Unfinished.
1911	H. W. Davis.	1929	P. L. Mehta.
1912	H. W. Davis.	1930	E. V. Bobb.
1913	E. M. Atkinson.	1931	D. N. Kapoor.
1914	E. M. Atkinson.	1932	D. N. Kapoor.
1919	Nagu.	1933	E. V. Bobb.
1920	S. M. Jacob.	1934	Sohan Lal.
1921	S. W. Bobb.	1935	J. Pallada.
1922	M. Sleem.	1936	R. Menzel.
1923	S. K. Mukherji.	1937	E. V. Bobb.
1924	E. B. Andreae.	1938	D. N. Kapoor.
1925	E. B. Andreae.	1939	Ghaus Mahomed.
1926	E. V. Bobb.	1940	F. Puncec.
1927	E. V. Bobb.		

Ladies' Singles

1910	Mrs. Kendal.	1927	Miss Sandison.
1911	Miss Warburton.	1928	Unfinished.
1912	Mrs. Adams.	1929	Miss Sandison.
1913	Miss Warburton.	1930	Miss Sandison.
1914	Mrs. Leslie-Jones.	1931	Miss Leila Row.
1919	Mrs. Dickens.	1932	Miss Sandison.
1920	Mrs. Kellie.	1933	Miss Sandison.
1921	Mrs. Kemble.	1934	Miss Sandison.
1922	Mrs. Covell.	1935	Miss Sandison.
1923	Mrs. Keays.	1936	Miss Leila Row.
1924	Mrs. Gough.	1937	Miss Leila Row.
1925	Mrs. McKenna.	1938	Miss Leila Row.
1926	Mrs. McKenna.	1939	Miss A. G. Curtis.

Men's Doubles

1934	S. L. R. Sawhney and M. Bhandari.
1935	Kukuljevic and Schaffer (Yugoslavia).
1936	R. Menzel & L. Hecht.
1937	D. N. Kapoor and Y. Singh.
1938	Y. Singh and J. M. Mehta.
1939	Y. R. Savor (Madras) and J. M. Mehta (Nagpur).

Ladies' Doubles

1934	Miss Jenny Sandison and Miss Harvey Johnston.	
1935	Do. Do. Do.	Do.
1936	Miss Gibson and Miss Harvey Johnston.	
1937	Miss Leila Row and Miss Dubash.	
1938	No Play.	
1939	Mrs. Footit (Cal.) and Miss Woodbridge (Ajmer).	
1940	Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit.	

Mixed Doubles

1934	L. Brooke Edwards and Miss Jenny Sandison.
1935	N. Krishnaswami and Miss Jenny Sandison.
1936	Hodges and Miss Gibson.
1937	H. L. Marshall and Mrs. Lakeman.
1938	J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit.
1939	J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit.
1940	Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss Woodbridge.

All-India Lawn Tennis Ranking List 1939-40.

Men—

1. Ghaus Mohammed.
2. Iftikhar Ahmed.
3. Yudishtir Singh.
4. S. L. R. Sawhney.

CLASS "A"—E. V. Bobb, Prem Pandhi, D. N. Kapoor, Sohanlal and Khasu Sen and Y. R. Savoor.

Women—

1. Miss Leila Row.
2. Miss Woodbridge.

CLASS "A"—Mrs. C. Cargin (Miss Harvey Johnstone), Miss Hadi, Miss Dubash, Mrs. C. V. N. Sastri and Mrs. C. Massey.

All players in Class 'A' are judged to have had performances during the season of approximately equal merit, and Ranking Committee feels that it is not possible to distinguish between them.

INDIAN CRICKET TOURS

Vernon's Team

First English team visited India in the year 1888-90. It was captained by famous Middlesex cricketer, C. F. Vernon. The side consisted of 14 amateur players. Twelve matches were played, of which they won ten, lost one and drew one. Their only defeat was at the hands of the Parsis in Bombay.

Lord Hawke's Team

Lord Hawke, the famous English cricketer brought out another English team in the year, 1893. The team played 23 matches in India, of which they won 15, lost two and drew six.

Oxford University Authentics

This English team visit India in the year 1902-3. They played 19 matches, of which they won 12, lost two and drew five.

Other Visits

The first M. C. C. team to tour India under the leadership of Arthus Gilligan in 1926-27 played 34 matches, of which 11 were won, none lost and 23 drawn.

D. R. Jardine's team in 1933-34, played 34, won 17, drew 15 and lost one.

The unofficial Australian side in 1935-36, skippered by J. S. Ryder, won 11 out of 23 games played, lost three, and shared honours in nine games. In 1937-38 Lord Tennyson's team, played 24, won eight, lost five and drew 11.

In 1926-27 the M. C. C. played two All-India games, the one against a purely Indian side was drawn. The second a mixed team including four Indians, was won by Gilligan's team by 4 wickets.

Of the three Tests played in 1933-34, England won two, by 9 wickets and 202 runs, and one match was drawn.

The Australian team played four All-India games of which the tourists won two, by 9 wickets and 8 wickets, and lost two, by 68 and 33 runs.

Lord Tennyson's team played five such games, winning three, by 9 wickets, 6 wickets and 156 runs, and lost two by 93 runs, and by an innings and 6 runs.

INDIAN TEAMS' ENGLISH VISIT

Parsi team visited England in 1886 and 1888 and in 1911 H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala took a First Indian Team to England which gained much experience of English Cricket. It consisted of such veteran players, such as Col. Mistri, Dr. Kanga, Warden, P. Balu, Salamuddin etc.

Altogether 23 games were played, of which they won Six, loss 15 and drew two.

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1st All-India Team—1932

The first official Indian team visited England in 1932 under the captancy of the Maharaja of Porbandar. It consisted players like C. K. Naidu, Wajir Ali, Amar Singh, Nissar, Palia, etc. In the only test match at Lords All-India team was defeated by 158 runs. Out of 26 First Class engagements Indian team won nine, lost Eight and drew nine. Outside these, they played 12 other games and in all matches they won 13, lost nine and drew 14 while two were abandoned without a ball being bowled.

2nd All-India Team—1936

This All-India team was captained by Maharajakumar of Vizianagaram. This team's visit was marred by internal disaffection leading in the disciplinary action against Amar Nath. It consisted players like Capt. C. K. Naidu, Wazir Ali; Nissar, S. Banerjee, Jai Merchant, Mustaq Ali etc. Playing 28 First Class matches, India won only four matches.

ALL INDIA TEST MATCHES

In England

In 1932:—England 295 (D. R. Jardine 79, Ames 65; Nissar 5 for 93) and 275 for 8 declared (Jardine not out 85, Paynter 54; Jehangir Khan 4 for 60); India 189 (C. K. Nayudu 40; Bowes 4 for 49; Voce 3 for 23) and 187 (Amar Singh 51, Hammond 3 for 93)—England won by 158 runs.

In 1936 (At Lord's):—England 134 (Leyland 60; Amar Singh 6 for 35) and 108 for 1 (Gimblett 67 not out; Nissar 1 for 26); India 147 (Merchant 35; G. O. Allen 5 for 35) and 93 (Hindlekar 17; Allen 5 for 43; Verity 4 for 17)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Manchester—England 571 for 8 declared (Hammond 167); Hardstaff 94; Worthington 87; Verity 66 not out; (C. K. Nayudu, Amar Singh and Nissar two wickets each for 84, 121 and 125 runs) and India 203 (Wazir Ali 42, Ramaswami 40, Merchant 33; Verity 4 for 41) and 390 for 5 (Merchant 114, Mushtaque Ali 112, Ramaswami 60, Amar Singh 48 not out; Robins 3 for 103). Drawn.

At Oval—England 471 for 8 declared (Hammond 217, Worthington 128) and 64 for 1 wicket; India 222 (Mushtaf Ali 52, Dilwar Hussain 52, Verity 3 for 36, Simms 5 for 73) and 312, (Allen 7 for 80)—England won by nine wickets.

In India

At Bombay in 1933-34:—England 438 (B. H. Valentine 136, C. F. Walters 78, D. R. Jardine 60; Nissar 5 for 90) and 40 for 1 and India 219 (Amarnath 38; Langridge, Verity and Nichols 3 each for 42, 44 and 53) and 258 (Amarnath 118; C. K. Nayudu 67; Nichols 5 for 55)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Calcutta:—England 403 (Langridge 70, D. R. Jardine 61, Verity 55 not out; Amar Singh 4 for 106) and 7 for 2; India 247 (Dilwar Hussein 59, Merchant 54; Verity 4 for 64) and 237 (Dilwar Hussein 57, J. Naomol 43, Verity 4 for 76)—Drawn.

At Madras—England 385 (Bakewell 85, D. R. Jardine 65, C. F. Walters 59; Amar Singh 7 for 86) and 261 for 7 declared (C. F. Walters 102; Nazir Ali 4 for 83); India 145 (Merchant 26, Verity 7 for 49) and 249 (Yuvaraj of Patiala 60, Langridge 5 for 63)—England won by 202 runs.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1921 Europeans.	1928 Parsis.
1922 Parsis.	1929 Hindus.
1923 Hindus.	1930—33 Not played.
1924 Mahomedans.	1934 Mahomedans.
1925—Hindus.	1935 Mahomedans.
1926 Hindus.	1936 Hindus.
1927 Europeans.	

PENTANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1937—Mahomedans defeated the Rest. Hindus boycotted the game.

1938 Mahomedans defeated the Hindus.

1939 Hindus defeated the Mahomedans.

1940 Mahomedans defeated the rest. Hindus boycotted the game.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

Ranji Trophy Records

[*Ranji Trophy*—A gold cup presented by the Maharaja of Patiala in memory of the great batsman, Prince Ranji.]

1934-35 Bombay (206 and 300 runs) beat Northern India (219 and 239 runs) by 208 runs. (Bombay).

1935-36 Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs. (Delhi).

1936-37 Nawanagar (424 & 383 runs) beat Bengal (315 & 236 runs) by 256 runs. (Bombay).

1937-38 Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket. (Bombay).

1938-39 Bengal beat Southern Punjab by 178 runs. (Calcutta).

1939-40 Maharashtra beat United Provinces by 10 wickets. (Poona).

Ranji Trophy Records.

Highest Score—

222 runs for U. P. by Wazir Ali against Bengal, 1937.

311 runs (not out) by Hazare for Maharashtra against Baroda in 1940.

Highest Totals—

650 runs for 9 wickets by Maharashtra against Baroda, 1940.

540 runs by Maharashtra against Western India, 1940.

ROHINTON BARIA INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET

Gold up presented by Mr. A. D. Baria of B'mbay to perpetuate the memory of his son, Rohinton Baria who died at an early age.

- 1935-36 Punjab University defeated Bombay University by 73 runs.
 1936-37 Punjab University defeated Nagpur University.
 1937-38 Punjab University obtained walk-over.
 1938-39 Bombay University defeated Punjab University by 10 wickets.

ALL INDIA AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1931 M. M. Begg. | 1937 M. M. Begg. |
| 1932 P. Deb. | 1938 P. Deb. |
| 1933 M. Meade. | 1939 P. Deb. |
| 1934 Maung Ba Sin. | 1940 S. H. Lyth. |
| 1935 P. Deb. | 1941 V. R. Freer. |
| 1936 P. Deb. | |

ALL INDIA PROFESSIONAL BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1934 Mike Elias. | 1938 M. Hasheem (Raja). |
| 1935 Mike Elias. | 1939 M. Hasheem (Raja). |
| 1936 E. Monk. | 1940 M. Hasheem (Raja). |
| 1937 Shaik Panchoo. | |

ALL INDIA WEIGHT-LIFTING (Heavyweight)
CHAMPIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1934 Amar Dutt (Bengal). | |
| 1935 Zaw Weik (Burma). | |
| 1936 Zaw Weik (Burma) | .. 690 lbs (total). |
| 1937 Jnan Dutt (Bengal) | .. 653 " " |
| 1938 N. A. Keirnander (Calcutta) | .. 535 " " |
| 1939 Md. Naqi (Punjab) | .. 727½ " " |

NINE NEW ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES

RECORDS—1940

Nine new athletic records were set up in 1940, as follows:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 400 Metres | Munir Ahmed (U.P.) | 57.2 secs. |
| 3,000 Metres | Chand Singh (Patiala) | 8 min. 57 |
| 5,000 Metres Walk | B. T. Karkera (Bom.) | 27 min. 18 secs. |
| High Jump (Women) | Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) | 4 feet 11-3¼ ins. |
| Hop Step and Jump | L. Boosey (Madras) | 49 feet 4½ ins. |
| Hammer Throw | Som Nath (Punjab) | 130 feet 8½ ins. |
| Putting the Shot | Z. A. Khan (Patiala) | 45 feet 2 ins. |
| 10,000 Metres Cycle | Janki Das (Punjab) | 18 min. 27.5 secs. |
| Javelin Throw (Women) | Mrs. Easdon (Punjab) | 93 feet 7¾ ins. |

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES—1941

Men's Events

POLE VAULT		RUNNING HIGH JUMP	
A. K. Mukerjee (Bengal) ..	1	Gornam Singh (Patiala) ..	1
Amar Singh (Punjab) ..	2	Rustam Ali (Bengal) ..	2
Faqir Mohamad (Punjab) ..	3	Gurbachan Singh (Punjab) ..	3
Height: 11 ft. 9½ ins.		Height: 5 ft. 10½ ins.	
10,000 METRES		400 METRES HURDLES	
R. Singh Gill (Patiala) ..	1	Munir Ahmed (U. P.) ..	1
Hobli (Mysore) ..	2	Ishar Singh (Patiala) ..	2
Radhey Shyam (U. P.) ..	3	H. Spitteler (Madras) ..	3
		Time: 57.2 seconds.	
400 METRES.		THROWING THE JAVELIN	
Gurbachan Sing (Punjab) ..	1	M. C. Dhawan (Rajputana) ..	1
R. Davis (Bombay) ..	2	A. H. Priestley (Bengal) ..	2
Ishar Singh (Patiala) ..	3	Hazura Singh (Patiala) ..	3
Time: 50 seconds.		Distance: 170 ft. 5.5 ins.	
RUNNING BROAD JUMP		3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE	
L. T. Boosey (Madras) ..	1	B. Malcolm (Bombay) ..	1
Niranjan Singh (Patiala) ..	2	Janki Dass (Punjab) ..	2
Harbans Singh (Punjab) ..	3	R. K. Mehra (Bengal) ..	3
Distance: 22 ft. 9.5 ins.		Time: 8 mins. 11.6 secs.	
100 KILOMETRES CYCLE RACE		DISCUS THROW	
R. J. Mistry (Bombay) ..	1	Lt. Nazar Mohammad	
Janki Dass (Punjab) ..	2	(Punjab) ..	1
P. M. Daruvalla (Bombay) ..	3	Gurdip Singh (Patiala) ..	2
Time: 3 hrs. 45 mins. 31.8 secs.		Sashpal Singh (Punjab) ..	3
		Distance: 117 ft. 4.75 ins.	

Valuation Report, Satisfactory and discloses a decent surplus

THE FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(New Delhi)

Territorial Office: 8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

1,000 METRES RUN

Chand Singh (Patiala)	.. 1
R. Singh Gill (Patiala)	.. 2
Hobli (Mysore)	.. 3

Time: 8 mins. 57.6 secs.

100 METRES

L. C. Woodcock (Bombay)	1
Saleem Ullah (Punjab)	.. 2
Mr. Ferron (Bengal)	.. 3

Time: 11 secs.

5,000 METRES WALK

B. T. Karkera (Bombay)	.. 1
Ranuprasad (Punjab)	.. 2
S. N. Das (Bengal)	.. 3

Time: 27 mins. 18 secs.

800 METRES

Hardev Singh (Patiala)	.. 1
Hazura Singh (Patiala)	.. 2
R. Nutchil (Bombay)	.. 3

Time: 1 min. 59.8 secs.

110 METRES HURDLES

Munir Ahmad (United Provinces)	.. 1
K. Saleem (Punjab)	.. 2
E. G. H. Jones (Bombay)	.. 3

Time: 15.6 secs.

50 KILOMETRES WALK

N. Gracias (Bombay)	.. 1
M. A. Rehman (Punjab)	.. 2

Time: 4 minutes.

1,500 METRES

Chand Singh (Patiala)	.. 1
Hardar Singh (Patiala)	.. 2
Hobli (Mysore)	.. 3

Time: 4 minutes.

PENTATHLON

A. H. Priestly (Bengal)	1
3,262.47 points	.. 1
Baldeo Singh (Rajputana)	2
3,005.54 points	.. 2
Rakha Singh (Patiala)	3
2,794.84 points	.. 3

200 METRES

Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab)	1
Saleem Ullah (Punjab)	.. 2
E. Acton (Mysore)	.. 3

Time: 22.4 seconds.

MARATHON

Chhajju Singh (Patiala)	.. 1
P. B. Chandra (Bengal)	.. 2
L. Pereira (Bombay)	.. 3

Time: 3 hrs. 1 min. 2.6 secs.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP

L. T. Boosey (Madras)	1
N. Singh (Patiala)	.. 2
E. A. Evans (Punjab)	.. 3

Distance: 49 ft. 4½ ins.

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE

Dilla Singh (Patiala)	.. 1
M. H. Tivana (Punjab)	.. 2
Amar Singh (Patiala)	.. 3

Time: 10 mins. 7.4 secs.

THROWING THE HAMMER

Som Nath (Patiala)	.. 1
K. W. Perret (Bengal)	.. 2
Kishen Singh (Patiala)	.. 3

Distance: 130 ft. 8½ ins.

For thorough daily evaluation without any uneasy sensation Use

THE IDEAL CHOCOLATE
LAXATIVE LAXIL

BENGAL CHEMICAL &
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

PUTTING THE SHOT

Z. A. Khan (Patiala)	..	1
Lt. Nazar Mohammad (Punjab)	..	2
N. Kiermander (Bengal)	..	3
Distance: 45 ft. 2 ins.		

50,000 METRES

Ronauq Singh (Patiala)	..	1
Karnail Singh (Punjab)	..	2
R. Shyam (U. P.)	..	3
Time: 15 mins. 49.6 secs.		

10,000 METRES CYCLE RUN

Janki Dass (Punjab)	..	1
A. R. Hayewala (Bombay)	..	2
J. F. Amin (Bombay)	..	3
Time: 18 mins. 27.8 secs.		

TEAM POINTS: MAN

Patiala	..	..	65
Punjab	..	..	41
Bombay	..	..	21
Bengal	..	..	19
Mysore	..	..	15
Madras	..	..	6
U. P.	..	..	5
Rajputana	..	..	5

Women's Events

THROWING THE DISCUS

Miss J. Wellons (U. P.)	..	1
Miss J. Race (Bombay)	..	2
Miss E. d'Silva (Bombay)	..	3
Distance: 80 ft. 2½ ins.		

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

Miss Una Lyons (Punjab)	1
Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)	2
Miss J. Race (Bombay)	3
Height: 4 ft. 11 ins.	

PUTTING THE SHOT

Miss L. Carrau (Bengal)	1
Miss L. Civil (Bengal)	2
Miss Yates: (U. P.)	3
Distance: 25.5 feet.	

50 METRES

Miss R. Salway (Bombay)	1
Miss B. Beek (Bengal)	2
Miss M. M. Vierra (U. P.)	3
Time: 7 seconds.	

1,500 METRES CYCLE RUN

Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)	1
Miss B. G. Thakker (Bombay)	2
Time: 3 mins. 41 secs.	

100 METRES

Miss R. Salway (Bombay)	1
Miss L. Carrau (Bengal)	2
Miss E. D'Silva (Bombay)	3
Time: 13 secs.	

THROWING THE JAVELIN

Miss V. Easdon (Punjab)	1
Miss J. Moir (Bombay)	2
Miss J. Gellard (Bombay)	3
Distance: 93 ft. 7¾ ins.	

80 METRES HURDLES

Miss L. Civil (Bengal)	1
Miss M. Powell (Bombay)	2
Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)	3
Time: 15 secs.	

LA-I-JU — — CALCHEMICO

Perfect Lime-cream Glycerine. Keeps hair in position and makes it glossy.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

Miss J. Moir (Bombay) .. 1
Miss E. Michael (United
Provinces) .. 2

Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 3

Distance: 14 ft. 11½ ins.

400 METRES RELAY

Bombay 1

Bengal 2

C. P. and Berar .. 3

Time: 53 secs.

TEAM POINTS: WOMAN

Bombay 27

Punjab 15

Bengal 14

United Provinces .. 7

WRESTLING EVENTS

Bantamweight:—1. N. Dutt
(Bengal);

2. C. L. Barot (Baroda).

Featherweight:—1. Abdul

Aziz (C. P.);

2. Chedilal Ahir (Bengal).

Lightweight:—1. G. Misra

(Bengal);

2. Sultan (Punjab).

Welterweight:—1. J. Singh

(Bengal);

2. M. Rafiq (Punjab).

Middleweight:—1. Sushil

Shaw (Bengal);

2. Kaloo (Punjab).

Lightheavy:—1. Karam Rasul

(Punjab);

2. R. Roy (Bengal).

Heavyweight:—1. S. Singh

(Bengal);

2. R. Singh (Bengal).

Team points:—Bengal, 34;

Punjab 16; Central Provinces,

5. Baroda 5.

SHOOTING EVENTS

Men:—1. Eric Lopez (Bombay),

569 points; 2. W. R. Clarke

(Bombay), N569 points; 3.

W. W. Godwin 556 points.

Women:—1. Miss L. Otto (Bom-

bay) 561 points; 2. Miss E.

Parkhill (Bombay), 545 points.

Team points:—Bombay 'A' 2,253

points; Bombay 'C' 2,213

points; Bombay 'B' 2,200

points.

TEAM EVENTS

1600 Metres Relay:—1. Pun-

jab; 2. Patiala; 3. Bombay.

Time:—3 mins. 26.2 secs. (new

Indian record).

400 Metres Relay:—1. Bengal;

2. Punjab; 3. United Provinces.

Time:—44 secs.

Kabaddi Final:—Bombay beat

Bengal (Holders) by 27 points

to 7.

Basketball Final:—Bengal beat

Madras by 39 points to 22.

Volleyball Final:—Punjab beat

United Provinces.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cycling—Bombay; Weight

lifting—Bengal; Wrestling—Ben-

gal.

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CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, ABRASIONS,
SKIN TROUBLES, etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

ALL INDIA 30 MILES SWIMMING

(World's Longest Swimming Race)

1925	G. Roy.	1933	No Race.
1926	G. Roy.	1934	N. P. Dhenulka.
1927	J. C. Chatterjee.	1935	R. Mukerjee (Benares)
1928	J. C. Chatterjee.		5 hours 41 minutes.
1929	N. C. Mallik.	1936	N. C. Mallik 4 hours 39
1930	N. C. Mallik.		minutes.
1931	S. K. Ghose.	1937	Sk. Kubuth 4 hrs. 55 m.
1932	S. K. Ghose.		5 secs.

FOOTBALL—INDIANS vs. EUROPEANS

1920	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	4-1
1921	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	1-0
1922	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	2-0
1923	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	2-1
1924	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	3-1
1925	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	2-0
1926	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	2-0
1927	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	1-0
*1927	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	2-0
1928	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	2-0
1929	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	3-0
1930	..	No match.			
1931	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	3-0
1932	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	5-0
1933	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	2-1
1934	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	4-0
1935	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	2-1
†1935	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	3-1
1936	..	Indians drew with Europeans	..	..	3-3
1937	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	1-0
1938	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	..	3-0
1939	..	Indians drew with Europeans	..	..	2-2
1940	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	..	3-2

*Second match in 1927 was played in aid of Ashutosh Memorial Fund.

† Played in aid of King George V Silver Jubilee Fund.

ALL-INDIA TABLE TENNIS

Men's Singles

1939—M. Ayub (Punjab). 1940—Izzat Awan (Punjab).

Men's Doubles

1939—A. Ghosh and Dr. R. Bhasin (Bengal).

1940—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia (Bombay).

Inter-Provincial Tournament

1939-40—Bombay beat Bengal, 5 to 1.

1940-41—Punjab beat Delhi 5 to nil.

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON

Men's Singles

1934	V. Madgavker.	1938	G. Lewis.
1935	T. Banerji.	1939	G. Lewis.
1936	G. Lewis.	1940	Chee Choon Keng (Penang)
1937	G. Lewis.		

Ladies Singles

1934	No Competition.	1937	Miss P. Goss.
1935	Mrs. Boland.	1938	Miss P. Cook.
1936	Miss P. Goss.	1939	Mrs. Easdon.

Men's Doubles

1934	D. Minos & V. Minos.	1938	G. Lewis and Kartar Singh.
1935	V. Madgavker and B. Roy.	1939	Zahur and Har Narain.
1936	Harnarain and Hadait.	1940	Mongue and Mougue (Bombay).
1937	Harnarain and Hadiat.		

Ladies Doubles

1934	No Competition.	1938	Miss P. Goss and Mrs. K. Minos.
1935	Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Cameron.	1939	Miss Easdon and Miss Holloway.
1936	Miss P. Goss and Miss D. Sandley.	1940	Miss P. Goss and Miss Catchik.
1937	Miss P. Goss and Miss D. Sandley.		

Mixed Doubles

1934 & 1935	No Competitions.	1938	G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis.
1936	N. Knight and Mrs. Brydges.	1939	Kartar Singh & Mrs. Easdon.
1937	G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis	1940	Madgavker & Miss P. Goss.

MADANA MANJARI

ENDURANCE CYCLING RECORD

Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad) created a record of endurance cycling. He completed 74 hours and 3 minutes (9-3-37) beating the previous record of 74 hours set up by Aburao Ganpat Rao Shivte (Madras).

ALL INDIA RUGBY

Triangular Tournament

<i>Held at</i>	<i>Won by</i>
1907 Calcutta.	West Ridings.
1908 Madras	2nd Leicester Regiment.
1909 Bombay.	West Ridings.
1910 Calcutta.	West Ridings.
1911 Madras.	Madras.
1912 Bombay.	Madras.
1913 Calcutta.	West Ridings.
1914—19.	No tournament.
1920 Madras.	Colombo.
1921 Bombay.	Calcutta.
1922 Calcutta.	Calcutta.
1923 Madras.	Madras.

All-India Tournament

1924 Bombay	Calcutta.
1925 Calcutta	1st Welch Regiment.
1926 Madras	Calcutta.
1927 Bombay	82nd Prince of Wales Volunteers.
1928 Calcutta.	Bombay Gymkhana Club.
1929 Madras	Ceylon Gymkhana Club.
1930 Bombay	Bombay Gymkhana Club.
1931 Calcutta	2nd Welch Regiment.
1932 Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1933 Bombay	2nd Welch Regiment.
1934 Calcutta.	Calcutta.
1935 Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1936 Bombay	Calcutta.
1937 Calcutta	Calcutta and the Duke of Wellington's drew.
1938 Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1939 Not played.	

INDIAN CYCLING RECORDS

Prof. Jagannath Swami, President, National Cyclists' Federation of India, Lahore gives the following figures about Indian Cycling records.

Grass Track Cycle Races.

Distance—

1000 Metres—1 min. 30 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Championships: 1939).

1 Mile—2 mins. 32 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Championships: 1937).

3000 Metres—4 mins. 33.6 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Championships: 1937).

4 Miles—11 mins. 12.3 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab University: 1937).

10,000 Metres—18 mins. 21.4 secs.—R. K. Mehra (I. O. Championships: 1938).

5 Miles—14 mins. 19 secs.—Rup Kishen (Railway Games: 1936).

10 Miles—24 mins. 49.0 secs.—Janki Dass (P. O. Championships: 1936).

Road Cycle Races

10 Miles—22 mins. 18.4 secs.—Janki Dass (P. O. Championships: 1937).

50 Miles—2 hrs. 4 mins. 18.2 secs.—Janki Dass (P. O. Championships: 1937).

52.14 Miles (100 Kilometres) 3 hrs. 18 mins. 37 secs.—R. J. Mistri (Bombay Championships: 1936).

Bombay to Poona 6 hrs. 19 mins. 0 secs.—Balgar of Jamkhandi (Bombay Championships: 1936).

SOME ALL INDIA RECORDS

<i>Six mile Run</i>	..	Raunak Sing (<i>Patiala</i>)	31 m. 33.5 s.
<i>Hop-Step and Jump</i>	..	Mehar Chand (<i>Punjab</i>)	46 ft. 10½ in.
<i>Pole Vault</i>	..	A. Shafi Khan (<i>Punjab</i>)	12 ft. ¾ in.
		(1936).	
<i>Hammer Throw</i>	..	A. Drummond (<i>Punjab</i>)	128 ft. 1½ in.
<i>Running High Jump</i>	..	Naranjan Sing (<i>Punjab</i>)	
		1934	22 ft. 10½ in.
<i>Running Broad Jump</i>	..	A. H. Priestly (<i>Madras</i>)	6 ft. ¾ in.
<i>Javelin Throw</i>	..	E. Whiter (<i>Punjab</i>)	183 ft. 2½ in.
<i>Shot-put (best hard)</i>	..	Zahur Ahmad (<i>Punjab</i>)	44 ft. 8½ in.
<i>One mile Run</i>	..	R. Judge (U. P.)	4 m. 31.2 s.
<i>3 miles Run</i>	..	Raunak Singh (<i>Patiala</i>)	15 m. 3.7 s.
<i>100 yds. Run</i>	..	R. Vernieux (<i>Bengal</i>)	9.7 s.
<i>440 yds. Run</i>	..	G. C. Bhalla (<i>Punjab</i>)	
		1934	50 secş.

RENUKA — — CALCHEMICO

Neem toilet Powder. Soothing and refreshing.

Prevents pimples, blackheads, etc.

Some All India Records—(Concl'd.).

880 yds. Run	G. C. Bhalla (Punjab) 1934	1 m. 59.2 s.
5 miles Run ..	Gujar Singh (Punjab)	27 m. 10 s.
6 miles Run ..	Raunak Singh (Patiala)	31 m. 33.5 s.
1,500 metres Run ..	P. C. Daniels (Punjab)	4 m. 9.5 s.
3,000 " " ..	Chand Singh (Patiala)	8 m. 57.5|3 s.
5,000 " " ..	Raunak Singh (Patiala)	15 m. 27.8 s.
10,000 " " ..	Do. do.	32 m. 19 s.
15,000 " " ..	Swami (Bombay)	58 m. 16.4 s.
20,000 " " ..	Do. do.	1 hr. 16 m. 0 s.
400 metres Hurdle ..	M. Ahmed (U. P.)	57.2 s.
800 metres Race ..	Hazura Singh (Patiala)	1 m. 56.8 s.
400 metres Race ..	Gantzer (Bengal)	49.8 s.
100 metres Run ..	J. Hart (Punjab)	10.6 s.
25,000 metres run ..	Swami (Bombay)	1 hr. 43 m. 15 s.
30,000 " " ..	R. G. Michael (Bom.)	2 hrs. 13 m. 50 s.
120 yds. Hurdles ..	M. Sutton (Bengal) 1934	15.2 s.
220 yds. Run ..	M. Sutton (Bengal)	22.2 s.
All-India Weight Lift- ing champion ..	Md. Naqi (Punjab)	727½ lbs.
440 yds. Hurdles ..	A. Hamid (Punjab)	58.0 s.
One mile swimming ..	D. Das (Bengal)	24 m. 7 1/5 s.
100 metres Free Style ..	Dilip Mitter (Bengal)	1 m. 7 1/5 s.
1,500 met. Free Style ..	D. Das (Bengal)	21 m. 56.6|10 s.
Non-stop Swimming ..	R. Chatterjee (All.)	88 hrs. 12 mins.
220 yds. Swimming ..	A. Trounce (R. A. F.)	3 m. 35.3|5 s.
200 m. Breast Stroke ..	P. Mallick (Bengal)	3 m. 9 s.
100 m. Back Stroke ..	Rajaram Sawoo (Ben.)	1 m. 21.6|10 s.
Non-stop Swimming ..	Ali Hussain Shikari	63½ hrs.
Discus Throw ..	R. Armstrong (U. P.)	126 ft. 3 3/8 s.
Marathon ..	Chota Singh (Patiala)	2 hrs. 43 m. 43.8 s.
Cycle Race (3,000 m.) ..	Janki Das	4 m. 3-3|5 s.
5,000 metres walk ..	B. T. Karkera (Bom.)	27 m. 18 s. (1940).
10,000 m. walk ..	C. B. Michael (Bom.)	58 m. 40.2 s.

WOMEN'S RECORD IN INDIA

50 metres run ..	M. Smith (Bengal)	6.6 s.
100 metres run ..	B. Edward (Bengal)	12.8 s.
Running High Jump ..	Miss U. Lyons (Punjab)	4 ft. 11 3/4 ins.
Running Broad Jump ..	J. Godwin (Bombay)	14 ft. 4 1/2 in.
Shot-put ..	S. Priestly (Mysore)	29 ft. 9 in.
Discus Throw ..	Mrs. Lewis (Punjab)	77 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Javelin Throw ..	N. Duke (Punjab)	91 ft. 8 in.

VICEROY'S AIR RACE TROPHY

- 1932 Dr. Sproul (Gipsy Moth).
 1933 Capt. Riley (Moth) 699 miles at average speed of 115.6 miles per hour.
 1936 Lt. Misrichand (Moth) 1,520 miles at average speed of 116.5 miles per hour.
 1937 *Race discontinued.* But cup given to the best flying record of the year—won by P. D. Sharma, the Indian Pilot.
 1938 H. I. Mathews (Bengal Flying Club) for this noteworthy return flight from Calcutta to Batavia, a distance of 5,400 miles.

I. F. A. SHIELD

	Entries.		Entries.
1893 Royal Irish ..	13	1914 King's Own Reg.	25
1894 Royal Irish ..	15	1915 Calcutta F. C. ..	22
1895 Royal Welsh Fusiliers ..	11	1916 2nd North Staffords	35
1896 Calcutta F. C. ..	12	1917 10th Middlesex ..	37
1897 Dalhousie A. C. ..	13	1918 Training Reserve Bn. No. 7 ..	39
1898 Gloucester Reg. ..	11	1919 1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S. W. B.)	31.
1899 South Lancashire ..	14	1920 1st Bn. Black Watch (R. H.) ..	27
1900 Calcutta F. C. ..	13	1921 3rd Bn. Worcester-shire Regiment ..	25
1901 Royal Irish Rifles	14	1922 Calcutta F. C. ..	24
1902 93rd Highlanders ..	13	1923 Calcutta F. C. ..	26
1903 Calcutta F. C. ..	11	1924 Calcutta F. C. ..	19
1904 Calcutta F. C. ..	12	1925 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers ..	24
1905 Dalhousie A. C. ..	12	1926 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	31
1906 Calcutta F. C. ..	11	1927 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	32
1907 Highland Light Infantry ..	15	1928 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	36
1908 Gordons ..	15		
1909 Gordons ..	11		
1910 Gordons ..	14		
1911 Mohan Bagan A. C.	20		
1912 Royal Irish Rifles	18		
1913 Royal Irish Rifles	22		

CASPIN

B. C. P. W. BRAND
 CAFFEINE-ASPIRIN TABLET

for Headache, Neuralgia & Rheumatic Pains, Influenza, etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL &
 PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

1929	2nd Bn. The Royal Ulster Rifles ..	36	1934	Game abandoned ..	38
1930	2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders ..	28	1935	East Yorks ..	38
1931	2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry ..	35	1936	Mahomedan Sport- ing ..	45
1932	2nd Bn. Essex Regiment ..	36	1937	6th Field Brigade	51
1933	D. C. L. I. ..	34	1938	East Yorks ..	44
			1939	Police ..	
			1940	Aryans ..	

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS—FIRST DIVISION

1898	1st Glosters.	1921	Dalhousie.
1899	Calcutta.	1922	Calcutta.
1900	Royal Irish Rifles.	1923	Calcutta.
*1901	Royal Irish Rifles.	1924	Cameron Highlanders.
1902	King's Own Scottish	1925	Calcutta.
1903	93rd Highlanders.	†1926	1st Bn. North Stafford- shire Regiment.
1904	King's Own Lancaster.	1927	1st Bn. North Stafford- shire Regiment.
1905	King's Own Lancaster.	1928	Dalhousie.
1906	Highland Light Infantry.	1929	Dalhousie.
1907	Calcutta.	1930	2nd Bn. the Loyal Regiment.
1908	2nd Gordon Highlanders.	1931	Durham Light Infantry.
1909	2nd Gordon Highlanders.	1932	Durham Light Infantry.
†1910	Dalhousie.	1933	Durham Light Infantry.
1911	70th Co., R. G. A.	1934	Mahomedan Sporting.
1912	The Black Watch.	1935	Mahomedan Sporting.
1913	The Black Watch.	1936	Mahomedan Sporting.
1914	91st Highlanders.	1937	Mahomedan Sporting.
1915	10th Middlesex.	§1938	Mahomedan Sporting.
1916	Calcutta.	1939	Mohan Bagan.
1917	1st Bn. Lincoln.	1940	Mahomedan Sporting.
1918	Calcutta.		
1919	XII Special Service Bn.		
1920	Calcutta.		

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE, BOMBAY

1902	52nd Oxfordshire.	1911	1st Royal Warwickshire.
1903	R. G. A.	1912	1st Royal Warwickshire.
1904	1st Cheshires.	1913	1st Sherwood Foresters.
1905	2nd Yorkshire.	1914—20	No Tournament.
1906	2nd Royal Scots.	1921	1st K. S. L. I.
1907	2nd Royal Scots.	1922	1st K. S. L. I.
1908	2nd Royal Scots.	1923	1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.
1909	Y. M. C. A.	1924	2nd West Yorkshire.
1910	R. S. A.	1925	2nd West Yorkshire.

* A record performance.

† Won after a reply with Calcutta Football Club.

‡ Won on Goal Average.

§ Won after a reply with Calcutta Customs.

1926	1st South Staffords.	1933	Duke of Wellington.
1927	1st Cheshire.	1934	Duke of Wellington.
1928	1st Warwickshire.	1935	Durhams L. I.
1929	1st Warwickshire.	1936	Durhams L. I.
1930	Ulsters Regt.	1937	Cheshire Regiment.
1931	Ulsters Regt.	1939	Welch Regiment.
1932	Duke of Wellington.	1940	Welch Regiment.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

1888	Royal Scots Fusiliers.	1913	Lanc. Fusiliers.
1889	H. L. I.	1914-19	No match.
1890	H. L. I.	1920	Black Watch.
1891	Scottish Borderers.	1921	3rd Worcesters.
1892	Scottish Borderers.	1922	Lanc. Fusiliers.
1893	H. L. I.	1923	Cheshires.
1894	H. L. I.	1924	1st Worcesters.
1895	H. L. I.	1925	Sherwood Foresters.
1896	Somerset L. I.	1926	Durhams.
1897	Black Watch.	1927	York and Lancaster.
1898	Black Watch.	1928	Sherwood Foresters.
1899	Black Watch.	1929	York and Lancaster.
1900	S. W. Borderers.	1930	York and Lancaster.
1901	S. W. Borderers.	1931	Devonshire Regiment.
1902	Hampshire Regt.	1932	King's Shropshires.
1903	R. Irish Rifles.	1933	King's Shropshires.
1904	N. Staffordshire.	1934	"B" Corps Signals.
1905	Royal Dragoons.	1935	2nd Bn. Border Regiment.
1906	Cameronians.	1936	2nd Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1907	Cameronians.	1937	2nd Bn. Border Regiment.
1908	Lanc. Fusiliers.	1938	South Wales Borderers.
1909	Lanc. Fusiliers.	1939	No play.
1910	Royal Scots.	1940	Mahomedan Sporting.
1911	Black Watch.		
1912	Royal Scots.		

ROVERS CUP, BOMBAY

1891	1st Bn. Worcester Regt.	1896	2nd Bn., Durham L. I.
1892	1st Bn. Worcester Regt.	1897	2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.
1893	2nd Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers.	1898	Highland L. I.
1894	1st Bn. Royal Scots.	1899	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1895	2nd Bn. Royal Scots.		

SHAVAL — — CALCHEMICO

Ensures smooth and easy shaves. Highly
soothing. In Aluminium containers
and also Refills.

1900	42nd Royal Highlanders.	1922	2nd Bn. Durham L. I.
1901	2nd Bn. Royal Irish.	1923	2nd Bn., Durham L. I.
1902	1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.	1924	2nd Bn., Middlesex Regt.
1903	1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.	1925	2nd Bn., Middlesex Regt.
1904	1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.	1926	2nd Bn., Middlesex Regt.
1905	1st Bn. Seaforth Highlandres.	1927	1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1906	2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.	1928	1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment.
1907	2nd Bn., East Lancs. Regiment.	1929	1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment.
1908	2nd Bn. Worcester Regt.	1930	K. O. S. B.
1909	2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.	1931	R. W. Kents.
1910	2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.	1932	Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1911	1st Bn. Royal Warwick- shire.	1933	King's Liverpool Regt.,
1912	2nd Bn., Dorset Regt.	1934	Sherwood Foresters.
1913	1st Bn. Scots Fusiliers.	1935	King's Liverpool Regt.
1914—1920.	No tournament.	1936	King's Liverpool Regt.
1921	1st Bn., K. O. L. I.	1937	Bangalore Muslims.
		1938	Do.
		1939	28th Field Brigade R. A.
		1940	Mahomedan Sporting.

BEIGHTON CUP

(Hockey)

1895—Naval Volunteers.	1918—B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow).
1896—Naval Volunteers.	1919—Xaverians.
1897—S. P. G. Mission.	1920—Asansol Rec. Club.
1898—S. P. G. Mission.	1921—B. E. College, Sibpur.
1899—Rangers.	1922—E. B. R. Sports Club.
1900—St. James School.	1923—Lucknow Y. M. A.
1901—Royal Irish Rifles.	1924—C. F. C.
1902—Royal Irish Rifles.	1925—Customs.
1903—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi)	1926—Customs.
1904—Hornets A. C.	1927—Xaverians.
1905—B. E. College, Sibpur.	1928—Telegraph Recreation.
1906—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi).	1929—E. I. R. Sports Club.
1907—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi).	1930—Customs.
1908—Customs A. C.	1931—Customs.
1909—Customs A. C.	1932—Customs.
1910—Customs A. C.	1933—Jhansi Heroes.
1911—Rangers.	1934—Rangers.
1912—Customs A. C.	1935—Customs.
1913—Rangers.	1936—Bombay Customs.
1914—M. A. O. College.	1937—B. N. Ry. (Kharagpur).
1915—Rangers.	1938—Customs.
1916—B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow).	1939—B. N. Ry.
1917—Rangers.	1940—Bhopal Wanderers.

AGA KHAN CUP

(Hockey)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1934—Bombay Customs | 1938—Bhagwant Club |
| 1935—do. | (Tikamgarh). |
| 1936—do. | 1939—Bhopal Wanderers. |
| 1937—Lahore Y. M. C. A. | 1940—B. B. C. I. Ry. |

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1905—Sibpur College. | 1923—Greer Sporting. |
| 1906—Sibpur College. | 1924—Xaverians. |
| 1907—Calcutta F. C. | 1925—Xaverians. |
| 1908—Sibpur College. | 1926—Customs. |
| 1909—Customs. | 1927—Customs. |
| 1910—Customs. | 1928—Calcutta Rangers. |
| 1911—Sibpur College. | 1929—Calcutta Rangers. |
| 1912—Customs. | 1930—Customs. |
| 1913—Customs. | 1931—Customs. |
| 1914—Calcutta Rangers. | 1932—Customs. |
| 1915—Calcutta Rangers. | 1933—Customs. |
| 1916—Calcutta Rangers. | 1934—Calcutta Rangers. |
| 1917—Calcutta Rangers. | 1935—Mohun Bagan. |
| 1918—Military Medicals. | 1936—Customs. |
| 1919—Greer Sporting. | 1937—Customs. |
| 1920—B. E. College (Sibpur). | 1938—Customs. |
| 1921—Customs. | 1939—Customs. |
| 1922—Customs. | 1940—B. G. Press. |

ALL-INDIA POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1900—Poona Free Booters. | 1923—The Viceroy's Staff. |
| 1901—Alwar State. | 1924—Jodhpur. |
| 1902—Alwar State. | 1925—Scouts. |
| 1903—No tournament. | 1926—Army-in-India. |
| 1904—No tournament. | 1927—Bhopal. |
| 1905—Wanderers. | 1928—The Gladiators. |
| 1906—The Pilgrims. | 1929—15th Lancers. |
| 1907—Rajpata Pilgrims. | 1930—Jaipur Pilgrims. |
| 1908—Calcutta 'A'. | 1931—Jodhpur. |
| 1909—Calcutta 'A'. | 1932—Jaipur. |
| 1910—Calcutta. | 1933—Jaipur. |
| 1911—10th Hussars. | 1934—Jaipur. |
| 1912— | 1935—Jaipur. |
| 1913—17th Lancers. | 1936—Jaipur. |
| 1914—The Viceroy's Staff. | 1937—Jaipur. |
| 1915-20—No tournament. | 1938—Jaipur. |
| 1921—Jodhpur. | 1939-40—No tournament. |
| 1922—The Viceroy's Staff. | |

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

- (1¼ Miles, Started in 1924, Prize Rs. 50,000.)
 1924—Mr. C. N. Wadia's 'Aquilegia'.

- 1925—Mr. T. M. Gaculdas's 'Melesigenes'.
- 1926—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Quincy'.
- 1927—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Quincy'.
- 1928—M. C. Patel's 'Moss'.
- 1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
- 1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
- 1931—Mr. Eve's 'Some Bridge'.
- 1932—Messrs. Elgee and Williamson's 'Tel Asur'.
- 1933—Mr. E. Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
- 1934—Maharaja of Kashmir's 'Pougatchev'.
- 1935—Mr. A. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
- 1936—Mr. A. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
- 1937—Maharaja of Idar's 'Heritage II'.
- 1938—Mr. A. Svamvur's 'Why'.
- 1939—Maharaja of Kashmir's 'One I Love'.
- 1940—Maharaja of Kashmir's 'Steel Helmet'.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP

(Distance 1 mile: Prize Rs. 20,000)

- 1930—Mr. D. Habib's 'Sun Arch'.
- 1931—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
- 1932—H. H. the Aga Khan's 'El Draque'.
- 1933—Messrs Andeshir and Bolton's 'Karapoti'.
- 1934—Messrs. J. Reynold's and Roger's 'Goolash'.
- 1935—Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's 'Shaphir'.
- 1936—Mr. G. McElligot's 'Chicquot'.
- 1937—Mr. S. M. Chinoy's 'Talk'.
- 1938—Mrs. Marbeth's 'Manclare'.
- 1939—Mah. of Parlakimedi's 'Terror'.
- 1940—Mr. H. Madath's 'Passepasse II'.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

(1¾ miles, started in 1856. First Prize Rs. 50,000)

- 1900—Maharaja of Jodhpur's 'Upguards'.
- 1901—Mr. Anandji Nanji's 'Tubal Cain'.
- 1902—Mr. Galstaun's 'Vasto'.
- 1903—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Great Scot'.
- 1904—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Great Scot'.
- 1905—Dr. Spooner Hart's 'Long Tom'.
- 1906—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Fitzgraston'.
- 1907—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Fitzgraston'.
- 1908—Kour Saheb of Patiala's 'Wandin'.
- 1909—Mr. Holme's 'Retort'.
- 1910—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl'.
- 1911—Sir A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl'.
- 1912—Sir A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl' and Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Brogue' dead heat.
- 1913—Mr. R. R. S's 'Mayfowl'.

- 1914—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
 1915—H. H. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's 'Kilto'.
 1916—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
 1917—H. H. Gen. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's 'Kilto'.
 1918—Mr. J. C. Galstaun's 'Dark Legend'.
 1919—Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' 'First Flier'.
 1920—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
 1921—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
 1922—Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's 'Not Much'.
 1923—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
 1924—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
 1925—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
 1926—Mr. C. N. Wadia's 'Cap-a-Pie'.
 1927—Mr. A. A. Bowie's 'Nightjar'.
 1928—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Astre d'Or'.
 1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
 1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
 1931—Mr. R. K. Bowie's 'Nightjar'.
 1932—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
 1933—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
 1934—Mr. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'.
 1935—Yemin-ul-Mulk's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
 1936—Yemin-ul-Mulk's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
 1937—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Fastnet'.
 1938—Maharaja Scidhia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
 1939—Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
 1940—Mr. G. N. Musry's Baglava.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

(Distance 1 mile. Prize Rs. 50,000)

- 1913—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Kempion'.
 1914—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Arthur B'.
 1915—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
 1916—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Silver Balm'.
 1917—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Magyar'.
 1918—Mr. J. C. Galstaun's 'Dark Legend'.
 1919—Messrs. M. Golculdas, F. M. Garda and S. Jesiram's 'Roubaix'.
 1920—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
 1921—Mr. S. Jesiram's 'Not Much'.
 1922—Mr. Sam's 'Orange William'.
 1923—Mr. A. E. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
 1924—Mr. A. E. Ephraums's 'Orange William'.

MADANA MANJARI

- 1925—Mr. A. E. Epharum's 'Orange William'.
 1926—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Quincy'.
 1927—Mr. A. E. Ephraum's 'Jingle'.
 1928—Messrs. G. Essajee and Bird's 'Atreas'.
 1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
 1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
 1931—Capt. Elgee and Mr. Williamson's 'Tel Asur'.
 1932—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
 1933—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
 1934—Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'.
 1935—Messrs. A. and A. G. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
 1936—Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
 1937—Messrs. N. D. and D. Bagree's 'Flying Glance'.
 1938—H. H. The Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
 1939—Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
 1940—Mr. G. N. Murry's 'Baqlava'.

BOXING CHAMPIONS

Fly-weight	..	..	Little Dado (Phillipines).
Bantam-weight	..	..	Sixto Escobar (Mexico).
Feather-weight	..	..	Joey Archibald (U.S.A.)
Light-weight	..	..	Lew Jenkins (U.S.A.)
Welter-weight	..	..	Fritzie Zivic (U.S.A.)
Middle-weight	..	..	Tony Zale (U.S.A.)
Light heavy-weight	..	..	Billy Conn (U.S.A.)
Heavy-weight	..	..	Joe Lewis (U.S.A.)

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONS

Tom Hyer	..	1841-1849	James J. Jeffries	..	1899-1905
Yankee Sullivan	..	1849-1853	Marvin Hart	..	1905-1906
John Morrissey	..	1853-1857	Tommy Burns	..	1906-1908
John C. Heenan	..	1857-1863	Jack Johnson	..	1908-1915
Joe Coburn	..	1863-1865	Jess Willard	..	1915-1918
James Dunn	..	1865-1866	Jack Dempsey	..	1919-1926
Mike McCool	..	1866-1869	Gene Tunney	..	1926-1929
Tom Allen	..	1869-1876	Mac Schmelling	..	1930-1932
Joe Goss	..	1876-1880	Jack Sharkey	..	1932-1933
Paddy Ryan	..	1880-1882	Primo Carnera	..	1933-1934
John L. Sullivan	..	1882-1892	Max Baer	..	1934-1935
James J. Corbett	..	1892-1897	J. Braddock	..	1935-1937
Robert Fitzsimmons	..	1897-1899	Joe Lewis	..	1937-

TABLE TENNIS
World Champions*Singles.*

- 1927—R. Jacobi (Hungary). 1932-35—V. Barna (Hungary).
 1928—Z. Mechlovits (Hungary). 1936—S. Kolar (Czechoslov.).
 1929—Fred Perry (England). 1938—V. Barna (Hungary).
 1930—V. Barna (Hungary). 1939—R. Bergmann (England).
 1931—M. Szabados (Hungary).

CESS CHAMPIONS

F. A. D. Philidar (French)	..	..	1745-1795
L. C. M. de La Bourdonnais (French)	..	..	1834-1840
G. A. Andersseen (German)	..	..	1851-1858
Paul Mirphy (American)	..	..	1858-1863
W. Steinnitz (Austrian)	..	..	1866-1894
Emanuel Lasker (German)	..	..	1894-1921
J. R. Capablanca (Cuban)	..	..	1921-1927
Alex. Alekhine (Russian)	..	..	1927-1934
Alex. Alekhine (Russian)	..	..	1934-1935
Dr. Max Euwe (Dutch)	..	..	1935-1936
Alex Alekhine (Russian)	..	..	1937-

1939 ..

SWAYTHLING CUP

.. Czechoslovakia.

F. A. CUP, ENGLAND

1920-21 Tottenham Hotspur.	1931-32 Newcastle United.
1921-22 Huddersfield Town.	1932-33 Everton.
1922-23 Bolton Wanderers.	1933-34 Manchester City.
1923-24 Newcastle United.	1934-35 Sheffield.
1924-25 Sheffield United.	1935-36 Arsenal.
1925-26 Bolton Wanderers.	1936-37 Sunderland.
1926-27 Cardiff City.	1937-38 Preston North End.
1927-28 Blackburn Rovers.	1938-39 Portsmouth.
1928-29 Bolton Wanderers.	1939-40 Westham United
1929-30 Arsenal.	(War Cup).
1930-31 W. Bromwich Albion.	

DAVIS CUP WINNERS

1900—U. S. A. beat England, 3—0.	1905—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1901—U. S. A. walked over.	1906—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1902—U. S. A. beat England, 3—2.	1907—Australasia beat England, 3—2.
1903—England beat U. S. A., 4—1.	1908—Australasia beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1904—England beat Belgium, 5—0.	1909—Australasia beat U.S.A.,

• ARGOLYTE

ELECTRIC WATER STERILIZER
HANDY APPARATUS FOR MAKING DRINKING WATER
Completely germ-free in 2 or 3 minutes

BENGAL CHEMICAL &
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

1910—Australasia walked over.	1927—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1911—Australasia beat U. S. A., 5—0.	1928—France beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1912—England beat Australasia, 3—2.	1929—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1913—U. S. A. beat England, 3—2.	1930—France beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1914—Australasia beat U. S. A., 3—2.	1931—France beat England, 3—2.
1915—1918—No championship.	1932—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1919—Australasia beat England, 4—1.	1933—England beat France, 3—2.
1920—U. S. A. beat Australia, 5—0.	1934—England beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1921—U. S. A. beat Japan, 5—0.	1935—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1922—U. S. A. beat Australasia, 4—1.	1936—England beat Australasia, 3—2.
1923—U. S. A. beat Australasia, 4—1.	1937—U. S. A. beat England, 4—1.
1924—U. S. A. beat Australasia, 5—0.	1938—U. S. A. beat Australasia, 3—2.
1925—U. S. A. beat France, 4—1.	1939—Australasia beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1926—U. S. A. beat France, 4—1.	

WIGHTMAN CUP

*(International Tennis Competition between women of
England and America)*

1930: England won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1931: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Forest Hills).
1932: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1933: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Forest Hills).
1934: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Wimbledon).
1935: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Forest Hills).
1936: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1937: America won by 6 matches to 1 (Forest Hills).
1938: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Wimbledon).
1939: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Forest Hills).

TENNIS CHAMPIONS (WIMBLEDON)

Men's Single

1919—G. L. Patterson (Australia).	1923—W. W. Johnston (America).
1920—W. T. Tilden (America).	1924—J. Borotra (France).
1921—W. T. Tilden (America).	1925—R. Lacoste (France).
1922—G. L. Patterson (Australia).	1926—J. Borotra (France).
	1927—H. Cochet (France).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1928—R. Lacoste (France). | 1934—F. Perry (England). |
| 1929—H. Cochet (France). | 1935—F. Perry (England). |
| 1930—W. T. Tilden (America). | 1936—F. Perry (England). |
| 1931—S. B. Wood (America). | 1937—D. Budge (U. S. A.). |
| 1932—H. E. Vines (America). | 1938—D. Budge (U. S. A.). |
| 1933—J. Crawford (Australia). | 1939—R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.). |

Women's Singles

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1930—Mrs. Wills-Moody
(U. S. A.). | 1935—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1931—Fraulin C. Aussem (Ger.)
(U. S. A.). | 1936—Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.). |
| 1932—Mrs. Wills-Moody | 1937—Miss Dorothy Round
(Eng.). |
| 1933—Mrs. Wills-Moody
(U. S. A.). | 1938—Mrs. Wills-Moody
(U. S. A.). |
| 1934—Miss Dorothy Round
(Eng.). | 1939—Miss Alice Marble
(U. S. A.). |

Ladies' Doubles

- 1926—Miss Ryan and Miss M. K. Browne.
 1927—Miss Ryan and Miss H. Wills.
 1928—Mrs. H. Watson and Miss P. Saunders.
 1929—Mrs. H. Watson and Mrs. Mitchell.
 1930—Miss Ryan and Mrs. Wills Moody.
 1931—Mrs. Sheppard-Barron and Miss P. E. Mutford.
 1932—Mlle. D. Metaxa and Mlle. J. Sigart.
 1933—Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu.
 1934—Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu.
 1935—Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James.
 1936—Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James.
 1937—Mme. Mathieu (Fr.) and Miss Yorke (Eng.).
 1938—Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble (U.S.A.).
 1939—Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble (U.S.A.).

Mixed Doubles

- 1926—L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree.
 1927—F. T. Hunter and Miss Ryan.
 1928—P. D. P. Spence and Miss Ryan.
 1929—F. T. Hunter and Miss H. Wills.
 1930—J. H. Crawford and Miss Ryan.
 1931—G. M. Lott and Mrs. L. A. Harper.

BRYTOL HIGH CLASS
METAL POLISH
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS

- 1932—E. Maier and Miss Ryan.
 1933—G. von Cramm and Frl. H. Krahwinkel.
 1934—R. Miki and Miss D. E. Round.
 1935—F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round.
 1936—F. J. Perry and Miss Dorothy Round (England).
 1937—D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U. S. A.).
 1938—D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U. S. A.).
 1939—R. L. Riggs and Miss Marble (U. S. A.).

Men's Doubles

- 1926—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
 1927—W. T. Tilden and F. T. Hunter.
 1928—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
 1929—W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
 1930—W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
 1931—J. Van Ryn and G. M. Lott.
 1932—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
 1933—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
 1934—G. M. Lott and L. R. Stoeffen.
 1935—J. H. Crawford and A. K. Quist.
 1936—C. P. Hughes & C. R. D. Tuckey (England).
 1937—D. Budge and G. Ma ko (U. S. A.).
 1938—D. Budge and G. Ma ko (U. S. A.).
 1939—R. L. Riggs and Cooke (U. S. A.).

OLYMPIC RECORDS, 1936

Athletic

The International Olympic Committee was established in Paris in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin to ensure the regular celebration of the modern Olympic games every four years; 43 countries are now represented in it.

- 100 *Metres*—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 10·3 sec. (equals world record).
 200 *Metres*—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 20·7 sec. (Olympic record).
 200 *Metres*—A. F. Williams (U. S. A.), 46·5 sec.
 800 *Metres*—J. Woodruff (U. S. A.), 1 min. 52·9 secs.
 1,500 *Metres*—J. E. Lovelock (New Zealand), 3 min. 47·8 sec (World record).
 3,000 *Metres Steeplechase*—V. Iso-Hollo (Finland), 9 min. 3·8 sec. (Olympic record).
 5,000 *Metres*—G. Hockert (Finland), 14 min. 22·2 sec. (Olympic record).
 10,000 *Metres*—I. Salminen (Finland), 30 min. 15·4 sec.
 110 *Metres Hurdles*—F. Towns (U. S. A.), 14·2 sec.
 400 *Metres Hurdles*—G. Hardin (U. S. A.), 52·4 sec.
 300 *Metres Relay*—U. S. A. (J. Owens, R. Metcalfe, F. Draper, and F. Wykoff), 39·8 sec. (World record).

- 1,600 Metres Relay—Great Britain (F. F. Wolff, G. L. Rampling, W. Roberts and A. G. K. Brown), 3 min. 9 sec.
 Marathon—K. Son (Japan), 2 hr. 29 min. 19.2 sec.
 50 Kilometres Walk—H. H. Whitlock (Great Britain), 4 hr. 30 min. 41 sec. (Olympic) record.
 High Jump—C. Johnson (U. S. A.) 2.03 metres (6 ft. 8 in.).
 Long Jump—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 8.06 metres (26 ft. 6¼ in.), (Olympic record).
 Pole Vault—E. Meadows (U.S.A.), 4.35 meters (about 14 ft. 3¼ in.), (Olympic record).
 Putting the Shot—H. Woellke (Germany), 16.20 metres (53 ft. 1¼ in.), (Olympic record).
 Throwing the Hammer—K. Hein (Germany), 56.49 metres (185 ft. 4.9 in.), (Olympic record).
 Throwing the Discus—K. Carpenter (U.S.A.), 50.48 metres (about 165 ft. 7 in.), (Olympic record).
 Throwing the Javelin—G. Stoeck (Germany), 71.84 metres (about 235 ft. 8½ in.).
 Hop, Step and Jump—N. Tajima (Japan), 16 metres (52 ft. 5¾ in.), (World record).
 Decathlon—G. Morris (U. S. A.), 7,900 points.

Rowing

- Single Sculls—G. Schaefer (Germany), 8 min. 21.5 sec.
 Double Sculls—Great Britain (J. Beresford and L. F. Southwood), 7 min. 20.8 sec.
 Coxswainless Pairs—Germany, 8 min. 16.4 sec.
 Coxswained Pairs—Germany, 8 min. 36.9 sec.
 Coxswainless Fours—Germany, 7 min. 1.8 sec.
 Coxswained Fours—Germany, 7 min. 16.2 sec.
 Eights—U. S. A. (Washington University), 6 min. 25.4 sec.

Swimming

- 100 Metres Free Style—F. Osik (Hungary), 57.6 sec.
 100 Metres Back Stroke—A. Keifer (U.S.A.), 1 min. 5.9 sec. (Olympic record).
 400 Metres Free Style—J. Medica (U.S.A.), 4 min. 44.5 sec. (Olympic record).

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200 Metres Breast Stroke—T. Hamauro (Japan), 2 min. 42·5 sec.
(Olympic record).

1,500 Metres Free Style—N. Terada (Japan), 19 min. 13·7 sec.

800 Metres Relay—Japan, 8 min. 51·5 sec. (World record).

High-Board Diving—M. Wayne (U.S.A.).

Spring-Board Diving—D. Degener (U.S.A.).

Water Polo—Germany.

Fencing

Foil—G. Gandini (Italy), Teams.—Italy.

Epee—F. Riccadi (Italy), Teams.—Italy.

Sabre—E. Kabos (Hungary), Teams.—Hungary.

Boxing

Feather-weight—O. Casanovas (Argentina).

Fly-weight—W. Kaiser (Germany).

Bantam-weight—U. Sergio (Italy).

Light-weight—I. Harangi (Hungary).

Welter-weight—S. Suvio (Finland).

Middle-weight—J. Despeaux (France).

Heavy-weight—H. Runge (Germany).

Light Heavy-weight—R. Michelot (France).

Wrestling

Catch-as-Catch-Can

Feather-weight—K. Pihlajamäki (Finland).

Bantam-weight—O. Zombori (Hungary).

Light-weight—K. Karpati (Hungary).

Welter-weight—F. L. Lewis (U.S.A.).

Middle weight—E. Poilve (France).

Light Heavy-weight—K. Fridell (Sweden).

Heavy-weight—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

Greco-Roman

Feather-weight—Y. Erkan (Sweden).

Bantam-weight—M. Loerincz (Hungary).

Light-weight—L. Koskela (Finland).

Welter-weight—R. Svedberg (Sweden).

Middle-weight—I. Johnson (Sweden).

Light Heavy-weight—A. Cadier (Sweden).

Heavy-weight—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

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Cycling

- 4,000 *Metres Pursuit*—France.
 1,000 *Metres Time Trial*—A. G. van Vlet (Holland). 1 min. 12 sec.
 (Olympic record).
 2,000 *Metres Tandem*—Germany.
 100 *Kilometres Road Race*—R. Chabantier (France). 2 hr. 33 min.
 5 sec. Team—France.

Yachting

- Olympic Monotype Class*—Holland.
6-Metre Class—Great Britain.
8-Metre Class—Italy.
Star Class—Germany.

Other Events

- Polo*—Argentina.
Hockey—India.
Association Football—Italy.
Basket Ball—U. S. A.
Handball—Germany.
Modern Pentathlon—Lieutenant G. Handrik (Germany).

Olympic Hockey

- 1908—Great Britain.
 1920—Great Britain.
 1928—India.
 1932—India.
 1936—All-India Hockey team defeated Germany by 8 to 1.

Final Positions

The following list of points scored by the countries at the Berlin Olympic Games is based on three points for a gold medal, two for a silver medal and one for a bronze medal:—

Germany 181 points, United States 124, Italy 47, Finland 39, France 39, Hungary 37, Sweden 37, Japan 34, Holland 33, Great Britain 29, Austria 27, Switzerland 26, Czechoslovakia 19, Canada 14, Argentina 13, Estonia 13, Norway 11, Egypt 10, Poland 9, Denmark 7, Turkey 4, India 3, New Zealand 3, Latvia 3, Mexico 3, Yugoslavia 2, Rumania 2, South Africa 2, Belgium 2, Australia 1, Philippines 1, and Portugal 1.

NEEM TOOTH PASTE— — CALCHEMICO

Ideal tooth paste containing amongst other ingredients, the essentials of Neem twig.

Location of Modern Olympic Games

1896—Athens.

1900—Paris.

1904—St. Louis.

1908—London.

1912—Stockholm.

1916—None held.

1920—Antwerp.

1924—Paris.

1928—Amsterdam.

1932—Los Angeles.

1936—Berlin.

1940—*Postponed due to war.*

Olympic winter games were held—1924 Chamonix; 1928 St. Moritz; 1932 Lake Placid; 1936 Garmisch Partenkirchen; 1939 *Postponed on account of war.*

CRICKET

Summary of Test Matches (England vs. Australia),
(1876—1938)

First played in 1876.

England have won 55 matches and Australia 57 matches and 31 matches have been drawn.

Test Match Records

Highest Australian innings: 729 for 6 declared, Lords, 1930.

Highest English innings 903 for 7 declared, Oval, 1938.

Lowest Australian innings: 36, Edgbaston, 1902.

Lowest English innings: 53, Lords, 1888.

Highest scorer (*for Australia*): D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930.Highest scorer (*for Australia*): D. G. Bradman, 304 Leeds, 1934.Highest scorer (*for England*): Hutton 364 at Oval, 1938.

Highest Partnership (England): Hobbs and Rhodes, 323, Melbourne, 1911-12.

Highest aggregate: 1,601 for 29 wickets, Lords 1930.

Lowest aggregate: 291 for 40 wickets, Lords, 1888.

Four centuries in one innings: (Barnett 126, Hutton 100, Compton 102, and Paynter 216 not out) for England in 1938.

Longest test match in the world between South Africa & M. C. C. (1939) for 10 days.

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Rheumatism, Headache, etc., etc.**BENGAL CHEMICAL &
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.**

Highest Individual Scores—First-Class Matches

*452	D. G. Bradman, N.S.W. v. Queensland ..	1930
437	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria v. Queensland ..	1928
429	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria v. Tasmania ..	1923
424	A. C. MacLaren, Lancs v. Somerset ..	1895
383	C. Gregory, N.S.W. v. Queensland ..	1906
*365	C. Hill, S. Australia v. N.S.W. ..	1900
364	Hutton, M.C.C. v. Australia ..	1938
*357	Abel (R.), Surrey v. Australia ..	1899
352	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria v. N.S.W. ..	1927
345	C. G. Macartney, Australia v. Notts ..	1921
*344	G. Headley, All Jamaica v. Lord Tennyson's Team	1932
344	W. G. Grace, M.C.C. v. Kent ..	1876
*343	P. A. Perrin, Essex v. Derbyshire ..	1904
341	Hirst (G. H.), Yorkshire v. Leicester ..	1905
340	D. G. Bradman, N.S.W. v. Victoria ..	1929
338	W. W. Read, Surrey v. Oxford University ..	1888
*338	R. C. Blunt, Otago v. Canterbury, New Zealand ..	1932
*336	Hammond (W. R.), England v. New Zealand ..	1933
336	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria v. South Australia ..	1928
334	D. G. Bradman, Australia v. England ..	1930
333	K. S. Duleepsinghji, Sussex v. Northants ..	1930
325	Sandham (A.), England v. West Indies ..	1930
321	W. Murdoch, N.S.W. v. Victoria ..	1882

*Not out.

Highest Totals

1107 Victoria v. New South Wales, 1926-27.

1059 Victoria v. Tasmania, 1922-23.

903 M.C.C. v. Australia at Oval, England, 1938.

Cricket Records, *First Class**Highest aggregate Innings* (1st class)—1,107 Victoria v. New South Wales, 1926.*First Wicket Partnership*—555 Sutcliffe and Holmes for Yorkshire against Essex in 1932.*Second wicket Partnership*—541 by Bradman and Ponsford 1934.

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Third Wicket Partnership—473 by Ponsford (281 not out) and McCabe (192) against M. C. C. 1934.

Highest Test Score—Hutton (England) scored 364 against Australia at Oval in 1938.

Aggregates—J. B. Hobbs—61,221; W. G. Grace—54,896.

Highest Aggregate—Fifth Test, Durban, 1939. South Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets—1,981 in all.

England v. South Africa

Since first match in 1888-89 there have been 64 matches between the countries. England have won 29 matches, South Africa twelve and twenty three matches have been drawn.

England v. West Indies

First played in 1928. England have won 8 matches, West Indies 3 and 6 matches have been drawn.

England v. New Zealand

First played in 1929. England have won 3 matches, New Zealand 0, and matches have been drawn.

English Country Championships

1925—Yorkshire.	1933—Yorkshire.
1926—Lancashire.	1934—Yorkshire.
1927—Lancashire.	1935—Yorkshire.
1928—Lancashire.	1936—Derbyshire.
1929—Notts.	1937—Yorkshire.
1930—Lancashire.	1938—Yorkshire.
1931—Yorkshire.	1939—Yorkshire.
1932—Yorkshire.	

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

Winner

100 metres race*	.. J. Ownes (U.S.A.)	.. 10.2 secs. (1936).
200 metres race	.. R. Metcalfe (U.S.A.)	.. 20.3/5 s. (1933).
400 metres race	.. R. Harbig (Ger.)	.. 46.0 secs. (1939).
500 metres race	.. R. Malott (U.S.A.)	.. 1 m. 1.5 s. (1938).
800 metres race	.. R. Harbig (Ger.)	.. 1 m. 46.6 s. (1939)
1,000 metres race	.. Ladoumegue (France)	.. 2 m. 23.6s. (1930)
1,500 metres race*	.. Lovelock (N. Z.)	.. 3m. 47.8s.
2,000 metres race	.. Romani (U.S.A.)	.. 5 m. 16.7 s. (1937).

3,000 metres race ..	G. Hoeckert (Finland)	8m. 14-4/5 s. (1936).
5,000 metres race ..	T. Macki (Finland) ..*	29 m. 52-6 s. (1939).
10,000 metres race ..	T. Mackie (Finland) ..	14m. 8-8 s. (1939).
20,000 metres race ..	J. Zabula (Argentina)	64 m. 0-1/5 s. (1936).
Marathon (26 miles 385 yds. ..)	K. Son (Japan) ..	2 hrs. 20 m. 19-2 s.
50,000 metres Walk ..	T. W. Green (Great Britain)	4 hrs. 13 m. 10 s. 13-7 secs.
110 metres Hurdles ..	F. G. Towns (U.S.A.)	50-6 secs.
400 metres Hurdles ..	Glen Hardin (U.S.A.)	3 mins. 8-2 sec.
1,600 metres relay* ..	U. S. A. ..	6 ft. 9 3/4 ins.
Running High Jump*	C. Johnson (U.S.A.)	26 ft. 8 1/4 ins.
Running Broad Jump*	J. Owens (U.S.A.) ..	52 ft. 5 3/4 ins.
Hop, Step and Jump	Tajima (Japan) ..	14 ft. 11 ins.
Pole Vault ..	Sefton (U.S.A.) ..	174 ft. 2 1/2 ins.
Discus throw ..	Schroder (Ger.) ..	253 ft. 1/2 in.
Javelin* ..	M. Jarvinen (Finland)	193 ft. 7 ins.
Hammer throw ..	E. Black (Ger.) ..	7,900 points.
Decathlon ..	G. Morris ..	3,824 points.
Pentathlon ..	Muller (1933) (Ger.)	57 ft. 1 in.
Putting the shot (16 lbs.)	J. Torrance (U.S.A.)	4 mins. 6-4 s.
One mile race ..	Wooderson (Eng.) ..	8 mins. 54 s.
Two miles race ..	D. R. Lash (U.S.A.)	9-4 s. (1935).
100 yds. race ..	J. Owens (U.S.A.) ..	9-4 s. (1930).
100 yds. race ..	F. Wykoff (U.S.A.)	13 m. 50-6 s.
Three miles' race ..	L. Lehtinen (Finland)	19 mins. 1 s.
Four miles' race ..	V. Isoholo (Finland)	24 mins. 62 secs.
Five miles race ..	Nurmi (Finland) ..	50 mins. 15-3/5 s.
Ten miles' race ..	P. Nurmi (Finland)	2 hrs. 26 m. 10-8 s.
25 miles' Race ..	M. Panelli (Italy) ..	19 secs.
200 yds. Race ..	Paddock (U.S.A.) ..	6 m. 18.2 s. (1939).
1 mile walk ..	A. Stubbs (Australia)	

*Records made at Olympic Games.

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WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS

MEN

(Free Style)

<i>Yards and Metres.</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>M.S.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
100y.	J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	.. 0 51	.. 1927
100m.	P. Fick, U.S.A.	.. 56.4	.. 1936
200y.	J. Medica, U.S.A.	.. 2 07.21	.. 1935
300m.	" "	.. 3 21.6	.. 1935
220y.	" "	.. 2 07.9	.. 1934
440y.	" "	.. 4 40.8	.. 1938
500y.	R. Flannagan (U.S.A.)	.. 5 56.2	.. 1938
800m.	J. Makino, Japan	.. 9 55.8	.. 1935
1,000y.	J. Medica, U. S. A.	.. 11 37.4	.. 1933
1,500m.	J. Medica, U. S. A.	.. 18 59.3	.. 1935
1,000m.	T. Amano, Japan	.. 12 33.8	.. 1935
1m.	R. Flannagan, U. S. A.	.. 20 4-1/5	.. 1937
800m.	Relay, Yale Coll (U.S.A.)	.. 8 24.6	.. 1936

Breast Stroke

<i>Yards and Metres.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>M.S.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
100m.	J. Balke, Germany	.. 1 9.4	.. 1938
200y.	J. Kasley, U. S. A.	.. 2 22.5	.. 1936
200m.	J. Kasley, U. S. A.	.. 2 37.2	.. 1936
400m.	A. Heina, Germany	.. 5 43.8	.. 1938
500m.	J. Balke, (Ger.)	.. 7 23.3	.. 1938

Back Stroke

100m.	A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	.. 1 4-4/5	.. 1936
150y.	" "	.. 1 32.7	.. 1936
200m.	" "	.. 2 24	.. 1930
400m.	" "	.. 5 13-2/5	.. 1936

Women

(Free Style)

100y.	W. Den Ouden, Holland	.. 0 59.4-5	.. 1934
100m.	" "	.. 1 04.6	.. 1936
200m.	R. Van Veen, Holland	.. 2 24.6	.. 1938
300y.	R. Hvger, Denmark	.. 3 35.3	.. 1938
300m.	R. Hvger, Denmark	.. 3 46.9	.. 1938
400m.	" "	.. 5 08.2	.. 1938

500m.	"	"	..	..	6 45.7	..	1936
800y.	"	"	..	..	11 11.7	..	
1,000y.	T. Petersen,	Denmark	..	..	13 15.9	..	1938
1,000m.	R. Hveger,	Denmark	..	..	14 35.3	..	1936
1,500m.	G. Frederiksen,	Denmark	..	..	22 36.7	..	1936
1 Mile.	P. Dewar,	Canada	..	..	23 32-2/5	..	1935

Breast Stroke

100m.	H. Hoelzler,	Germany	..	..	1 20.2	..	1936
200y.	J. Waalberg,	Holland	..	..	2 41.4	..	1937
400m.	H. Mayachta,	Japan	..	..	6 24-2/5	..	1933
500m.	H. Mayachata,	Japan	..	..	8 3-4/5	..	1933

Back Stroke

100m.	C. Kint,	Holland	..	..	1 13.5	..	1938
100y.	Miss Feggelen,	Holland	..	..	1 7	..	1939
200m.	E. H. Jarret,	U. S. A.	..	..	2 48.7	..	1936
400m.	J. van Feggelen,	Holland	..	..	5 41.4	..	1938

WOMAN'S WORLD RECORDS

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	
High Jump	.. Dorothy Odam (Eng.)	5 ft. 5¼ ins.
Long Jump	.. K. Hittomi ..	19 ft. 8¾ ins.
100m. Swimming (Free Style)	.. Denunden (Holland) ..	1 m. 04.6 sec.
100 metres race	.. S. Walasiewicz (Poland)	10.5 secs.
100 yds running	.. H. Stephens (U.S.A.)	10.9 secs.
Discus throw	.. G. Mauermeyer (Ger.)	158 ft. 4-4/5 ins.
Javelin throw*	.. Mildrid Didrikson (U.S.A.)	184 ft. 4 ins.
Shotput	.. G. Mauermeyer (Ger.)	47 ft. 2ins.
100yds. Swim	.. Den Ounden (Dutch)	59-4/5 sec.
400yds. Swim	.. Den Ounden (Dutch)	5 mins 9-3/5 sec.
One Mile	.. P. Dewar (Canada)	28 mins. 32¾ secs.

LILY THIN ARROWROOT
FOR EVERY BODY

80 metres Hurdles	B. Burke (England), ..	11.5 sec.
400 metres Relay*	U. S. A. ..	47 secs.
(4 by 100)* ..		
200 metres run ..	H. Stephens (U. S. A.)	23-3/5 s. (1936).

World's Figure Skating Champion—Miss Megan Taylor, (England).

*All these records were made at the Olympic Games, 1932.

ICE HOCKEY

1938—Canada beat Great Britain .. 3—1

DERBY

[Epsom Derby was first run in 1780. The course 1900-20 was 1 mile 4 fur. 29 yds. The best time over old course, 2-34 4-5 by Spion Kop in 1920; best time over new course 2-33 4-5 by Mahmud in 1936].

(1 Mile 4 furlongs 881 yds.; 3 yrs. olds).

1920 ..	Spion Kop.	1931 ..	Cameronian.
1921 ..	Humorist.	1932 ..	April the Fifth.
1922 ..	Capt. Cuttle.	1933 ..	Hyperion.
1923 ..	Papyrus.	1934 ..	Windsor Lad.
1924 ..	Sansovino.	1935 ..	Bahram.
1925 ..	Manna.	1936 ..	Mahmoud.
1926 ..	Coroach.	1937 ..	Mid-day Sun.
1927 ..	Call Boy.	1938 ..	Bois Roussel.
1928 ..	Felstead.	1939 ..	Blue Peter.
1929 ..	Trigo.	1940 ..	Pont l'Eveque.
1930 ..	Blenheim.		(New market)

GRAND NATIONAL

(Run at Aintree, England. Steeplechase; course is 4 miles 856 yards and includes thirty-two hurdles.)

1925 ..	Double Chance.	1933 ..	Kellsboro Jack.
1926 ..	Jack Horner.	1934 ..	Golden Miller.
1927 ..	Sprig.	1935 ..	Reynoldstown.
1928 ..	Tipperary Tim.	1936 ..	Reynoldstown.
1929 ..	Gregalach.	1937 ..	Royal Mail.
1930 ..	Shaun Soilin.	1938 ..	Battleship.
1931 ..	Grakle.	1939 ..	Workman.
1932 ..	Forbora.	1940 ..	Bogskar.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE

Year.	Winner	Time.	Year.	Winner	Time.
1900	Cambridge	.. 18.47	1923	Oxford	.. 20.54
1901	Oxford	.. 22.31	1924	Cambridge	.. 18.41
1902	Cambridge	.. 19.09	1925	Cambridge	.. 21.50
1903	Cambridge	.. 19.35	1926	Cambridge	.. 19.29
1904	Cambridge	.. 21.37	1927	Cambridge	.. 20.14
1905	Oxford	.. 20.35	1928	Cambridge	.. 20.25
1906	Cambridge	.. 19.24	1929	Cambridge	.. 19.24
1907	Cambridge	.. 20.26	1930	Cambridge	.. 19.09
1908	Cambridge	.. 19.20	1931	Cambridge	.. 19.26
1909	Oxford	.. 19.50	1932	Cambridge	.. 19.11
1910	Oxford	.. 20.14	1933	Cambridge	.. 20.57
1911	Oxford	.. 18.29	1934	Cambridge	.. 18.03
1912	Oxford	.. 22.05	1935	Cambridge	.. 19.48
1913	Oxford	.. 20.53	1936	Cambridge	.. 21.06
1914	Cambridge	.. 20.23	1937	Oxford	.. 22.39
1915-19	No races (for War)		1938	Oxford	.. 20.32
1920	Cambridge	.. 21.11	1939	Cambridge	.. 19.03
1921	Cambridge	.. 19.44	*1940	Cambridge	..
1922	Cambridge	.. 19.27	*Henley Course.	..	..

SOME NOTABLE RECORDS

Delayed Parachute Drop

The airman Jevdo Kinos dropped 20,000 ft. from a plane before pulling the parachute cord after which he safely drifted 2,000 ft. to the earth. This is world record.

Stratosphere Ascent

1. Soviet Stratosphere Balloon 'Osoaviakhim' Syrius (Jan. 30, 1934) 12.8 miles.
2. Soviet Balloon 'U.S.R.' (Sept. 1933) 11½ miles.
3. G. T. Settle (American Airman), (Nov. 1933) Nearly 11 miles.
4. Professor Piccard (1932) 10.12 miles.
5. A height of 130,000 ft. was reached at Moscow on 5th April 1935 by an automatic stratosphere sounding balloon which did not carry any passenger. The Soviet claims this as world record.
6. World's largest balloon *Explorer II* (piloted by Capt. Stevens & Capt. Anderson (America) reached an altitude of 72,395 ft. on 12th November 1935 breaking the previous altitude records.

LILY BRAND BARLEY
PROVED THE BEST BY TASTE

World's Speed-boat Records.

Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the world's water speed record by driving "Blue Bird II" at 140 miles per hour on 19th August, 1939.
Gar Wood (U.S.A.) made a record of 128.98 M.P.H.

Fastest Trains

On July 3, 1938, the new streamlined "Coronation Express" of the London and North-Western Railway reached a speed of 125 miles an hour, believed to be a world record for steam locomotives.

Motor Cycling Record

World's Motor Cycling record is now held by Earnest Henne (Hungary) with 171.674 miles per hour.

Under Sea Record

In 1934 Prof. Bebe and Mr. Otis Barton succeeded in descending into ocean to a depth of 3,028 ft. in his Bathysphere near Bermuda Island.

Ski Running

The fastest record speed ever reached by man on his own legs was claimed for Norwegian Ski Champion Kjelland at St. Moritz, Feb. 16, 1933 in a sensational test wherein he attained speed of 150 kilometres or almost 100 miles an hour.

Record Ski Jump

A new world record for ski-jumping was claimed for Reidar Andehsen who cleared 311.60 ft. at Planica, Yugoslavia, March 17, 1935.

Motor Speed Record

John Cobb (England) broke Capt. Eyston's world land speed record of 357.5 miles an hour by covering a mile in each direction at an average speed of 368.85 miles an hour.

Endurance Swimming Record

Ruth Litzig's (German girl) record—78 hrs. 46 mins.
P. K. Ghosh's (Calcutta) record—79 hours 24 minutes
Pedro Candiotti's (Buenos Aires) record—87 hours 19 minutes.
Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad) record—88 hours 12 minutes.

Motor Cycling—Road-racing Champion

Stanley Woods (Ireland) won the Tourist Trophy in record time of 3 hours 15 minutes 35 seconds doing the seven laps of the 264 miles course over winding roads at the record speed of 81.04 miles per hour.

World's Cycling Reliability & Endurance Record

Ossie Nicholson (Australia) set up a new world's cycling reliability and endurance record by covering more than 43,000 miles in 365 consecutive days.

Hand-cuffed Swimming

Prafulla Ghosh established a new record for hand-cuffed endurance swimming by remaining in water for 71 hours 13 minutes, thus beating Robin Chatterjee's record of 63 hours. Robin Chatterjee recaptured the world menaced endurance swimming record when he completed 72 hours and 25 minutes (8-9-36).

SPEED RECORDS

		<i>Miles per hour.</i>
Motor Boat ..	Sir M. Campbell (Br.)	140
Motor Car ..	John Cobb (B.)	368.85
Motor Cycle ..	Earnest Henne	157.12
Motor Baby Car ..	Kohlrausch	140.7
Air plane ..	P. Wendel (Germany)	469.11
Railway Train ..	<i>Silver Jubilee</i>	112
Skating (roller) ..	Eglington	24.95.
Earth's Rotation ..	.. .. .	1000 (about)
Sound ..	.. .. .	740 (about)
Pistol bullet ..	.. .. .	545.5
Rifle bullet (Springfield) ..	.. .. .	1270 for 1000 yds.
Running ..	Wooderson (Br.) 1 mile	4 min. 6-4/5 s.
Walking (1 mile) ..	P. Bernhard (Latvia) "	6 min. 21-1/5 s.
Swimming (100 yds.) ..	Weissmuller (U.S.A.) "	51s.
Air ship ..	R. 100 England 1929	81.50 miles.
Cycling (unpaced) ..	V. L. Johnson 1909	3/4 mile in 28 s.
Horse ..	Monastery Garden, Epsom 1927	40.91 M.P.H.
Greyhound ..	Beef cutlet 1932	500 yds. 24.91 s.
Running ..	Prof. Donaldson 1910	100 yds. 9 3/8 s.
	Amat. F. Wykoff	100 yds. 9 2/5 s.
	(U.S.A.) -930	

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AIRPLANE SPEED RECORDS BY YEARS

1906	Santos Dumont (France)	25.597
1907	Henry Farman (France)	32.748
1909	Louis Bleriot (France)	..	..	47.817
1910	Alfred Leblanc (U.S.A.)	..	..	*67.879
1911	Ed. Nieuport (France)	..	..	82.726
1912	Jules Vedrines (U.S.A.)	..	..	*108.181
1913	Maurice Prevost (France)	..	..	126.666
1919	D. De Romanet (France)	..	..	166.919
1920	Sadi Lecointe (France)	..	..	194.515
1921	Sadi Lecointe (France)	..	..	205.222
1922	Genl. Wm. Mitchell (U.S.A.)	..	..	222.969
1923	Lieut. A. J. Williams (U.S.A.)	..	..	266.583
1927	Lieut. S. N. Webster (Britain)	..	..	281.488
1928	Mario de Bernardi (Italy)	..	..	318.570
1928	Lieut. Darcy Grieg. (Britain)	..	..	†319.170
1929	Lieut. R. L. Atcherly (British)	..	..	332.490
1931	G. H. Stainforth (Britain)	..	..	408.800
1932	Lieut. Neri (Italy)	..	..	‡430.000
1933	Francisco Agello (Italy)	..	..	§432.830
1933	Col. Cassinelli (Italy)	..	..	¶393.330
1934	Francisco Agello (Italy)	..	..	440.670
1939	Genl. Udet (Germany)	..	..	446.66
1939	F. Wendel (Germany)	..	..	469.11

*Made by French pilots in the United States.

†Record not official because of loss of elevation rudder on final lap of the trial.

‡Unofficial.

¶Over a 100 kilometer course.

§Maximum speed attained in fourth lap of five lap test over Lake Garda. Average speed was 426.5 miles per hour.

RECORD NON-STOP FIGHTS BY AIRPLANE

	<i>Airplane.</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>Distance (miles.)</i>
1908	France, Wright, United States; W.	Wright	.. 77.5
1909	France, Farman, France, Farman 145.0

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1910	France, Farman, France, Tabuteau	363.0
1911	France, Nieuport, France; Gobe	460.0
1912	France, Farman, France; Fourny	628.0
1919	St. John's N. F., to Ireland, Vickers, British; Alcock, Brown	1,936.0
1922	San Diego, Cal., to Indianapolis, Fokker, U.S.; Kelley, Macready	2,060.0
1923	New York to San Diego, Cal., Fokker, U.S. Kelley, Macready	2,516.0
1926	Paris, France, to Djaask, Persia, Breguet, France; Coste, Rignot	3,313.0
1927	New York to Paris, France, Ryan, United States; Lindbergh	3,610.0
1927	New York to Germany, Bellanca, United States; Chamberlin	3,911.0
1928	Rome to Brazil, Savoia, Italy; Ferrarin, Del Prete	4,466.0
1929	Paris to Coulart, China, Breguet, France; Coste, Bellonte	4,912.0
1931	New York to Istanbul, Turkey, Bellanca, U.S.A.; Boardman, Polando	5,011.0
1933	Cranwell (Eng.) to Walvis Bay, (South Africa) Fairey, British; Gayford, Nicholetts	5,308.0
1933	New York to Rayyak, Syria, Bleriot, France; Codos, Rossi	5,653.0
1937	Moscow to San Francisco (via North Pole), Grover, U.S.S.R.	6,306.0
1938	Ismailia (Egypt) to Port Darwin (Australia) R. A. F. Bombers	7,162.0

ALTITUDE RECORDS BY AIRPLANE

<i>Airplane.</i>	<i>Pilot.</i>	<i>Altitude (ft.)</i>
1908 France, Wright; United States, W. Wright		361
1909 France, Antoinette; France, Latham		1,486
1911 France, Bleriot; France, Farros		12,959
1912 Algeria, Morane; France, Garros		18,405
1913 France, Nieuport; France, Legagneux		20,078
1919 United States, Curtiss; United States, Rohlfs		32,450

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1920	United States, Lepere; United States, Schroeder	..	33,113
1921	United States, Lepere; United States, Macready	..	34,507
1923	France, Nieuport; France, Lecointe	..	36,564
1927	United States, Wright; United States, Champion	..	38,474
1929	Germany, Junkers; Germany, Neuenhofen	..	41,794
1930	United States, Wright; United States, Soucek	..	43,166
1932	England, Vickers; British, Uwins	..	43,976
1933	France, Potez; France, Lemoine	..	44,819
1934	Italy, Caproni; Italy, Donati	..	47,352
1937	England, R.A.F. Plane, Lt. Adam	..	53,937
1938	Italy, Lt. Col. Mario Pazzi	..	56,017

SPEED RECORDS BY AIRPLANES

	<i>Airplane.</i>	<i>Pilot.</i>	<i>Miles per hr.</i>
1903	United States,* Wright; United States, O. Wright	..	30
1909	France, Curtiss; United States, Curtiss	..	47
1910	United States, Bleriot; France, Leblanc	..	66
1912	France, Deperdussin; France, Vedrines	..	106
1913	France, Deperdussin; France, Prevost	..	126
1919	United States, Curtiss; United States, Rohlfis	..	162
1920	France, Nieuport; France, Leconte	..	194
1921	France, Nieuport; France, Leconte	..	205
1922	United States, Curtiss; United States, Mitchell	..	222
1923	United States, Curtiss; United States, Williams	..	266
1924	France, Ferbois; France, Bonnett	..	278
1927	Italy, Macchi; Italy, De Bernardi	..	297
1928	Italy, Macchi; Italy, De Bernardi	..	318
1929	England, Supermarine; British, Orlebar	..	357
1931	England, Supermarine; British, Stainforth	..	406
1933	Italy, Macchi; Italy, Agello	..	423
1934	Italy, Macchi; Italy, Angello	..	440
1938	Germany, Genl. Udet (Germany)	..	446.66
1939	Germany, P. Wendel (Germany)	..	469.11

*First flight.

RELATIVE VELOCITIES

Snail crawling	..	..	..	0,005 ft. per second
Falling body	..	..	..	32 ft. " "
Race Horse	..	..	..	50 ft. " "
Fast Train	..	..	..	90 ft. " "
Cannon Ball	..	..	..	1,700 ft. " "
Gun-cotton flame	..	..	..	15,000 ft. " "
Earth in orbit	..	..	..	95,000 ft. " "
Meteorite	..	..	..	25,000 ft. " "
Light	..	..	..	1,100,000,000 ft. " "

Velocity of Light

Light is propagated through interstellar space at about 191,515 or say 192,000 miles per second, and through space at about 185,000 miles per hour.

Velocity of Sound

1125 per second in air at at 62°F (16-2/3°C)
1090 per second in air at 32°F 0°C)

SPEED OF ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH

	Per hour.
Cheetah	60 miles
Geraffe	35 "
Salmon (when hooked or terrified)	25 "
Pike (when hooked or terrified)	15 "
Large Eel (when hooked or terrified)	15 "
*Eagle (timed to fly)	110 "
Falcon (stoop, i.e., falling vertically through air)	80 "
Falcon (level flight)	65 "
Hawks, Ducks, & Partridge (average speed)	45 "
Elephant & Rhinoceros (charge at about)	25 "

AVIATION RECORDS

Balloons

Longest Time—

H. Kaulen, 13-17th Dec. 1913—87 hrs.

Record of Height—

Capt. Stevens and Capt. Anderson (U. S. A.) reached height of 74,000 feet (over 14 miles) in 1935.

*Airships**Long Distance—*

Germany to Tokio, 15-19th August, 1929. Graf Zeppelin—7,500 miles.

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Aeroplane

First Aeroplane—

World's first controlled flight in power-driven aeroplane by Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.

Non-Stop Distance Flight—

U. S. S. R. Crew set up world record in July 12-14, 1937 by flying from Moscow to California 6,760 miles, over North Pole.

Endurance Flying Record—

Remaining for 27 days in the air, the brothers Fred Keys and Al Keys have beaten the world endurance flying record of 647 hours and 28 minutes established by Dale and Jackson.

Non-Refuelling Duration—

Walter Lees and F. Brossby (America) on 28th May 1931, performed world's non-fuelling endurance record of 84 hours. 33 minutes.

Topsy-Turvy Flying—

Italian Pilot Flt.-Lt. Boscola broke a record by staying in the air upsidedown for 5 hrs. 51 mins. near Rome.

Flight to Poles—

Commander Byard is the first person to reach South Pole by aeroplane.

Seaplane Around the World—

Mr. Howard Hughes of America broke all the world records by completing the flight round the world in 3 days 19 hrs. 8 mins. He covered 14,824 miles.

Altitude—

Anderson and Stevens (U.S.A.) reached 72,394.795 ft. on Nov. 11, 1935.

Distance—

6,750 miles *non-stop* flight from Moscow to California by Russian aviators, Gromov, Yumashev and Danilin in 2 days 14 hrs. 20 mins., July 14, 1937.

11,323 miles in two days 23 hrs. by Scott and Black (England), England to Australia, October 20-23, 1934.

16,500 miles round the world in 8 days 15 hrs. and 51 mins. by Wiley Post and Gatty (U.S.A.) June 23—July 2, 1931.

7,158 miles flight by Squadron Leader Kellett, Gething and Caine (England) on November 5-7, 1938.

Speed—

In 1939 F. Wendel (Germany) broke all previous records by flying 469.11 miles per hour.

Gliding Record

Duration—

K. Schmidt (Germany) on August 1933—36 hrs. 35 mins.

Distance—

O. Klepikova, U.S.S.R., June 6, 1939—465 miles.

Altitude—

E. Ziller (Germany) on November, 1938—22,000 ft.

Parachute Descent

Reue Michenaud (1932, France) jumped from an aeroplane at an altitude of 25,590 ft. in France.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA RECORDS

Keith Smith (1919)	..	..	28	days
Bert Hinklar (1928)	..	..	15½	days
Kingsford Smith (1929)	..	..	12	days 14 hrs.
Kingsford Smith (1929)	..	..	9	days 21 hrs.
Scott (1931)	..	..	9	days 4 hrs.
Butler (1931)	..	..	9	days 2 hrs.
Scott (1932)	..	..	8	days 20 hrs.
Kingsford Smith (1933)	..	..	7	days 4 hrs.
Ulm (1933)	..	..	6	days 4 hrs.
Scott (1934)	..	..	2	days 23 hrs.
Jean Batten (1937)	..	..	5	days 18 hrs. 6 m.
Broadbent (1938)	..	..	5	days 4 hrs. 21 m.

WOMEN'S FLIGHT RECORDS

Non-stop flight.

This record is now held by Mrs. Dupeyron (France) who made a non-stop flight of 2,447·728 miles from Ovan to Irak on May, 15-16, 1938.

Altitude Record.

World record in 1936 has been made by Mille Hilsz (France) who rose to the height of 28,743·352 feet.

Speed.

J. Cochran (U. S. A.) on Sept. 21, 1937, 292·271 miles per hour.

Atlantic flight.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam (U. S. A.) is the first woman to make transatlantic solo flight from Harbour Grace to Ireland, 2,026·5 miles in 13 hrs. 30 mins., on May 20-21, 1932.

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Refuelling Endurance.

Misses E. Trout and May established World's refuelling endurance flight for women at California by staying 123 hours in the air.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD

Howard Hughes, the American millionaire broke at previous records by rounding the Earth in 3 days 19 hours and 16 minutes. His flying time was 57 hours 7 minutes and approximate total distance flown was 14,886 miles. He left New York on the 11th July, 1938.

Wiley Post, an American aviator, flying alone, circled the earth by airplane in 7 days 18 hours 49½ minutes. The start was made from Roosevelt field, New York city, July 15, 1933. Estimated miles travelled, 15,596.

Following is a list of the other previous trips around the world.

By Airship

The Graf Zeppelin, German airship, made a trip around the world in 1929 in 21 days 7 hours 34 minutes. The total actual flying time was 11 days 23 hours 33 minutes.

By Airplane

R. Maiullari in 1929, eastward from New York—34 days 2 hours.

John Henry Mears and Capt. C. O. B. D. Collyer in 1928—23 days 15 hours 21 minutes 3 seconds.

Edward S. Evans and Linton O. Wells in 1926—28 days 14 hours 36 minutes 5 seconds.

John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

H. R. Eldins started in 1936 from Lakehurst (America) and returned in 18 days 11 hours 14 minutes and 33 seconds. He flew approximately 25,654 miles.

By Train and Ship.

Col. Burnlay-Campbell in 1907—40 days 19 hours 30 minutes.

Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 2 minutes.

J. W. Sayre in 1903—54 days 9 hours 42 minutes.

Charles Fitzmorris, Chicago, in 1901—60 days 13 hours 29 minutes.

George F. Train in 1890—67 days 17 hours 3 minutes.

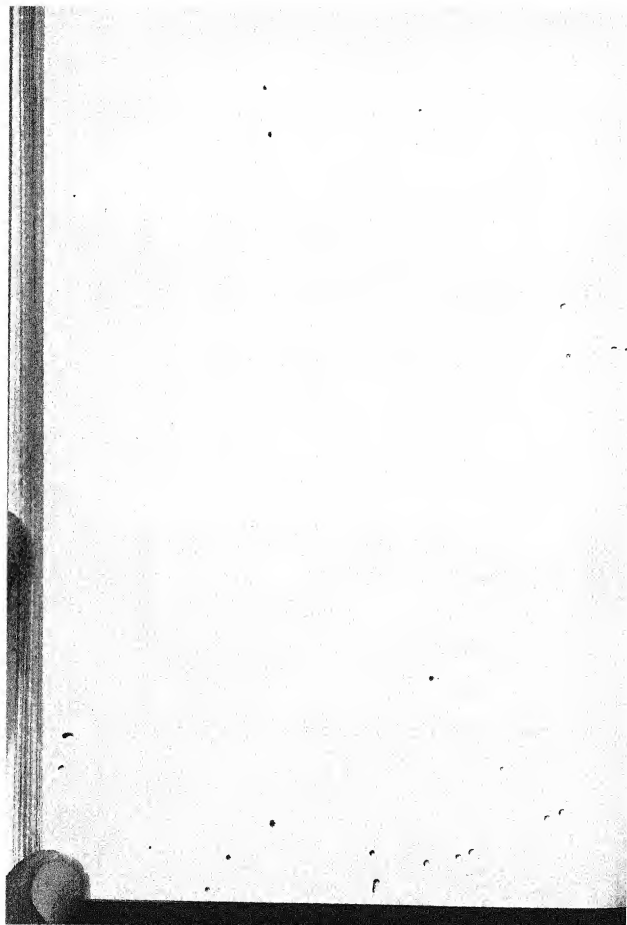
Nellie Bly (Mrs. Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

Sailing Vessel

Magellan in 1519—Set out with five ships from Seville, Spain; one ship returned after 1,083 days.

POLITICAL SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING

1. Congress Constitution.
2. Full story of the Congress efforts towards political settlement including Viceroy and Secretary of State's announcements and declarations.
3. All-India Muslim League activities and details of Pakistan Scheme.
4. Hindu Mahasava activities including aims and objects and resolutions passed in 1940 session.
5. Azad Muslim Conference.
6. All-India Hindu League.



THE CONGRESS IN 1940.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS

(As Amended at the Bombay Meeting of the

A. I. C. C., June 1939

Object

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of *Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)* by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Constituents

The Indian National Congress will comprise,—

(1) Primary Members, (2) Village, Ward, Town, Taluka, Thana, Mandal, Tahsil, Sub-division, District or other local Committees, (3) Provincial Congress Committee, (4) Annual Session of the Congress, (5) All-India Congress Committee, (6) Working Committee and may comprise (a) Committees or Associations directly organized by the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee and (b) Committees organised by any Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with the rules framed by it in that behalf and approved by the Working Committee.

Membership

Any person of the age of 18 years and over who believes in the 'object' shall, on making a written declaration to that effect attested by a witness and presenting an application in prescribed form and on payment of four annas, becomes a primary member of the Congress and he is entitled to be placed on the register of Congress members kept at any office duly authorised in that behalf within the district in which he ordinarily resides or carries on business;

Provided that no person shall be a primary member of more than one Committee at the same time.

* This is the summarised version of the constitution.

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Renewal of Membership

A member of the Congress enrolled shall continue to be a member of the Congress until he resigns or is expelled therefrom, provided he renews his application and pays on or before the 31st August of every subsequent year the annual membership fee of four annas and obtains a certificate of membership. Any member failing to renew his membership will be removed from the register of members.

Provinces

The following shall be the provinces with headquarters mentioned against them.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
(2) Andhra ..	Telugu	Madras.
(3) Assam ..	Assamese ..	Gauhati.
(4) Bihar ..	Hindustani ..	Patna.
(5) Bengal ..	Bengali ..	Calcutta.
(6) Bombay (City) ..	Marathi and Gujrati ..	Bombay.
(7) Delhi ..	Hindustani ..	Delhi.
(8) Gujrat ..	Gujrati ..	Ahmedabad.
(9) Karnatak ..	Kannada ..	Dharwar.
(10) Kerala ..	Malayalam ..	Calicut.
(11) Mahakoshal ..	Hindustani ..	Jubbulpore.
(12) Maharashtra ..	Marathi ..	Poona.
(13) Nagpur ..	Marathi ..	Nagpur.
(14) N.-W. F. Pro- vince ..	Pushtu ..	Peshawar.
(15) Punjab ..	Punjabi ..	Lahore.
(16) Sindh ..	Sindhi ..	Karachi.
(17) Tamil Nadu ..	Tamil ..	Madras.
(18) United Provinces ..	Hindustani ..	Lucknow.
(19) Utikal ..	Oriya ..	Cuttack.
(20) Vidharbha (Berar).	Marathi ..	Akola.

Qualifications

No member shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election unless he has been continuously on a Congress register for 12 months prior to the date of the election and only on production of a certificate of membership, but in case of election to the newly formed primary Congress Committees, a member shall be entitled to vote, even if he has been a member only for three months for the election of the committee's office-bearers.

No member shall be eligible for election to an office of any primary committee or to membership of any elective committee, unless he is a habitual wearer wholly of handspun and handwoven khaddar.

In order to become a delegate to the Congress or member of a Provincial or District Congress Committee, one must be a member of the Congress for three consecutive years.

No member of a communal organisation shall be eligible for election to any office or membership of any elective Congress Committee.

Election of Delegates

Every Provincial Congress Committee shall prepare a roll of its primary members qualified to vote and shall send to the A. I. C. C. office a statement in regard to it, on or before a date fixed by the Working Committee. The members included in the said roll shall alone be entitled to vote at the election of delegates in that province.

A. I. C. C. Elections

The delegates in every province shall assemble in a meeting to elect from among themselves, one-eighth of their number, as representatives of the province, on the All-India Congress Committee.

Provincial Congress Committee

The Provincial Congress Committee in each province shall consist of the delegates from the province.

The Committee shall be in charge of the Congress affairs within its own province subject to the control and supervision of A. I. C. C.

Annual Session

The annual session of the Congress shall be held at the time and place decided upon at the preceding session. The annual session shall consist of (a) the President of the Congress, (b) Ex-Presidents of the Congress, (c) elected delegates.

Election of President

Any ten delegates may jointly send the name of any delegate or *ex-President* of the Congress for the purpose of election as President. The General Secretary shall publish the names so proposed. After the withdrawal of any name or names, the General Secretary of the

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Congress shall publish the names of the remaining candidates and circulate to the Provincial Congress Committees. The delegates of provinces shall record their votes in favour of one of the candidates. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes from all provinces shall be duly announced as President elect, provided he has secured not less than 50 per cent. of votes polled. In case of failure to get the requisite number of votes, a second election will be held in which the delegates shall elect the president one out of the two. The persons getting the highest number of votes in the second election shall be duly declared as president.

All-India Congress Committee

The President of the Annual Session, members of the A. I. C. C., elected ex-Presidents of the Congress and the treasurer of the Congress shall constitute A. I. C. C.

The A. I. C. C. shall carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from session to session and shall have power to frame rules for regulating all matters connected with the Congress. Every member of the A. I. C. C. shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Working Committee

The Working Committee shall consist of the President of the Congress, thirteen members including not more than three General Secretaries appointed by the President from among the members of the A. I. C. C. and a treasurer appointed by him from amongst the delegates.

The Working Committee is the executive authority and shall have power to carry into effect the policy and programme laid down by the A. I. C. C. and the Congress and shall remain responsible thereto.

General Secretaries

The General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee.

Language

The proceedings of the Congress, the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani. Any speaker unable to speak Hindustani may use English or any provincial language as permitted by the President.

ARYYA

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WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS 1939-40

Moulana A. K. Azad— <i>President</i> .	Pandit G. B. Pant.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.	J. B. Kripalani (<i>General Secretary</i>).
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.	Bhulabhai J. Desai.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.	Dr. Prafulla Ch. Ghosh.
Seth Jamnalal Bazaz,	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
(<i>Treasurer</i>).	Mr. Asaf Ali.
Jairamdas Daulatram.	Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Dr. Rajendra Prasad.	

CONGRESS AND THE WAR

As soon as the war was declared, the Viceroy invited Mahatma Gandhi on the 4th September, 1939, and discussed the whole position with regard to war problems with reference to India. He also consulted Moslem League and the Princes.

The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha on the 15th September and passed a comprehensive resolution on 'war crisis and India' on 15th September, 1939. The summary of the resolution is given here:—

"The Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and the suppression of the human spirit. It has condemned the aggression in which they have repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well-established principles and recognised standards of civilized behaviour. It has seen in Fascism and Nazism the intensification of the principle of Imperialism against which Indian people have struggled for many years. The Working Committee must therefore unhesitatingly condemn the latest aggression of Nazi Government in Germany against Poland and sympathise with those who resist it.

The Congress has further laid down that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people, and no outside authority can impose this decision upon them, nor can the Indian people permit their resources to be exploited for imperialist ends. Any imposed decision, or attempt to use India's resources, for purposes not approved by them, will necessarily have to be opposed by them. India cannot associate herself in a war said to be for democratic freedom when that very freedom is denied to her, and such limited freedom as she possesses, taken away from her.

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The Committee is aware that the Governments of Great Britain and France have declared that they are fighting for democracy and freedom and to put an end to aggression. But the history of the recent past is full of examples showing the constant divergence between the spoken word, the ideals proclaimed, and the real motives and objectives.....If Great Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy, then she must necessarily end imperialism in her own possessions, establish full democracy in India, and the Indian people must have the right of self-determination by framing their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference, and must guide her own policy. A free democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression and for economic co-operation. She will work for the establishment of a real world order based on freedom and democracy, utilising the world's knowledge and resources for the progress and advancement of humanity.

The Committee desires to take no final decision at this stage, so as to allow for the full elucidation of the issues at stake, the real objectives aimed at, and the position of India in the present and in the future.

The Working Committee therefore invites the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms whether war aims are in regard to democracy and imperialism and new order that is envisaged, in particular, how these aims are going to apply to India and to be given effect to in the present. Do they include the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy will be guided in accordance with the wishes of the people?"

After the above Resolution was passed the Viceroy again held conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah and the Princes. He interviewed over 50 people. While the conversations were proceeding, the All-India Congress Committee met at Wardha on October 10, and passed the following resolution:—

"In spite of the repeated declarations of the Congress in regard to war, the British Government have declared India a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people..... The A. I. C. C., however does not wish to take any final decision precipitately and without giving every opportunity for the war and peace aims of the British Government to be clarified, with particular reference to India.

While the Committee condemns Fascism and Nazi aggression. it is convinced that peace and freedom can only be established and preserved by an extension of democracy to all colonial countries and by the application of the principle of self-determination to them so as to eliminate imperialist control. In particular, India must be declared an independent nation and present application should be given to this status to the largest possible extent.....

The Committee desires to declare afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself."

The Viceroy reported his conversations with different parties, communities and interests to His Majesty's Government in England. After consultation with British Government, the Viceroy issued the following statement on the 18th October, 1939.

Viceroy's Statement

His Excellency stated that he was authorised by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they would be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties and interests in India and with the Indian Princes with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such constitutional modifications as may seem desirable.

His Excellency announced the immediate establishment of a *consultative group representative of all major political parties* in British India and of the Indian Princes which would have as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities.

Replying to the question what are the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India, His Excellency referred to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the House of Commons on February 6, 1935.

That statement, said His Excellency, made the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It referred to the pledge given in the preamble of the Act of 1919 and it made it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. The words of the statement were clear and positive and stood as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day and of their intentions to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India.

Explaining the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India, His Excellency said:—

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"I cannot do better in reply to that question than to refer to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and with their full authority, by the late Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 6th February, 1935. That statement makes the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It refers to the pledge given in the preamble of the Act of 1919, and it makes it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. It confirms equally the interpretation placed in 1929 by Lord Irwin as Viceroy, again on the authority of the Government of the day, on that preamble that "the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status." I need not dilate on the words of that statement. They are clear and positive. They are enshrined in the Parliamentary record. They stand as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day, and of their intentions to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India. I would add only that the Instrument of Instructions issued to me as Governor-General by His Majesty the King-Emperor in May 1937 lays upon me as Governor-General a direction so to exercise the trust which His Majesty has reposed in me "that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire may be furthered to the end that India may attain its due place among our Dominions."

"And I am authorised now by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests in India and with Indian Princes, with a view to searching their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable."

Working Committee's Resolution

But the Viceroy's statement did not satisfy the Congress which characterised it as entirely unsatisfactory and called upon the Congress Ministers to resign. The following is the summary of resolution passed on the 22nd October, by the Congress Working Committee:—

The Working Committee is of opinion that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims particularly in their application to India is wholly unsatisfactory and calculated to rouse resentment among all those who were anxious to gain and are intent upon gaining India's independence. This invitation was made not only on behalf of the people of India but of the millions of people all over the world who were weary of war and violence and Fascist and imperialistic system which exploited nations and peoples and were ultimately the causes of war and who yearned for a new order of peace and freedom. The Viceroy's statement is an unequivocal reiteration of the old policy.

The Committee regards the mention of the differences amongst the several parties as a screen to hide intentions of Great Britain. What the Committee had asked for was a declaration of the war aims as a test of Britain's *bona fides* regarding India, irrespective of the attitude of opposing parties and groups.

The Congress has always stood for amplest guarantee of the rights of minorities. The freedom the Congress claimed was not for the Congress or any particular group or community but for the nation and all communities in India that go to build that nation. The only way to establish this freedom, and to ascertain the will of the nation as a whole is through a democratic process, which gives full opportunity to all.

The Committee must therefore regard the Viceroy's statement as in every way unfortunate. In the circumstances, the Committee cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain, for it would amount to an endorsement of the imperialist policy which Congress has always sought to end. *As a first step in the direction the Committee calls upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations.*

The Committee earnestly appeals to the nation to end all internal controversies in this hour of grave crisis and to act unitedly in the cause of India's freedom. The Committee calls upon all Congress Committees and Congressmen generally to show restraint of word and deed so that nothing may be said or done which is not in keeping with India's honour or the principles for which the Congress stands.

Viceroy's Declaration of the 5th November, 1939

After the resignation of Ministers, the Viceroy again invited Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah on November 1, and discussed the whole position with them. He discussed the possibility of expansion of Governor-General's Council. This discussion also did not bear any fruit. The failure was due to two main reasons:—Failure of the British Government to clarify the war aims with reference to India as demanded by the Congress and too much insistence on minority claims by Moslem League. So the Viceroy declared in his statement on the 5th Nov. that there existed entire disagreement between the representatives of major parties on fundamental issues. At the end, the Viceroy declared "All I will say now is that

BHRINGOL

— —

CALCHEMICO

Scented Mahabhringa Raj oil. Cools the

• brain and prevents headache.

I am not prepared to accept this failure. I propose in due course to try again, in consultation with the leaders of these great parties and princes, to see if even now there may still be the possibility of securing unity."

Congress Decision

After the breakdown of the negotiation with the Viceroy, the Working Committee of the Congress passed the following resolution at Allahabad on 23rd November.

The following is the summary of the Working Committee's resolution:—

"The Working Committee has noted with pleasure the response of the country to the policy enunciated by them regarding the war in Europe and its repercussions in India. This policy, based on numerous declarations of the Congress, was laid down in a statement issued by the Committee on September 14 and subsequent events have amply justified its wisdom and expedience. The course of the war and the policy pursued by the British and French Governments, in particular, the declarations made on behalf of the British Government regarding India, seem to demonstrate that the present war, like the world War of 1914-18 is being carried on for imperialist ends, and British Imperialism is to remain entrenched in India.

With such a war and with this policy the Congress cannot associate itself, and it cannot countenance the exploitation of India's resources to this end.

The Working Committee's unequivocal demand was for a declaration of war aims in regard to democracy and imperialism and in particular, how these aims were going to be applied to India. These aims could only be considered worthy, if they included the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as an independent nation whose policy would be guided in accordance with the wishes of her people. The answer to this demand has been entirely unsatisfactory and an attempt has been made on behalf of the British Government to create misunderstandings and to befog the main and moral issue.

In justification of this refusal to make a declaration in terms of the Working Committee's resolution, communal pleas have been advanced and the rights of the minorities and of the princes pleaded as barriers to India's freedom.

The Committee wish to declare with all emphasis that no communal considerations arise in meeting the demand of the Congress, and the minorities, whatever their other differences might be, do not oppose India's right to freedom and independence. The princes are represented by, and are emblems of the paramount power in India. In the end, it will be the people of Indian States who will determine what part they will take in a free India, though the British Govern-

ment have consistently ignored their wishes in the matter which vitally affects them. In any event, the wishes of those who may oppose India's independence are, and must be, irrelevant to the declaration of the British Government's intentions. The Committee can only interpret this attempt to avoid a statement of their war aims and India's freedom, by taking shelter under irrelevant issues, as a desire to maintain their imperialist domination in India in alliance with reactionary elements in the country.

The Committee wish to declare again that recognition of India's independence and right of her people to frame their constitution through a Constituent Assembly, is essential in order to remove the taint of imperialism from Britain's policy and to enable the Congress to consider further co-operation. They hold that the Constituent Assembly is the only democratic method of determining the constitution of a free country, and no one who believes in democracy and freedom can possibly take exception to it.

The declarations made on behalf of the British Government, being inadequate, have compelled the Congress to dissociate itself from British policy and war efforts, and as a first step in non-co-operation to bring about the resignations of all the Congress Governments in the provinces.

That policy of non-co-operation continues and must continue unless the British Government revises its policy and accepts the Congress contention.

The Working Committee would remind Congressmen that it is inherent in every form of *Satyagraha* that no effort is spared to achieve an honourable settlement with the opponent. While a *Satyagrahi* is ever ready for a non-violent fight, if it has to come, he never relaxes his efforts for peace and always works for its attainments. The Working Committee will, therefore, continue to explore the means of arriving at an honourable settlement, even though the British Government has banged the door in the face of the Congress. The Committee must, however, resist by the non-violent methods of the Congress, all attempts to coerce the people of India along paths which are not of their choice and everything that is against the dignity and freedom of India."

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PIONEER TAILORING CO.**

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No Clarification of War Aims.

On the 23rd November Mr. Chamberlain declared that England had entered the war for the preservation of freedom and peace. British war aim was not only to destroy the enemy's military power but also to remove the spirit of invasion from Germany. No mention of India was made in this speech of the then Prime Minister.

On the 15th December Lord Zetland declared that Britain was unable to make any further political concessions to India unless she composed her communal differences.

The Working Committee met at Wardha on the 22nd December. The Committee expressed the opinion in a resolution that the British Government had not answered the question India had asked about the clarification of her war aims and her intentions about the Indian freedom and had avoided it by raising the communal problem once again. The resolution further stated that the Constituent Assembly as proposed by the Congress is the only body that can satisfactorily and finally solve the communal problem. The Congress has assured full representation to every community and have even conceded separate electorates for election to the Constituent Assembly. It has also been made quite clear that minority rights will be scrupulously preserved and if there be any disagreement the Congress is prepared to accept the decision of an impartial Tribunal.

Lord Linlithgow made another attempt to negotiate with the Congress, but Mahatma Gandhi stated that the Viceroy was unable to give any answer to the simple demand made by the Congress for the clarification of the war aims and therefore it was of no use to proceed with the negotiations any further.

Viceroy's Orient Club Speech and After.

In January, 1940 the Viceroy made an important pronouncement in a speech at the Orient Club, Bombay. Lord Linlithgow expressed His Majesty's Government's concern to reduce to a minimum the interval between the existing state of things and the achievement of Dominion Status of the Westminster type.

After this speech, a renewed attempt for a settlement was made. Dr. Rajendra Prasad described the Viceroy's speech as the clearest declaration of Britain's intentions so far made. Mahatma Gandhi stated that he saw germs of an honourable settlement in the Viceroy's speech.

The Working Committee met at Wardha on 20th January and the Orient Club Speech was the principal subject of discussion. The Working Committee decided that with a view to ending the political deadlock in India, Mahatma Gandhi should seek from the Viceroy clarification of certain points in the Orient Club Speech.

The Gandhi-Viceroy interview took place at Delhi on the 5th February, but no settlement could be arrived at. The differences

appeared to be more fundamental and Mahatma Gandhi gave reason of the breakdown of the negotiation thus: "The vital difference between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer contemplates final determination of India's destiny by British Government, whereas the Congress contemplates just the contrary. The Congress position is that the test of real freedom consists in the people of India determining their own destiny without outside interference."

The following official communique was issued from New Delhi on the same day, *vis.*, 5th February:—

"In response to an invitation from His Excellency, Mr. Gandhi to-day came to see the Viceroy. A prolonged and very friendly discussion took place in which the whole position was exhaustively examined. Mr. Gandhi made it clear at the outset of the conversation that he had no mandate from the Congress Working Committee, that he was not empowered to commit in any way, and that he could speak on behalf of himself only.

"His Excellency set out in some detail the intentions and the proposals of His Majesty's Government. He emphasised in the first place their earnest desire that India should attain Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment, and to facilitate the achievement of that status by all means in their power. He drew attention to the complexity and difficulty of certain of the issues that called for disposal in that connection, in particular, the issue of defence in a Dominion position. He made it clear that His Majesty's Government were only too ready to examine the whole of the field in consultation with representatives of all parties and interests in India when the time came. He made clear also the anxiety of His Majesty's Government, to shorten the transitional period and to bridge it as effectively as possible.

His Excellency drew attention to the fact that, as he recently repeated at Baroda, the Federal scheme of the Act, while at present in suspense, afforded the swiftest stepping stone to Dominion Status, and that its adoption, with the consent of all concerned, would facilitate the solution of many of the problems that had to be faced in that connection.

He added that the offer put forward by him in November last of an expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council on the lines and on the basis then indicated remained open and that His Majesty's Government were prepared to give immediate effect to that offer.

MADANA MANJARI

Subject to the consent of the parties affected, His Majesty's Government would be prepared also to reopen the Federal scheme so as to expedite the achievement of Dominion Status and to facilitate the settlement after the War of the issues to which it gave rise.

Mr. Gandhi expressed appreciation of the spirit in which these proposals were put forward, but made it clear that they did not, in his view, at this stage, meet the full demand of the Congress Party. He suggested, and the Viceroy agreed, that in the circumstances it would be preferable to defer for the present further discussions with the object of a solution of the difficulties which had arisen."

RESOLUTION AT RAMGARH CONGRESS, 1940

The Working Committee met at Patna on 28th February* and discussed the whole position. The following resolution was adopted which was also placed before the Ramgarh Congress and was unanimously passed there. The resolution is:

"This Congress having considered the grave and critical situation resulting from the war in Europe and British policy in regard to it approves of and endorses the resolutions passed and the action taken on the war situation by the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee. The Congress considers the declaration by the British Government of India as a belligerent country, without any reference to the people of India, and the exploitation of India's resources in this war, as an affront to them, which no self-respecting and freedom-loving people can accept or tolerate. The recent pronouncements made on behalf of the British Government in regard to India demonstrate that Great Britain is carrying on the war fundamentally for imperialist ends and for the reservation and strengthening of her Empire, which is based on the exploitation of the people of India, as well as of other Asiatic and African countries. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the Congress cannot in any way, directly or indirectly, be party to the war, which means continuance and perpetuation of this exploitation. The Congress, therefore, strongly disapproves of Indian troops being made to fight for Great Britain and of the drain from India of men and material for the purpose of the war. Neither the recruiting nor the money raised in India can be considered to be voluntary contributions from India. Congressmen, and those under the Congress influence, cannot help in the prosecution of the war with men, money or material.

Congress Demand

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of complete Independence can be accepted by the people of India. Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of Imperialism and Dominion status or any other status within the imperial structure is wholly

inapplicable to India, is not in keeping with the dignity of a great nation, and would bind India in many ways to British politics and economic structure. The people of India alone, can properly shape their own constitution and determine their relations to the other countries of the world, through a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage.

Way to Communal Harmony

"The Congress is further of opinion that while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony, no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority, and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity, and the Congress repudiates attempts to divide India or to split up her nation-hood. The Congress has always aimed at a constitution where the fullest freedom and opportunities of development are guaranteed to the group and the individual, and social injustice yields place to a juster social order.

States and Foreign Interests

"The Congress cannot admit the right of the Rulers of Indian States, or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom. Sovereignty in India must rest with the people, whether in the States or the provinces, and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests. The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation and it will not be satisfactorily solved unless the declaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made. Foreign interests, if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people, will be protected.

Plan of Future Action

"The Congress withdrew the Ministries from the Provinces where the Congress had a majority in order to dissociate India from the war and to enforce the Congress determination to free India

BRYTOL HIGH CLASS

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from foreign domination. This preliminary step must naturally be followed by Civil Disobedience, to which the Congress will unhesitatingly resort as soon as the Congress organisation is considered fit enough for the purpose, or in case circumstances so shape themselves as to precipitate a crisis. The Congress desire to draw the attention of Congressmen to Gandhiji's declaration that he can only undertake the responsibility of declaring Civil Disobedience when he is satisfied that they are strictly observing discipline and are carrying out the constructive programme prescribed in the Independence Pledge.

"The Congress seeks to represent and serve all classes and communities without distinction of race or religion, and the struggle for Indian Independence is for the freedom of the whole nation. Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The Civil Disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation.

"The Congress hereby authorises the All-India Congress Committee and in the event this being necessary, the Working Committee, to take all steps to implement the Working Committee resolution, as the Committee concerned may deem necessary.

RAMGARH CONGRESS AND AFTER

The Ramgarh Session of the Congress was held under very peculiar and trying conditions. On the first day, a few minutes before the time when the session was due, a terrific thunderstorm burst out and the first day's session was held in an waterlogged pandal amidst drenching rain. The presidential address of Mahatma Abul Kalam Azad was taken as read under such circumstances. The first day's proceedings lasted only 15 minutes. The second day's sitting was held in the Jhanda Chowk and lasted only two and a half hours. The Patna resolution of the Working Committee was the only official resolution to be placed before the Ramgarh Congress. On the second day, this resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was passed, only 16 voting against it.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the delegates after the resolution was passed. He reiterated his earlier declaration in the Subjects Committee that he was not prepared to undertake the responsibility of starting Civil Disobedience until the conditions laid down by him had been satisfied. The conditions were described by Gandhiji in the Subjects Committee as follows: "I do not find anything to suggest that we are ready for a fight immediately. The required conditions have to be fulfilled. These are conditions both external and internal. For a Satyagrahi, external difficulties are not of serious consequence. Internal difficulties must be taken note of and overcome. Lack of discipline and an atmosphere of violence are among such internal difficulties and they have to be overcome before I can start a fight.

I am prepared to start a fight in a month's time if you fulfil these conditions and overcome these internal difficulties." The responsibility to conduct the national struggle was placed in the hands of Gandhiji by accepting him as a General at Ramgarh.

After the Ramgarh Congress, the Congress organisations all over the country were directed to convert themselves to Satyagraha Committees and to prepare for Satyagraha. Enlistment of Satyagrahis began and camps were opened for their training. The ban on volunteer organisations checked this activity to some extent.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

The Working Committee met at Wardha and passed the following resolution on April 18:—

"The Working Committee have given full consideration to the situation in the country as it has developed since the Ramgarh Congress and to the necessity for preparing the Congress organisation for Satyagraha which the Ramgarh Congress declared, was inevitable in the future.

"The Committee welcome the steps taken by the Provincial Congress Committees in pursuance of the directions, issued by Gandhiji, to function as Satyagraha Committees and to enrol active and passive Satyagrahis. The Committee trust that all Congress Committees throughout the country will pursue this programme with all earnestness and thoroughness and will put their affairs in order for such action as may be required of them.

"The Committee recommend that those members of Congress executives who are unable to take the prescribed pledge and shoulder the burden of a struggle under the disciplined guidance of the Congress will withdraw from their executive positions.

"The Committee lay stress again on the fulfilment of the conditions laid down by Gandhiji, compliance with which is essential for Civil Disobedience."

CONTINUANCE OF GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE RULE

On April 18 both Houses of Parliament approved Lord Zetland's resolution that the proclamations under Section 93 of the India Act by which Governors assumed the powers of Government in seven provinces when the Congress Ministries resigned be extended for such further period not exceeding 12 months as developments may show to be necessary.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR MALARIA

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LORD ZETLAND'S EXPLANATION

Lord Zetland summed up the British position in the House of Lords in the following declaration:—

"Admittedly a substantial measure of agreement amongst the communities in India is essential if the vision of a united India, which has inspired the labours of so many Indians and Englishmen is to become a reality, for I cannot believe that any Government or Parliament in this country would attempt to impose by force upon, for example, the eighty million Muslim subjects of His Majesty in India a form of constitution, under which they would not live peacefully and contentedly."

"So far as it lies within my power to do so I shall labour for reconciliation between these two great communities, Muslims and Hindus, who after all, whatever their differences of religion of culture and of outlook upon life, have lived side by side in India for nigh upon a thousand years. But I realise how restricted is my own power for influence for the plain fact of the matter is that the Congress Party have raised in the minds of many Muslims apprehensions, which only they themselves can allay and the question of vital import so far as the future of India is concerned is this—will the Congress refrain from closing the door upon that unity of India, which they themselves so passionately desire? It is not too much to say that upon the answer, which the Congress Party will give to that question hangs the future fate of India".

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES

On the 10th May, the British Government suffered a change. Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Premier and Mr. L. S. Amery succeeded Lord Zetland as the Secretary of State for India, but no change in the British Government's attitude towards India was discernible.

NEW STATE SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

On the 23rd May, Mr. Amery declared in the House of Commons: "We recognise that it is for Indians themselves to play a vital part in devising a form of constitution best adapted to India's conditions and India's outlook. The promise already given that the present scheme of the Act of 1935 and the policy and plans on which it is based are to be open to re-examination at the end of the war necessarily implies discussion and negotiations and not dictation. I cannot think it beyond the resources of Indian statesmanship to find at any rate such provisional accommodation as would admit of resumption of office with general consent by the Ministers in the provinces and the appointment to the Government Executive Council of representatives of the public on the basis already offered."

On the 15th June, broadcasting on "Magna Carta—then and now", Mr. Amery said, "In the case of India, we have made manifest our sincere desire that she should as a willing partner attain the same status in the British Commonwealth as is enjoyed by the Dominions, or for that matter, by ourselves. If there are obstacles apart from immediate urgencies of war to the speedy fulfilment of that desire, they arise more from the inherent complexities in India's own internal, religious, social and historic structure than from any reluctance on our part to hasten the transition from one control to the other. It is our genuine wish to help to bridge over the existing differences and enable Indians as soon as possible to play a vital part, which they are entitled to play, in devising a permanent framework for India's future constitution."

On the 14th August, Mr. Amery explained the Viceroy's offer in the following terms in a speech in the House of Commons: "The immediate offer contained in the Viceroy's statement was that of the extension of his Executive Council so as to include leading members of all political parties as well as the establishment of a wider War Advisory Council on an All India basis associating in the conduct of war representatives of Indian States and representatives of national life of India as a whole. The Viceroy's immediate offer was the paving of the way towards a speedier attainment of the goal of Dominion Status. It was not as was so often suggested an inferior or dependent status. Many independent nations were free to live their lives as they wanted. They were overrun or dismembered by more powerful neighbours. We, in the British Commonwealth, enjoy security, prosperity, friendship and enhanced dignity in the eyes of the world which is the result of free and equal association. There is no higher status in the world than that and that is the status we have declared to be the goal of our policy in India."

THE NEW DEPARTURE

The Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardah in June, 1940 and adopted the following important resolution on the 21st June which indicated a departure from Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence in the sphere of national defence and in consequence a breach between the Congress and the Mahatma was threatened:—

SILTRES — — CALCHEMICO

Nicely perfumed shampoo for washing hair.
Thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp and
ensures lovely tresses.

"The Working Committee have been deeply moved by the tragic events that have taken place in Europe in startling succession and, in particular, by the misfortunes that have befallen the people of France. These events have already had far-reaching consequences and they are likely to be followed by other happenings which will lead to novel situations and complex problems.

"Ever since the commencement of the European war, the Congress has followed a policy which was based on its principles and on the attitude of the British Government towards the demand that India should function as a free and independent country. This policy was confirmed in the Ramgarh resolution and the manner of the application of this policy will necessarily depend on the situation which changes from day to day. The problems which were distant are now near at hand and may soon demand a solution. The problem of the achievement of national freedom has now to be considered along with the allied one, its maintenance and the defence of the country against possible external aggression and internal disorder.

"The war in Europe, resulting from a desire for imperialist domination over other peoples and countries and a suicidal race in armaments, has led to human sorrow and misery on a scale hitherto unknown. It has demonstrated the inefficacy of organized violence on however vast a scale for the defence of national freedom and the liberties of peoples. It has shown beyond a doubt that warfare cannot lead to peace and freedom, and the choice before the world is uttermost degradation and destruction through warfare or the way of peace and non-violence on a basis of freedom for all peoples.

"Mahatma Gandhi has presented to the peoples of the world crying for relief from the crushing burden of war, a weapon in the shape of organized non-violence designed to take the place of war for the defence of a people's rights and freedom against armed aggression. He feels that at this critical phase in the history of man the Congress should enforce this ideal by itself declaring that it does not want that India should maintain armed forces to defend her freedom against external aggression or internal disorder.

"While the Working Committee hold that the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in their struggle for independence, the Committee cannot ignore the present imperfections and failings in this respect of the human elements they have to deal with and the possible dangers in a period of transition and dynamic change until the Congress has acquired non-violent control over the people in adequate measure and the people have imbibed sufficiently the lesson of organized non-violence. The Committee have deliberated over the problem that has thus arisen and have come to the conclusion that they are unable to go to the full length with Gandhiji but they recognize that he should be free to pursue his great ideal in his own way, and therefore absolve him from responsibility for the programme and activities in India in regard to internal and external disorder.

"Many of the problems which the Working Committee have considered in this connexion are not of the present though they may be of the near future. The Committee wish to make it clear that the methods and basic policy of non-violence in the national struggle for freedom continue with full force and are not affected in the least by the inability to extend it to the region of national defence."

The statement adds, "the war committees that are being formed are definitely aimed at increasing the war effort. In view of the Congress policy they cannot be supported and Congressmen cannot participate in them or contribute to war funds nor can Congressmen associate themselves under the present political conditions with Government-controlled civic guards."

"Congress Committee should organise, wherever necessary, people in villages and other areas, for self-defence and in order to maintain a sense of public security in their respective areas. This should be done on a non-communal basis and in full co-operation with all other groups interested in this task."

"In view of the difficult times that loom ahead it is essential that the Congress should function as an active and disciplined organisation. Provincial committees are enjoined to take necessary steps for this purpose. They should realise that it is of urgent and vital importance that the Congress should function in this way in these days of crisis and should not be merely a roll of vast numbers of inactive members. All members of the executive committees in particular are expected to take a continuous and active part in the Congress work and those who are unwilling or unable to do so are failing in their duty to the country, and are of no service to the organization."

"The critical situation that faces the world to-day requires vigilant attention and action whenever needed for this purpose. The Working Committee will meet at frequent intervals and all members must keep in readiness to obey urgent summons. The All-India Congress Committee should be summoned to meet in the last week of July."

After the publication of this resolution, the Viceroy again invited Mahatma Gandhi and again the talks were inconclusive. Gandhiji informed the Working Committee which met at Delhi on the 3rd July the subject of his discussions with the Viceroy.

EFFERSAL

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CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

A gesture was made by the Congress inviting the British Government to come to an honourable settlement with it by passing the following resolution in the Working Committee which met at Delhi on the 3rd July. The resolution was passed after a continuous session for five days. The resolution is :—

"The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation; and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs.

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain, and they are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made, and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made, and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay, all efforts at organizing the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will therefore be ineffective.

"The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organization of the defence of the country."

THE POONA RESOLUTION

The All-India Congress Committee met at Poona on the 27th July. The Wardha resolution which had drawn attention to the limitations of the methods of non-violence and had expressed the Working Committee's inability to extend the principle of non-violence to India's national defence, and the Delhi resolution which had set forth the conditions which would enable the Congress to throw its full weight into the efforts for an effective organization for the defence of the country were placed before the A.-I.C.C. meeting.

The A. I. C. C. voted on these two resolutions separately, confirming the Wardha resolution by 91 to 63 votes and the Delhi resolution by 95 to 47 votes. The resolution of the A.-I.C.C. is as follows :—

"The A.-I.C.C. has considered the statement issued by the Working Committee from Wardha on June 21, 1940 and confirms it. The A.-I.C.C. is of the opinion that, as explained therein, while the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in the struggle for independence, it is unable, in the present circumstances, to declare that the principle should be extended to a free India's national defence.

"The A.-I.C.C. desire to affirm that the Congress organization should continue to be conducted on the principle of non-violence and all Congress volunteers are bound by their pledge to remain non-violent in the discharge of their duty and no Congress volunteer organization can be formed or maintained except on that basis. Any other volunteer organization for the purpose of self-defence, with which Congressmen are associated, must likewise adhere to non-violence.

"This meeting of the A.-I.C.C. confirms the Working Committee's Delhi resolution of July 7, 1940."

* PROPOSAL TO EXPAND VICEROY'S COUNCIL

On the 8th August 1940 the Viceroy made an important announcement and invited representative Indians on his Executive Council which he had proposed to expand. He also proposed to establish a War Advisory Council. The statement is given below:—

"Last October, His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation, it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the Provinces between the major parties was a desirable pre-requisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre. Such agreement was unfortunately not reached, and in the circumstances no progress was then possible.

It is clear that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged. Deeply as His Majesty's Government regret this, they do not feel that they should any longer, because of these differences, postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government.

LILY CREAM CRACKERS
CRISP & FLAKY

They have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council. They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council which would meet at regular intervals, and which would contain representatives of the Indian States, and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based. His Majesty's Government's concern that full weight should be given to the views of the minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty's Government.

It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government.

The second point of general interest is the machinery for building within the British Commonwealth of nations a new constitutional scheme when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire, and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility.

It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitutional issues can be decisively resolved.

But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war with the least possible delay of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree.

Meanwhile, they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement, firstly, on the form which the post-war representative body should take, and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions, and secondly, upon the principles and outlines of the Constitution itself.

They trust, however, that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties, communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake. Moreover, they hope that in this process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament."

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT

"The Working Committee met at Wardha on the 22nd August to consider the Viceroy's statement and passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee has read the statement issued by the Viceroy, on the authority of the British Government on August 8, and the report of the speech of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons explaining the Viceroy's statement. It notes with deep regret that the British Government have rejected the friendly offer and practical suggestion contained in the Poona resolution of the A.-I.C.C. of July 28, framed for a solution of the deadlock and to enable the Indian National Congress to withdraw its non-co-operation and secure in the recent crisis the patriotic co-operation, of all the people of India in the governance of India and the organization of national defence. The Working Committee has read with pain and indignation the declarations and assumptions contained in the statements and speeches made on behalf of the British Government which seek to deny India her natural right of complete national freedom and reiterate the untenable claim that British should maintain herself in a dominant position in India in the discharge of the higher functions of the State.

"These claims render false and empty even their own promise to recognize India at an early date as a free and equal unit within the British Commonwealth. Such claims and recent events and developments in the world have confirmed the committee's conviction that India cannot function within the orbit of an Imperial Power and must attain the status of a free and independent nation. This does not prevent close association with other countries within a comity of free nations for the peace and progress of the world.

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Minority Rights

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that the assertion contained in the statements made on behalf of the British Government, that they will not part with power and responsibility in favour of the elected representatives of the people of India and that, therefore, the present autocratic and irresponsible system of Government must continue so long as any group of people of the Princes, and distinguished from the people of the States (or perhaps even foreign vested interests) raise objections to any Constitution framed by the elected representatives of the people of India, is a direct encouragement and incitement to civil discord and strife and amounts to a fatal blow to all willingness to compromise and adjustment of claims.

"The committee regrets that although the Congress has never thought in terms of coercing any minority, much less of asking the British Government to do so, the demand for a settlement of the Constitution through a constituent assembly of duly elected representatives has been misrepresented as coercion and the issue of minorities has been made into an insuperable barrier to India's progress. The Congress has proposed that minority rights should be amply protected by agreement with the elected representatives of the minorities concerned.

"The Working Committee, therefore, cannot but conclude that the attitude and assertions contained in these statements, made on behalf of the British Government, confirm the prevailing feeling that the British authority has been continually operating so as to create, maintain and aggravate differences in India's national life.

Future Constitution

"The Working Committee notes with astonishment that the demand for the constitution of a provisional government, composed of persons commanding the confidence of the various elected groups in the present Central Legislature formed under the 1919 Constitution of India, has been described by the Secretary of State for India as one that would raise the unsolved constitutional issue and prejudice it in favour of the majority and against the minorities. The Working Committee is of the opinion that the rejection of this proposal unmistakably indicates that there is no willingness on the part of the British Government to part with any power and authority, even for the immediate purpose of securing co-operation in the war efforts. The British Government would gather together and carry on with such dissentient groups and individuals as oppose the wishes of the majority of the people of India and without any co-operation with the elected legislatures at the Centre or in the provinces, rather than concede anything that would work towards the recognition of the rights of the people of India to rule themselves democratically.

"For these reasons the Working Committee has come to the conclusion that the statements referred to are wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy as acclaimed by the British Government in the war, but also to the best interests of India and they cannot be a party to accepting the proposals contained in the statement or advising the country to accept them.

"The Working Committee considers that these declarations and offers not only fall far short of the Congress demand, but would be impediment to the evolution of a free and united India; the Working Committee calls upon the people to condemn the attitude adopted by the British Government by means of public meetings and otherwise, as also through their elected representatives in the Provincial Legislature."

A.-I. C. C. to Meet

The Working Committee also issued the following resolution to the Press:—

"The decision of the British Government to enforce their will on India in opposition to the will of the great majority of the people and regardless of consequences, has produced a situation of the utmost gravity. The rejection of the Congress proposals is proof of the British Government's determination to continue to hold India by the sword. In order to compass this end, they have been endeavouring to undermine the strength of the Congress by picking up and arresting hundreds of public workers, including the best workers of the Congress under the Defence of India Act which has no popular sanction whatever.

"The desire of the Congress not to embarrass the British Government at a time of peril for them has been misunderstood and despised. They are imposing on the Congress a struggle to vindicate its position and to act for the preservation of the liberties and honour of the people. The Congress can have no thought but that of the supreme good of the dumb and toiling millions of India and through them of the whole of submerged humanity.

"In view of the gravity of the situation, the Working Committee have decided to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Com-

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mittee on Sunday, September 15. The Working Committee call upon all the Congress organizations to carry on their activities with full vigour and in particular, to explain the Congress position and recent developments to the public. 'Satyagraha' committees must see that those who have taken the pledge act in terms of this pledge and carry on the constructive and other activities of the Congress."

Lord Linlithgow had several interviews with Mr. Jinnah regarding the proposed political settlement when the League stand point was emphasised by the League President.

Viceroy's Announcement on Nov. 1940

The Viceroy announced on November 20, that the endeavour to expand his Executive Council was suspended for the present. He said, "His Majesty's Government do not propose to withdraw them, and are still prepared to give effect to them as soon as they are convinced that a sufficient degree of representative support is forthcoming. But as that degree of support has evidently not yet manifested itself, his Majesty's Government have decided that I should not be justified in proceeding with the expansion of my Executive Council or the establishment of the War Advisory Council at the present moment."

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Regarding the proposal of constitutional settlement in India, Mr. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy on the 6th February, 1940 and the following statement was issued—Mr. Jinnah urged on His Excellency the great importance attached by the Moslem and other minorities to the safeguarding of their position in any settlement or discussion that might take place. His Excellency assured Mr. Jinnah that His Majesty's Government were fully alive to the necessity for safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities and he need be under no apprehension that importance to those interests would be lost sight of:

Moslem League Demands may be summarised as follows from an article contributed by Mr. Jinnah in the *Time and Tide* (England).

"(1) The British people must realize that unqualified Western Democracy is totally unsuited for India and attempts to impose it must cease; (2) In India, it must be accepted that "party" government is not suitable and all governments, central or provincial, must be governments that represent all sections of the people.

In this connexion the All-India Moslem League has laid down the following broad principles:—

(1) That the British Government should review and revise the entire problem of India's future Constitution "de novo" in the light

of the experience gained by the working of the present provincial Constitution, and developments that have taken place since 1939 or which may take place hereafter.

(2) While the Moslem League stands for a free India, it is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of Government.

(3) No declaration regarding the question of constitutional advance for India should be made without the consent and approval of the All-India Moslem League, nor any constitution be framed and finally adopted by His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament without such consent and approval.

To conclude, a Constitution must be evolved that recognizes that there are in India two nations who both must share the government of their common motherland. In evolving such a Constitution, the Moslems are ready to cooperate with the British Government, the Congress or any party so that the present enmities may cease and India may take its place amongst the great countries of the world."

MOSLEM LEAGUE SESSION, LAHORE

Annual 27th Session of the All-India Moslem League was held at Lahore in March, 1940. This meeting formally adopted a programme of partitioning India and endorsed, the theory that Moslems and Hindus represent 'two nations' which can not fuse into one nation and two cultures are essentially dissimilar.

Pakistan Resolution

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League, as indicated in their resolutions dated August 27, September 17 and 18 and October 22, 1939, and February 3, 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Moslem League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Moslem India.

"It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated October 18, 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is

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based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India. Moslem India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered 'de novo' and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Moslems unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Moslem League that no Constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Moslems unless it is designed on the following basic principle *viz.*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the Constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them and in other parts of India where the Musalmans are in a minority adequate effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for them, and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"This session further authorizes the Working Committee to frame a scheme for a constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

Before the Pakistan Plan was formally adopted, the Moslem attitude towards Indian reforms was illustrated in a scheme drawn up at the instance of a Sub-committee of the League which called upon the British Parliament to replace the Government of India Act, 1935 by another which should lead the country to resolve itself into a important confederacy of culturally homogeneous free States. The scheme refers to the need for the consignment of zones to such units so that 'self-secure in homelands of their own, the two might freely unite into a confederacy.' Exchange of population is a requisite of the zonal system. The following would constitute the four Muslim zones. The N.-W. and the N.-E. blocks, Delhi-Lucknow block and the Deccan block. The rest of India is left for the Hindus to be resolved into cultural zones for them. N.-W. block—Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Frontier Province and Kashmir, Khairpur and Bhawalpur. It has been suggested that Hindu and Sikh States within this area may concentrate into the States so that the boundaries of Kashmir may be altered to give them a homogeneous and free cultural existence. Re-settlement of terms with the Ruler of Kashmir, with adequate compensation to the Maharaja, is also suggested.

N.E. Block—Bengal and Assam.

Delhi-Lucknow zone—Contiguous to Punjab zone but to leave out Hindu religious centres of Muttra, Benares, Hardwar and Allahabad.

Deccan Block—Hyderabad, Berar and Madras City.

Under the transitional constitution, the Executive should not be a "parliamentary executive" but a "stable executive," independent of the Legislature. The Prime Minister instead of being elected directly by the people, should remain in office during the life of the Legislature and will not be removable by it.

But the plan of the Pakistan has been explained by Mr. Jinnah in a speech at Karachi on December 15, 1940 in the following terms :—

"Pakistan is the only solution of Hindu-Moslem tension. Wherever the Hindus are in a minority they are being told they will have to migrate *en masse* to the Hindu majority provinces. This is all wrong. Under the Pakistan Scheme it shall be our duty to protect the rights of the minorities and we shall expect the same treatment from the Hindus in their majority provinces. In the Moslem majority provinces, namely Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and the Frontier Province, the Moslems should be allowed to establish their own rule. The acid test of a Government can only be when you have satisfied the minorities. Moslems in India cannot be called a minority. They are in an overwhelming majority in five provinces and you cannot hold them there as a minority."

MR. JINNAH'S OFFER OF "WAR CONTRACT"

Mr. Jinnah had a prolonged correspondence with the Viceroy and a number of interviews with him on the question of the Viceroy's Executive Council expansion. But there was no agreement. The correspondence was published on September 28, 1940. In his last letter, dated September 26, Mr. Jinnah stated, "I extremely regret that you are unable to meet me on the point which I raised during the course of our conversation on the 24th, though in the course of discussions you appreciated and recognised that it was a vital point so far as the Muslim League was concerned, namely that in the event of any other party deciding later on to be associated with your Executive Council to assist in the prosecution of the war it should be allowed to do so on terms that may be approved of and consented to by the Muslim League Party, as we were entering into, so to say, a "War Contract".

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REJECTION OF THE VICEROY'S OFFER

By the end of September, the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed the following resolution regretting that they were unable to accept the offer of the Viceroy:—

"After giving their most earnest and careful consideration to the whole matter the Committee, notwithstanding their desire from the very beginning to help in the prosecution of the war and the defence of India, regret that they are unable to accept the present offer for the following reasons:—

"That the inclusion of only two representatives of the Muslim League in the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council—of which neither the total strength nor the number of additional members has so far been definitely determined—does not give any real and substantial share in the authority of the Government at the Centre;

"That no indication has been given as to what would be the position of the Muslim League representation in the event of any other party deciding at a later stage and the Government agreeing to associate it with the Executive Council—a situation which might involve a substantial modification and reshuffling of the Executive".

On September 2, the Working Committee desired clarification on the following points from the Viceroy:—(1) The number of additional members it was proposed to appoint to the Executive Council of the Governor-General. (2) The manner in which the entire Executive Council will be reconstituted. (3) The other parties with which the Muslim League was called upon to work. (4) The portfolios to be assigned to every one of these additional members. (5) The undesirability of the panel system for nomination of additional members to the Executive Council. (6) The functions, composition and constitution of the War Advisory Council. Most of these six questions, specially the first ones, remained unclarified.

The Muslim League considered this position as unsatisfactory. Mr. Jinnah stated in the League Council meeting at New Delhi on September 29—

"The British Government appear to have no intention to part with power. In making the present offer they were trifling with ninety millions of Moslems who are a nation.

"The long drawn out negotiations which the Viceroy has been carrying on with various parties lead to only one conclusion, namely, that the British still wish to continue the relationship of master and servant. We will not submit to this position."

Since then, uptill now, the League has kept itself aloof from the Government's war effort, and the constitutional stalemate still continues.

AZAD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

The Azad Muslim Conference was held at Delhi in April, 1940 under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Alla Bux. It was largely attended by Muslims from all parts of India who do not follow Mr. Jinnah. Important Moslem Organisations of India, *vis.*, the Ahrar, the Momin, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind sent their representatives and the Shias, the Congress Moslems and the Nationalist Moslems joined in large numbers. This Azad Conference repudiated the Pakistan plan of the Muslim League and demanded complete independence for India. The Conference strongly supported the Congress plan for Constituent Assembly. It also passed resolutions claiming safeguards for Muslims devised by the Muslim Members of the Constituent Assembly without interference by other communities or any foreign power. In respect of representation to the Constituent Assembly, the conference held that Muslim delegates to the Constituent Assembly should be elected through separate electorate.

• A Board of 27 members was formed by the conference with a view to preach communal amity and to devise means for a permanent solution of the communal problem. For this object, the Board was directed to consider the following subjects:—(a) Safeguarding of Muslim culture, Muslim personal law and Muslim political rights, (b) drawing up the future constitution of India on a federal basis, (c) safeguarding Muslim interests in the economic, social and cultural sphere and safeguarding their legitimate share in the public services.

ALL-INDIA HINDU LEAGUE

An All-India Hindu League has been formed with Loknayak M. S. Aney as President mainly to fight the Pakistan idea of the Muslim League. The Working Committee of the League, in its Delhi session in October, decided to create an anti-Pakistan front. The Working Committee authorised its President S. J. Aney, to invite the co-operation of the Indian National Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, National Liberal Federation, Sikh organisations and other bodies for joint deliberations to fight the Pakistan scheme and fix the venue and date for such joint conference, in consultation with these organisations.

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HINDU MAHASABHA

Aim—The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha is, the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength, and glory of Hindu *Rashtra*—Hindu race, Hindu culture and Hindu polity and as a means to that end, the attainment of *Poorna Swarajya*—that is absolute political independence for Hindustan by all proper and legitimate means.

Objects—(a) to organise and consolidate Hindu Society, (b) to protect and promote Hindu interests (c) to remove untouchability and improve the condition of so-called Depressed classes (d) to revive and promote ideals of Hindu womanhood, (e) to promote cow-protection, (f) to improve physique of the Hindus and promote martial spirit (g) to reclaim those who have left Hindu fold, and welcome others into Hindu fold, (h) to found orphanages and rescue homes, (i) to promote religious, educational, social, economic and political interests and rights of the Hindus (j) to promote good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

Definition of Hinduism—A Hindu is a person who regards this land of Bharatvarsa from the Sindhu to the Seas as his fatherland as well as his holy land *i.e.*, professes any religion of Bharateeya origin including Vaidikism, Santanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Arya Samaj or Brahmo Samaj, etc.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND WAR

On the question of helping the Government in its War effort, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha decided that the Mahasabha will not as a body do so, but it granted liberty to the members of the Mahasabha to join in the war effort individually.

Mr. Savarkar, the President of the Mahasabha wanted clarifications from the Viceroy as to the number of seats to be allotted to the Hindus in his expanded Executive Council and demanded that if two Moslem seats were added, six should go to the Hindus, on the basis of proportion of population. The Viceroy was unable to accept this demand. The Mahasabha also demanded an assurance, before they gave their consent to join the Executive Council, that Dominion Status would be granted to India within one year after the termination of the war. This proposal also was not accepted by the Viceroy. The constitutional stalemate has continued, so the proposal to expand Viceroy's Council has been suspended.

MADURA SESSION, 1940

Mr. V. D. Savarkar in his presidential address outlined eightfold programme for Hindu Mahasava—

"I find no detail or issue important enough to compel us to resort to avil disobedience at the sacrifice of the important facilities we have gained and opportunity that has presented itself to us enabling to effect the militarization of the Hindu people to a substantial extent"

and he asserted that the Government had in fact met the demands put forward by the Hindu Mahasabha at the outbreak of the war in a substantial measure.

Mr. Savarkar also outlined an eight-fold programme which he recommended to the Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation to stick to as its immediate line of action. The programme is outlined as follows:—

(a) To secure entry for as many Hindu recruits as possible into the army, navy and the air forces.

(b) To utilise all facilities that are being thrown open to get our people trained into military, mechanics and manufacture of up-to-date war materials.

(c) To try to make military training compulsory in colleges and high schools.

(d) To intensify the organisation of the Ram Sena.

(e) To join the Civic Guard movement with a view to enable to defend our own people against foreign invasion or internal anarchy provided always that the civic guards are not used against any patriotic political movement in India or in any activities detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Hindus.

(f) To start new industries on large scales to capture the market where foreign competition is found eliminated.

(g) To boycott foreign articles to defeat the entry of new foreign competitors.

(h) To set on foot an All-India movement to secure the correct registration, in the coming Census, of the popular strength of the Hindus including Tribal Hindus such as Santhals, Gonds, Bhills, etc. and to secure their enlistment as Hindus instead of as Animists or Hill tribes and by taking every other step necessary to secure the object in view.

The Main Resolution

The resolution on the political situation *inter alia* stated that the Hindu Mahasabha appreciated the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step. The Mahasabha, however, considered that the declarations made from time to time by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the constitutional question 'are vague' inadequate and unsatisfactory' and the Mahasabha therefore urge the Government to make an immediate and clear declaration that Dominion Status as contemplated in the Statute of Westminster shall be conferred on India within one year of the termination of the war and the constitution shall be so framed as

to ensure the integrity and indivisibility of India as a state and a nation and, while providing legitimate safeguards for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities, it shall not in any manner adversely affect the rights and interests of the majority in the country."

The Mahasabha further "condemns the attitude of British Government in not making a clear announcement of its opposition to the scheme of Pakistan" and therefore urges the British Government to immediately declare that 'Pakistan' will not be tolerated and entertained by Government.

The resolution also referred to the situation in Sind, Bengal and the Punjab.

The resolution also calls upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy and make military training compulsory for Indian youths and promote the establishment of war industries in India.

The resolution concludes "in case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied in the resolution before March 31, 1941 the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action and hereby appoints a committee consisting of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Khaparde, Deshpunde, Bhopatkar, Bhai Parmanand and Bharat Misra for devising ways and means for starting and conducting the same immediately after the lapse of the said period.

HINDU MAHASABHA 1941

President—V. D. Savarkar.

Working President—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.

General Secretary—Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu.

Secretaries—Ashutosh Lahiri, G. V. Ketkar.

Treasurer—Lala Narayan Dutt.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Moonje, Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee, Bhai Paramanand, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Sastri, L. B. Phopatkar, Khaparde.

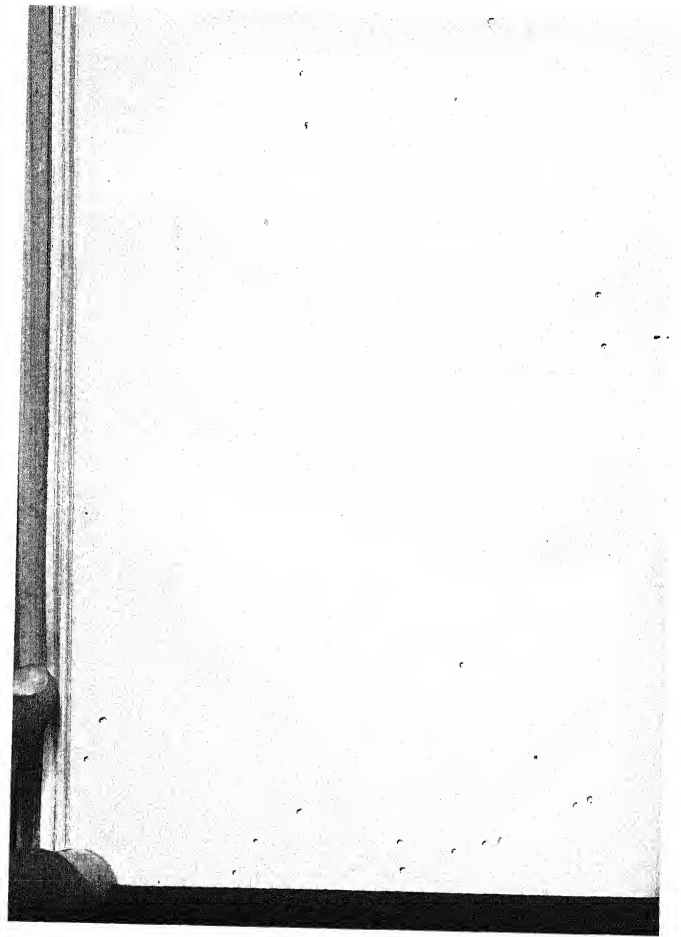
MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE

The following have been elected members of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha: Mr. Savarkar (Bombay), Pandit Ramkrishna Pundi (Mahakoshal), Mr. Durgaprasad (Rajputana), Mr. Mamarao Joglekar (Berar), Mr. N. C. Chatterjee (Bengal), Rai Bahadur Harischandra (Delhi), Keshevchandra (Punjab), Lala Hariram Seth (Delhi), Lala Hariram Seth (Oudh), Mr. Narayan Ayer (Tamilnadu), Mr. M. V. Ganapathi (Madras), Mr. Ramaswami Choudhury (Andhra), Mr. Virumalabegraj (Sind), Mr. G. K. Godbole (Karnatak), Pundit T. Bharatnisha, Mr. V. G. Deshpande (Nagpur), Mr. Anandpria (Gujrat).

WAR

SUPPLEMENT

Containing Background of War, Cause of present war, Progress of War and various other items relating to war, and India's war efforts, etc., etc.



BACKGROUND OF WAR

The periods immediately before the Second World War was marked by the triumphs of the totalitarian states. The Spanish Civil War, Sino-Japanese military conflict, British failure in European diplomacy, the German annexation of Austria, failure of Britain and France to reach agreement on the adoption of sanctions against Italy engaged in the conquest of Ethiopia, were all unmistakable signs of the totalitarian victory.

In Republican Czechoslovakia, the Sudetan question was burning vigorously. In Russia political and military purges were carried out to the extreme, the Little Entente became almost a dead thing and in 1937 both England and France announced the formal adoption of the policy of appeasement. They announced the desire of their governments to co-operate with all countries in the common task of promoting international appeasement by methods of free and peaceful negotiation. But the climax in the conflict between force and free agreements approached ominously with great speed. In 1938 Germany annexed Austria without any fear of British or French interference.

But Britain under Chamberlain continued the policy of appeasement and opened direct negotiation with Hitler. On September 1938 France and England met Germany and Italy at Munich. This resulted in what is known as "Munich Pact". This pact meant the virtual victory of the totalitarian states. Czechoslovakia had to give up Sudeten portion to Germany. One of the clauses of the Munich Pact stated—"That the Munich Agreement and the Anglo-German Naval agreement were symbolic of the desire of the two peoples never to go to war with one another again and that the manner of consultation should be the method adopted to deal with every question concerning the two countries and that efforts should be continued to remove possible sources of difficulty and thus contribute to assure the peace of Europe."

This Munich agreement marked the beginning of the close of the policy of appeasement practised by England and France whose object was to placate those nations who challenged the collective security of World's peace.

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But Herr Hitler did not stop after Munich Agreement. He proceeded with his own plan. This time he turned again towards Czecho-Slovakia from which Sudetan Territory had been taken off. That unhappy state capitulated again creating two new States. Czecho-Slovakia as a state no longer existed. Carpatho-Ukraine (also known as Ruthenia) and Slovakia became independent States on March 13, 1939. Hitler sent an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding complete independence for Slovakia and Ruthenia from Czechoslovak Republic. On the 14th March German troops invaded Czech territory and entered Prague. Germany has taken Czech people under the protection of the Reich on the 15th March, 1939. Czechoslovakia shorn of Slovakia and Ruthenia was declared a Protectorate of Germany. Hitler thus flung Munich Pact signed on the 30th September, 1938 in which France and Britain had guaranteed the frontiers of the Czechoslovakia after the cession of Sudetan areas.

Rumania

After Czechoslovakia, turn came to Rumania which blocked the Nazi route to the rich lands of Ukraine. Rumania is Germany's natural source of oil and farm products. Rumania received the German and rejected a virtual ultimatum demanding that she should surrender her economic independence in return for a guarantee of her political independence and territorial integrity. Rumania however accepted German condition amounting to economic domination by the Reich. The treaty between Germany and Rumania gave Germany rights only on the oil extracted from new wells.

Memel

After Czechoslovakia, the turn came to Memel. Memel territory was taken over from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and was handed over to Lithuania in February, 1923 with large measure of Local autonomy. German ultimatum was sent and it was accepted by Lithuania who handed over the Memel territory on 22nd March, 1939.

Causes of the Second World War

With the extinction of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, etc. German Arm now turned towards Poland. On March 1939, Germany made following demands on Poland—(1) Return to Germany of Free City of Danzig; (2) Right to construct a German highway and railway across Polish corridor between Germany and Province of East Prussia. A little history of Free City of Danzig and Polish corridor is necessary to understand the real cause of this conflict.

The Free City of Danzig was formally proclaimed an independent state on November 15, 1920; the decision represented a compromise

between the Polish demand for cession to the new Polish State of the most convenient outlet for Polish commerce and reluctance felt by the Peace Conference at Versailles to place a city under Polish control, 96 p.c. of whose population was German.

As distinguished from Danzig with a predominantly German population, the so-called "Corridor" has throughout its history preserved a predominantly Polish character. While the Germans protested that award of the strip of land by the Treaty of Versailles to Poland severed East Prussia from the rest of the Reich, Poland stressed the fact that the "Corridor" was Polish until the partition of 1793 and even under German rule, never lost its Polish character. Furthermore it constitutes Poland's only direct outlet to the sea, so the tension between Germany and Poland became gradually acute due to German demand for the possession of Danzig and the Corridor. When the Polish Independence was being threatened both England and France tried to make non-aggression Pacts with small nations of Europe against German aggression. On March 31, 1939 Britain declared to lend support to Poland if any action occurred which clearly threatened Polish independence. Britain also pledged support to Greece and Rumania with armed forces. On May 12, 1939 England offered a pledge of assistance to Turkey. British efforts for non-aggression Pact with Russia however failed and Russia concluded non-aggression Pact with Germany.

The relations between Germany, Danzig and Poland came to a breaking point. Danzig was then occupied on 30th August, 1939 by the German troops. Herr Hitler broadcast his demands on Poland as stated above.

At 5-45 a.m. on 1st September German troops invaded Poland from East Prussia. No ultimatum or declaration of war was delivered to the Polish Government.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE DECLARES WAR

German invasion of Poland was followed by a final warning to Germany from Britain and France that unless German Government were prepared to give British Government satisfactory assurances

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that German Government would suspend all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared to promptly withdraw their forces from Polish territory, British Government would without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland which England had guaranteed in March. The terms of this warning was handed over to the German Government at 9-40 p.m. on 1st September, 1939. No undertaking was received from Germany by the time stipulated. So England declared war on Germany on Sunday at 11 a.m. on September 3. French ultimatum also expired at 5 p.m. September 3 and the French Government officially announced the existence of war between France and Germany.

RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR

Most amazing development of the War was the entry of Russia into the War. It was due to, as professed by Soviet Russia, safeguarding Soviet interests and protecting minorities in Eastern Poland. On the morning of September 17, Army of Russia invaded Poland at a number of points between Latvia and Rumania.

With the Russian occupation of Poland on the plea of protection of Soviet subjects in Poland and restoration of order in disrupted Poland, Soviet now changed its foreign policy and openly tried to extend her influence over Balkans and Baltic States. The Red Army who had occupied Eastern Poland, sovietised the entire territory and two republics—White Russia and Ukrania were established and incorporated in Soviet Union. On October 5, the Soviet Latvian Pact was signed by which Soviet government obtained certain military advantages in lieu of which her Baltic neighbour obtained a guarantee of non-aggression and certain economic advantages. Similar pacts were also signed with Lithuania and Estonia. But trouble arose over proposed Finnish-Soviet pact. Finland was confident that she could not be converted into virtual Soviet protectorate in view of the support she expected to get from her Scandinavian neighbours.

RUSSO-FINISH DISPUTE

Russian demands included cession of islands in the Gulf of Finland and Petssamo in the far North, demilitarization of the fortified zone in the south-east, and undertaking not to fortify the Aland Islands and a military pact binding Finland to Russia. Russian claims also include a lease of the Finnish part of the Rybachi peninsula which constitutes the Finnish corridor to the Arctic. The general aim seems to have been to free some Russian towns and bases from any potential menace of blockade to prevent northern shores of gulf of Finland from being a possible starting point for operations against Soviet territories, and to control the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, the outlet for Swedish iron ore.

ITALY DECLARES WAR

Italy declared war on the Allies on June 11, 1940. The following declaration was made by Mussolini—"The declaration of war has been handed over to the ambassadors of Britain and France. We are going to war against plutocratic and reactionary democracies of the West who have hindered the advance and often threatened the existence of Italian people. The events of recent history can be summarised in these words--"half promises, threats, blackmail, and finally the League siege of the 52 States. Our conscience is absolutely tranquil." The real motive of Italy was of course to get as much spoil as possible after the breakdown of Low countries and France.

ONE YEAR OF WAR

1939—

Sept. 1.

Germany attacked Poland. Almost all the Polish aerodromes were destroyed by the German air force within 48 hours. The Railways and railway stations were thereafter attacked and destroyed. After the destruction of the lines of communication an attack was made from three sides, North-West, North and South by German tanks and mechanised troops. 56 divisions of German troops were employed, while Poland had only 22 divisions. By September 12, only the city of Warsaw remained in Polish hands. On September 27 Warsaw fell in German hands.

Sept. 3.

Britain and France declared war against Germany after the expiration of the ultimatum given to Germany on the previous day demanding immediate withdrawal of forces from invaded Poland.

Sept. 7.

Polish corridor was occupied by Germany and the Polish garrison near Danzig surrendered.

Sept. 17.

Russian forces entered Poland in order to safeguard Soviet interests and to protect the Russian minorities in Eastern Poland.

Sept. 22.

Poland partitioned between Germany and Russia.

Sept. 29.

Russia concludes a Treaty with Esthonia and obtains important military bases. Russo-German Pact on the division of Poland signed.

Oct. 5.

Similar agreement concluded with Latvia.

Oct. 6.

Hitler declared his "Peace Proposals" in the Reichstag.

Oct. 10.

Similar agreement concluded with Lithuania.

All three States agreed to permit Russia to build naval and air bases on their territories and to station divisions of Red Army in those countries.

Oct. 19.

Anglo-Turkish Pact signed.

Nov. 30.

Russia attacked Finland, following the failure of Russo-Finnish talks. Russia had demanded from Finland certain islands in her possession in the Baltic Sea suitable for naval bases and the cession of portion of her territory north of Leningrad with a view to safeguard the protection of Leningrad. Finland resisted the Russian attack.

1940—

March 13.

Finland came to an agreement with Russia and ceded the territory between Karelian Isthmus and Lake Ladoga, the Petsamo region on the North where the nickel mines are situated was demilitarised and granted 30 years lease for building a naval base in Hangoe. Under this Treaty, Russia was granted a concession to construct a new railway line through north Finland.

April 9.

England mined Norwegian waters. Denmark and Norway invaded by Germany. Denmark surrendered without firing a shot but Norway resisted, Oslo was captured, Trondheim surrendered after a grim battle and greatest resistance was given at Narvik, the north sea port from where the iron ore from Norway is exported. British, French and Canadian Expeditionary forces landed at Narvik on April 15. The Allied Navy gave a grim battle at Skagerrak. After devastating air attacks on Narvik by German air forces, the Allied Expeditionary force gave up all hopes of defending Narvik and withdrew from Norway on May 3.

May 10.

Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg invaded by Germany. Parachute soldiers descended in Holland and occupied stations of military importance. At the same time German tanks and mechanised troops crossed the Dutch and Belgian frontiers.

The fall of the Chamberlain Cabinet was announced in England. Mr. Winston Churchill formed a War Cabinet of five with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Mr. C. R. Attlee, and Sir Archibald Sinclair as members.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland fled to London with her husband and daughter. King Leopold sent his family away, but himself stayed on and resisted the invasion. British aid was invoked by both Holland and Belgium and Allied forces came to their aid. B. E. F. was led by General Gort.

Dutch Commander-in-Chief proclaims cease-fire order.

Germans broke through French Front north of Sedan and invaded France.

Germans were within 60 miles from Paris. General Gamelin resigned and General Weygand was installed in his place but the progress of German forces could not be checked.

- May 21. German forces reached Abbeville on the French coast and cut off the B. E. F. at Flanders from the main French army. All contact between the two was lost. At least 10 lakhs of Allied forces were thus encircled in Flanders.
- May 28. King Leopold surrendered.
- June 1. Bulk of the B. E. F. and part of French Army were evacuated quickly from Flanders through Dunkirk under severe fire from the sky and the shore.
- June 5. German attack on France intensified. Maginot line was broken. German mechanised forces proceeded under cover of bombers and tanks. The rivers of Somme, Aisne, Oise and Marne were crossed with mostly bombers and smoke screens as covers. French Government shifted to Bordeaux.
- June 11. Italy declared war on France and England.
- June 14. German troops entered Paris. Paris had been declared as an undefended city before in order to save it from destruction. Versailles occupied.
- June 17. Renaud Cabinet resigned. Marshal Petain became Premier and announced cessation of fighting.
- June 23. Armistice was signed in the historic railway dining car in the forest of Compiègne. The Armistice consisted of 27 agreements of which the most important three were: (1) the whole of northern France and the Atlantic coast will be under German occupation; (2) the Army and Navy will surrender arms, and (3) French subjects must not wage war against Germany in any way.
- June 24. A similar Armistice was signed between France and Italy at Rome and France made certain concessions regarding French possessions in Africa.
- June 27. Russia regained Bessarabia and northern Bukovina
- June 29. Islands bombed and widespread bombing of British towns begins.
- July 1. Rumania brought under Nazi tutelage.

SAFETY :: SECURITY :: ECONOMY

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- July 19. Hitler speaks in the Reichstag and asks Britain to come to terms with Germany. Britain rejected Hitler's proposal and air attack on Britain was intensified. Long range guns were mounted on both coasts. Heavy bombing continued throughout the whole of August and September.
- Aug. 6. Italy invades British Somaliland.
- Aug. 16. First air raid on London.
- Aug. 21. Rumania ceded Dobruja to Bulgaria.
- Aug. 30. Rumania ceded greater part of Transylvania to Hungary.
- Sept. 3. Anglo-American Naval Treaty signed. Britain gets 50 American Destroyers in return for lease of British air and naval bases on American sea board.
- Sept. 6. King Carol of Rumania abdicated. Prince Michael succeeded him. Rumania entered Axis sphere of influence.
- Sept. 27. Axis powers signed fresh pact with Japan for collaboration in the "New Order".
- Oct. 7. Nazi troops move into Rumania.
- Oct. 7. Italy invades Greece.
- Oct. 28. Greek victory claimed in the Pindus area.
- Nov. 10. British naval party from Wei-hai-Wei in China withdrawn.
- Nov. 22. Greeks capture Koritza.
- Nov. 22. Rumania joins the Axis Alliance.
- Nov. 24. Bulgaria declines to join Axis.
- Nov. 27. President Roosevelt announces credit of 100 million dollar for Chungking Government in China.
- Dec. 1. President Roosevelt allotted 25 million dollars to the Army for its share of its expenditure for developing naval and air bases on sites acquired from Britain in the Atlantic and Caribbean areas.
- Dec. 8. American aid to Greece announced.
- Dec. 11. British offensive launched against Italy in Africa.
- Dec. 12. Sidi Barrani captured by British forces.
- Dec. 13. Italian withdrawal from Albania reached its limit following the fall of Santi Quaranta.

CINO-JAPANESE WAR

The Cino-Japanese war began when Japanese troops clashed with a Chinese garrison at the Marco Polo Bridge. Japanese troops occupied Canton in October 1938 and Hankow also in October, 1938. Japanese also held 80 or 90 per cent of China's network of railways. At the end of 1938 Japanese claimed control amounting 1,505,700 square km. with a population of 170,000,000. Two local

Chinese Governments had been set up under Japanese auspices in Peking and Nanking but their control is extremely loose and imperfect.

The first major Japanese military move of 1939 was the landing on Hainan island. Hainan is the most promising base of operations in South Pacific. Main object of Japanese Government was to create isolation of China from sea-borne supplies. With this object Japanese occupied the minor ports of Haichow, Wenchow, Swatow, a large port in South China was occupied in June 1939. China was thus made more dependent on roundabout and expensive routes of overland communication, of which three were of primary importance (1) Indo-China, (2) Burma-Yunnan Highway, (3) 'Red Route' from Urumchi in Chinese Turkistan *via* Lanchow to Siah, capital of Shensi Province. With the collapse of France, Japanese troops landed in Indo-China with ostensible object of cutting Chinese supplies through Indo-China route. Burma-Yunnan route was closed by the British at the intervention of Japanese Government, but it has been opened after few months.

Japanese made no effort to penetrate into remote interior of China but carried air raids on Chinese military and industrial centres and Chungking, Nationalist capital.

The War tended more and more to assume an irregular guerrilla character. With the passage of years, the war between Japan and China tended to become more or more a contest for national endurance. Japanese state that upto the end of April, 1939 losses were 59,998 killed, while Chinese losses had been 936,345. The events have shown that Japanese cannot conquer all China and that Chinese can not drive Japanese from the ports, large towns and strategic areas which they hold.

After this, Japan has set up a puppet Government of China at Nanking under the Presidentship of Wang-Ching-Wei but actually under the Japanese influence. But no recognition of this government has so far been made by any country, not even by Germany, Japan's latest and strongest ally.

BURMA ROAD

The road is 726 miles long. It starts at Kunming (Provincial capital of Yunnan) which is directly connected by highway with Chungking, the War-time Capital of China and other strategic centres and ends at Lashio, the north-west terminus of the railway to Rangoon. It is 610 miles from Kunming to the Burma border and 116 miles from the border to Lashio, or alternatively 110 miles

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north to Bhamo to which point some of China's war supplies are shipped. The road passes over a series of high mountain ranges, the highest being 8,500 ft. above the sea-level and two mighty rivers, the Mekong and Salween. The construction of the road was started in December, 1937 and was completed the following November. More than 200 engineers and 160,000 men were employed in the original construction work and it cost nearly sixteen million Chinese dollars. No fewer than 70,000 people are said to have taken part in the work of improvement since then. Burma road is almost the last route through which China can obtain the needed war supplies to continue her gallant fight against aggression.

RUSSIAN BACKGROUND

Russo-German Pact

This is the text of Russo-German Pact announced at the beginning of the war. This non-aggression pact is to remain in force for ten years:

Firstly, the two contracting powers undertake to refrain from any act of force, any aggressive act and any attacks against each other or in conjunction with any other powers.

Secondly, if one of the contracting powers should become an object of warlike action on the part of a third power, the other contracting power will, in no way, support the third power.

Thirdly, the Governments of the two contracting powers will in future remain in consultation with one another in order to inform themselves about questions which touch their common interests.

Fourthly, neither of the two contracting parties will join any other group of powers which directly or indirectly is directed against one of the two.

Fifthly, in case of differences or conflict should arise between the two contracting powers on questions of any kind the two partners will solve these disputes or conflicts exclusively by a friendly exchange of views or, if necessary, by arbitration commissions.

Sixthly, the Agreement has been concluded for a duration of ten years with the stipulation that unless one of the contracting powers gives notice to terminate the year before expiration it will automatically be prolonged by five years.

Sevently, the present Agreement shall be ratified in the shortest possible time and the ratification documents will be exchanged in Berlin. The Treaty comes into force immediately after it is signed. The agreement is drawn up in the German and Russian languages and is dated August 23.

Russian Gains

1. Annexation of Eastern Poland in September, 1939.
2. Cessions from Finland, March, 1940.

3. Annexation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from Rumania, June, 1940.

4. Adhesion of Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania to Soviet Union, July, 1940.

Finland

On the pretext that Finland threatened the security of U.S.S.R., the armed forces of U.S.S.R. invaded the territory of Finland on the 30th November, 1939. They set up a puppet government and ultimately an armistice was signed in March 12, 1940.

Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina

Soviet Government presented an ultimatum to Rumania on June 26, 1940 demanding cession to U. S. S. R. of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. On June 28, Rumanian Government accepted Russian demands unconditionally. The Russian plea was that Rumania took advantage of the military weakness of Russia and robbed U.S.S.R. by force to part her territory.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania achieved their national independence following the downfall of Tsarist regime and the Bolshevik rebellion in 1917. But the establishment of left-wing government in these three Baltic states in June, 1940 was followed by election in these three countries for new national assemblies. These newly elected national assemblies unanimously voted in favour of union of these countries with U. S. S. R. This means incorporation of 6,000,000 people and a gain of 800 miles Baltic coast line with a number of ice-free ports to U. S. S. R.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of the U. S. S. R. was created in December, 1936, at the 8th Congress of the Soviets as the foundation stone of the Soviet constitution. This Parliament is embodied in the primary articles of the constitution which state that the U. S. S. R. is a Socialist State of Workers and Peasants and that the highest organ of the State Power is the Supreme Council, which exercises legislative power. It consists of two houses—the Council of the Union with 607 members and the Council of Nationalities with 150

TALK OF THE DAY

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INDIAN TEA SYNDICATE'S

DARJEELING AND ASSAM TEA.

members. Deputies from the 11 Republics, which constitute the Soviet Union, are elected to it. These 11 Republics are: Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Ukrainian S. S. R., White Russian S. S. R., Azerbaijan S. S. R., Georgian S.S.R., Armenian S.S.R., Turkmen S.S.R., Uzbek S.S.R., Tadzhik S.S.R., Kazakh S.S.R., Kirghiz S.S.R.

Deputies are elected to the Council of Union on the basis of one deputy for every 3 lakhs of the population of each Republic. They are elected by voters on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot. The first election under the new Constitution took place on 12th December, 1937, when more than 91 million persons recorded their votes. The population of Russia was at that time 170 millions.

Franchise is exercised irrespective of religion, nationality, residence or sex by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their living by productive work, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy.

ANNEXATIONS DURING THE SECOND GREAT WAR

Germany annexes half of Poland, Danzig and Memel, and occupies Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and part of France.

Russia annexes Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Bessarabia, North Bukovina, part of Finland and half of Poland.

Italy annexes Albania and occupies British Somaliland.

Hungary annexes large part of Transylvania from Rumania.

Bulgaria annexes South Dobruja from Rumania.

Spain occupies Tangier.

England occupies Iceland and Dutch West Indies.

AXIS PARTNERS

GERMANY.

ITALY.

JAPAN.

HUNGARY.

RUMANIA.

SLOVAKIA.

This 'axis' collaboration was first known as '*Rome-Berlin axis*' during Abyssinian conflict in 1936, which helped Italy to complete the conquest of Abyssinia and Germany to reoccupy Rhineland. After this the two axis powers collaborated in the support of General Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Italy supported German annexation of Austria in 1938 and of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. Italy adopted anti-Jewish policy and occupied Albania. The Rome-Berlin-Axis was further strengthened with the joining of Japan which is triple collaboration and was known as *Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis*. Hungary now joined the axis. Rumania signed a protocol signifying adhesion to the axis powers on November 23, 1940. Slovakia joined the Axis Pact on November 24. This is the sixth country to adhere to the Pact.

AIR FORCE DIVISIONS

Fighters—correspond to infantry division of an army. They are meant to harass and drive away or destroy invading air force. Fighter planes are single seater or two-seaters. The two leading types of fighters are British Spitfire and Hurricane planes.

Bombers—These planes are meant to carry offensive into enemy territories. They are single-engined or multi-engined bombers to carry light weight or heavy load. The two types of British Bombers are Whitley Bomber and Blenheim Bomber.

Army Co-operation Craft—These planes are necessary for reconnaissance to judge the enemy's moves and plan offensive into his territory. They carry photographic and petrol equipment and also bombs. They take aerial photographs of enemy territories, movements and military objectives before and after bombardment. Hudson bombers are reconnaissance planes.

Torpedo Firing Planes—used for firing torpedoes at ships.

Mine-laying Planes—used to lay mines in enemy waters which otherwise could not be approached.

Troop carrying planes—are big-sized planes. They came into prominence in the campaigns in Norway and Low countries. Food and other equipments are also dropped from these planes to combatants who are besieged.

Balloon-barrage—A number of balloons tied to cables are sent into the air and many of these are flown at great heights and prevent dive-bombing and low-flying attacks and drive enemy planes up high so that they come within range of anti-aircraft guns and can better be dealt with by fighter planes.

DIVISIONS OF AIR FORCE

1. *R. A. F.*—acting independently by itself as a separate unit under its own command like Royal Navy.
2. *Army Co-operation Command*—Air force attached to military and acting in close collaboration with it.
3. *Fleet Air Arm*—A division of aircraft attached to the Navy and acts in co-operation with the Navy.

Germline
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TOTAL AIRCRAFT LOSSES IN THE 1ST YEAR

	<i>German losses.</i>	<i>British losses.</i>
Over or near Britain ..	1,444	366
Over France and Low Countries ..	2,378	414
Over Germany and German waters ..	27	156
Over North Sea ..	22	23
Over Scandinavia ..	68	67
TOTAL ..	3,939	1,026
German losses in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France (<i>estimated</i>) .. 7,000 machines.		
Loss of Trained Pilots .. 17,000 to 18,000 (Navigators, air Engineers etc.)		

EXILED RULERS DURING THE WAR

Rulers of Czechoslovakia.

Rulers of Poland.

King of Norway.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

Most of these rulers are now in England.

King of Denmark is in his own country but Germans rule his country.

King of the Belgians lurks powerless in obscurity.

Rulers of France have withdrawn to a place called Vichy, where they are ruling a very small portion of France.

King Carol of Rumania left his country and residing in Spain.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN BRITAIN

Following are the allied governments stationed in Britain:—
Poland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Czecho-Slovakia.

Bill to confer deplomatic privileges on allied and associated Governments in Britain is being passed.

MILITARY PACTS OF POWERS

Great Britain

1. Military alliances (mutual guarantees of defence) with France, Portugal, Poland, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq.
2. Pledges of unilateral help in resisting aggression to Belgium, and Greece.
3. Agreement with Italy to maintain the status Quo in the Mediterranean.

France

1. Military alliances with Britain, Poland and Turkey (mutual assistance).
2. Pledge of unilateral help to Belgium.
3. Agreements with Rumania and Yugo-slavia to consult if there is danger of aggression.

Germany

1. Military alliance with Italy (defensive and offensive).
2. Agreement with Japan, Italy, Hungary and Spain.
3. Non-aggression pact with U.S.S.R.
4. Guarantee to Slovakia to defend her independence and territory. (German troops have now occupied Slovakia to "defend her against Poland".)
5. Military alliance with Japan.
6. Military alliance with Hungary.

Italy

1. Military alliance with Germany.
2. Military alliance with Japan.

TURKISH TREATY

This treaty of mutual assistance has been signed at Ankara by France, Britain and Turkey. Under the treaty Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and Britain in the event of an act of aggression by any European Power in the Mediterranean area; and similarly France and Britain will go to the aid of Turkey. Should France and Britain be called in by Rumania and Greece to fulfil their promise of aid, Turkey will at least act as benevolent neutral. Turkey reserves her liberty of action in the event of Russia being involved, because she has a non-aggression pact with her. The most important result of the Treaty is that British fleet will be allowed to pass through the fortified Dardanelles into the Black Sea and thus have access to Rumania's sea ports and the Danube.

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WAR ABBREVIATIONS

- A. A. F.*—Auxiliary Air Force.
A. C.—Aircraft man.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-Camp.
Adj.—Adjutant.
A.G.—Adjutant-General.
A.M.—Air Marshal.
A.O.C.—Air Officer Commanding.
A.R.P.—Air Raid Precautions.
A.R.W.—Air Raid Warden.
Batt.—Battalion.
B.E.F.—British Expeditionary Force.
Bn.—Battalion.
Bty.—Battery.
C.A.G.—Civil Air Guard.
Cde.—Commodore.
Cdt.—Cadet.
C-in-C.—Commander-in-Chief.
Comdr.—Commander.
Col.—Colonel.
Coy.—Company.
Cpl.—Corporal.
D.F.C.—Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.S.M.—Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order.
Div.—Division.
E.M.S.—Emergency Medical Service.
E.N.S.A.—Entertainments National Service Association.
F.A.A.—Fleet Air Arm.
Flt.—Flight Lt.
F.M.—Field Marshal.
F.O.—Field Officer.
G.H.Q.—General Headquarters.
G.O.C.—General Officer Commanding.
H.E.—High Explosive.
H.M.S.—His Majesty's Ship.
H. Q.—Headquarters.
L.-Cpl.—Lance-Corporal.
L.A.C.—Leading Aircraftsman.
L.I.—Light Infantry.
L.-Sgt.—Lance-Sergeant.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
L.I.—Light Infantry.
M.C.—Military Cross.
M.G.—Machine Gun.
M.O.—Medical Officer.
N.C.O.—Non-commissioned Officer.
N.R.—National Register.
O.C.—Officer Commanding.
O.H.M.S.—On His Majesty's Service.
P. O.—Petty Officer.
Pte.—Private.
Q.M.G.—Quarter-Master-General.
R.A.F.O.—Reserve of Air Force Officers.
R.A.—Royal Artillery.
R.A.F.—Royal Air Force.
R.A.M.C.—Royal Army Medical Corps.
R. E.—Royal Engineers.
R.I.N.—Royal Indian Navy.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
R.T.R.—Royal Tank Regiment.
T.A.—Territorial Army.
W.L.A.—Women's Land Army.
W. R.—War Reserve.
Sgt.—Sergeant.
S.L.—Squadron Leader.
Spr.—Sapper.
U.-Boat—Unterseeboot (German Submarine).
W.—Warden.

WAR TERMS

Reichswehr—This is the name given to the regular army formed by the German government after the Great War, it being limited to 100,000 men. It is a professional long-service force.

Blitzkrieg.—A German word meaning lightning war, it is applied to the theory that a sudden and overwhelming attack will achieve a quick knock-out blow.

Convoy.—Means any escort or protecting force and is specially used for a number of merchantships crossing an ocean in formation with an escort of warships to protect them from submarine attack.

Isolationist.—The groups in America who are opposing President Roosevelt's efforts to alter the Neutrality Act are called Isolationists, because they desire that America should in no circumstances engage in a war begun between other countries.

Shells and Bombs.—A shell is fired from a rifled gun and the case has to be strong to enable it to be fixed without bursting. Therefore the case is heavy, while the quantity of explosive it contains is small relatively to the weight of the metal. A bomb is dropped or released from an aeroplane and it is not necessary, therefore, for its case to be very strong and heavy. Therefore, the amount of explosive in it is large in relation to the metal in its case.

Orders in Council.—Are Regulations passed under Emergency Powers Act and known as Orders in Council. They are issued by the King with the advice of the Privy Council. The Orders have immediate force of law, but those relating to Defence must be laid on the Table in Parliament, either House being able to pass a resolution annulling them within 28 days of its first meeting after issue of the Orders in Council.

Billeting.—Derived from the French word for ticket, this term means quartering of soldiers or others on the inhabitants of the country.

Division.—A division consists of a number of infantry and artillery brigades together with their appropriate services, such as engineers, supply, medical corps, communication and so on.

Lebensraum.—This German word has been much used in recent speeches. It means "space in which to live" and has been used as propaganda in Germany to stress that the population is too dense and to claim such territories as the agricultural regions towards the Black Sea and colonies overseas. A slogan adopted by Hitler to justify his annexations.



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"Guns before butter".—A now famous expression used by German leaders of war to mean that German people should sacrifice their food for supplying munitions of war.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act.—Was passed by the British Parliament in a few hours before the declaration of the War. This Act empowers the Government to make any regulation by Orders in Council necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interests of public safety. The Act applies to the United Kingdom, the Crown Colonies Newfoundland and mandated territories, but not the Dominions, India or Burma. It remains in force for one year.

Siegfried Line.—Name given to the German line of western defences. Siegfried was the hero of German legend; immortalised in Wagner's operas.

Magnot line.—From the name of French statesman *Andre Magnot* (1877-1932). He was Minister of War, 1924 and 1929-32. During his second term, he initiated work of famous Magnot line.

Pocket-battleship.—Under the treaty of Versailles, Germany's battleships were restricted in size to 10,000 tons only. This led Germany to make the most of the tonnage and she aimed at speed and the strongest armament the limit of size would allow. The result was the fastest battleship in the world with powerful armament of six 11-inch guns but lightly armoured.

M. R. A..—Moral rearmament—a new movement started at Oxford for a renewed religious outlook on international affairs.

Cash and Carry.—The American Neutrality Law which prohibited purchase of arms from U. S. A. by all belligerents has now been repealed enabling England and France to purchase war materials on cash and carry basis.

Falange.—The Fascist Party of Spain under General Franco.

Evacuee.—means the persons who evacuated London and settled to the country at the outbreak of war.

Authoritarian.—a dictatorial system of government, advocates strong state authority.

Collective Security.—means that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

Encirclement.—a German slogan denouncing the formation of an alliance between Britain, France and any East European State in order to stop German aggression.

Fifth Column.—became current from the Spanish War of 1936-39 when General Franco led the rising of Nationalists against Republicans of Spain. He attacked in four columns from outside while his supporters organised revolt, espionage and sabotage within enemy ranks. These secret fighters were named as Fifth Column.

Battleships and Battle-cruisers.—Battle-cruisers are in most respects the same as battleships, except that in their case some of the heavy armour plating has been sacrificed to give them greater speed. They are not smaller than battleships.

Armed Merchant Cruisers—They are for most part liners which have been taken over by the Royal Navy and converted into warships. Armed Merchant ships have purely defensive armament for use against submarines and aircraft.

Air Component—One of the R. A. F.'s most important duties consists of army coöperation—target spotting, emergency supplies, etc.

Ersatz—German word meaning 'substitute'. It connotes in particular the artificial products replacing foodstuffs and raw materials now lacking as a result of war.

Coastguard—originally raised to prevent smuggling, the coastguards now man signal stations, report the movements of warships and help vessels in distress and enforce laws relating to fisheries and wild birds.

Luftwaffe—This is the German for its air forces, literally the 'air-arm'.

• CORRESPONDING RANKS OF BR. SERVICES

<i>Army.</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>R. A. F.</i>
Field Marshal ..	Admiral of the Fleet ..	Marshal of the R. A. F.
General ..	Admiral ..	Air Chief Marshal.
Lt. General ..	Vice-Admiral ..	Air Marshal.
Major General ..	Rear-Admiral ..	Air Vice-Marshal.
Brigadier ..	Commodore (1st and 2nd Class) ..	Air Commodore.
Colonel ..	Captain ..	Group Captain.
Lt. Colonel ..	Commander ..	Wing Commander.
Major ..	Lt. Commander ..	Squadron Leader.
Captain ..	Lieutenant ..	Flight Lieutenant.
Lieutenant ..	Sub-Lieutenant ..	Flying officer or observer officer.
Second Lieutenant ..	Commanded officer from Warrant officer ..	Pilot Officer.

FAMOUS CLOTH MERCHANTS

NATH & CO.

171A Rash Behari Avenue (Gariahat Market)

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'PHONE—Pk 2556.

SHIPS

Main types of Ships are—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Battleships. | 4. Cruisers. |
| 2. Battle Cruisers. | 5. Destroyers. |
| 3. Aircraft carriers. | 6. Submarines. |

1. *Battleship* is the most powerful type of warship. She carries very heavy guns and is heavily armoured. They are of generally 35,000 tons—maximum size allowed by the Washington Conference. They carry, nine 16" guns. These guns can hurl a shell weighing over a ton for the tremendous distance of 20 miles. Each of these ships cost 10 crores of rupees and each carries a crew of some 1,400 men, their engines of 45,000 h.p. can speed up at over 25 miles per hour. To protect them, they have generally 14" of armour along their sides. Even their decks are protected by armour six and a quarter inch thick.

Battle Cruiser—is almost as powerful as Battleship as regards guns but is not so heavily armoured. What she lacks in armour, she makes up in speed.

Aircraft Carrier—is a large ship, whose upper deck, known as flight deck is almost entirely free from obstruction. The funnel is at one side of this deck or comes out at the stern, so that aircraft can land and take off without hindrance. The aircraft is stowed below in the ship in the hangers and are taken up to the flight deck by lifts.

Cruiser—The Washington treaty laid down that cruisers must not exceed 10,000 tons and must not carry guns larger than eight inches.

Destroyer—Next in size to the cruiser and the smallest of the surface vessels comes the destroyer. The advent of torpedo brought in this destroyer class of ships. The torpedo was carried in very small craft known as torpedo Boats. It was feared that dozens of these tiny vessels would be able to rush up to a large ship and sink her with their torpedoes. To counteract this, larger ships were built to sink Torpedo Boats and these were called Torpedo Boat Destroyers—now shortened to 'Destroyer'. The typical destroyer of today is of about 1,300 tons with a speed of between 40 and 50 miles per hour. She carries 4.7" guns, eight or ten torpedoes. They act as screens and advance guards to the battle fleet at sea.

Submarine—This vessel may be described as resembling an enormous steel cigar with propellers and rudder at its tail and one pair of fins or horizontal rudders at each end. Standing up on top some where near the middle of the vessel is a small round steel tower known as the conning tower, which can be closed when submarine dives. The periscope which enables her to see, when submerged, comes up through the conning tower.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD (AS IN 1939)

		<i>Armies,</i>	<i>Air forces</i>
Belgium	.. ..	842,000	7,500
Great Britain	.. ..	950,000	180,000
China	.. ..	3,000,000	1,500
France	.. ..	5,263,000	217,000
Germany	.. ..	6,850,000	338,000
Greece	.. ..	595,000	6,200
Italy	.. ..	7,415,000	218,000
Japan	.. ..	6,271,000	53,000
Netherlands	.. ..	660,000	600
Norway	.. ..	135,000	1,000
Portugal	.. ..	215,800	986
Rumania	.. ..	1,800,000	15,472
U. S. S. R.	.. ..	7,150,000	150,000
Spain	.. ..	950,000	40,000
Sweden	.. ..	625,000	11,000
Turkey	.. ..	7,10,000	3,500
Yugoslavia	.. ..	1,840,000	7,000
United States	.. ..	587,000	28,256
British Empire	.. ..	1,510,000	189,700

BRITAIN'S DAILY BILL FOR THE WAR

The war is already costing England at least £6,000,000 daily.

Modern aircraft cost three to seven times more than comparable types in 1918; a division of troops in the field cost nearly twice as much to equip and maintain as it did in the last war, while the cost of a battleship was two to three times greater.—*From Sir John Simon's broadcast on 'Paying for War' on November 2, 1939.*

In April 1940, the weekly average expenditure was £39,000,000.

In September 1940, the weekly average expenditure was £70,100,000 or over £10,000,000 a day. In the first week of December this figure rose to £16,000,000 a day.

In the last 9 days of September the expenditure reached the fantastic figure of £99,937,000.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL WAR BILL

Britain's war Bill for the year 1940-41 may reach the total of £3,000 millions. Already £1,700 millions have been sanctioned by the Parliament and it is assumed that the last voted credit of £1,000 million voted in July has already been spent. In wartime, no detailed estimates are submitted for war expenditure and the Parliament is simply asked to sign a blank cheque.

POLAND'S PARTITION

<i>In the territory annexed by Germany.</i>		<i>In the territory occupied by U. S. S. R.</i>	
Poles	18,000,000	Poles	5,000,000
Jews	2,250,000	Jews	1,000,000
Germans & others	750,000	Ukrainians ..	6,000,000
		White Russians and Lithuanians	2,000,000

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

Ordnance Stores

The official list of articles of equipment needed by an army consists of some 40,000 items covering weapons, ammunition, ordnance stores, and clothing. If the army concerned is mechanised approximately 20,000 additional items are necessary to cover vehicles, vehicle components and stores. Within 8 months of war, the ordnance factories were turning out six or seven times the quantity of lethal stores that they had at the outbreak. In one important case expansion reached 12 times peace-time production, in another as much as 22 times.

Army Expansion

In the first eight months of war, 53,000 additional men were enrolled in Indian army. On May 31, 1940 the Commander-in-Chief announced that land forces were to be further expanded by an initial 100,000. Royal Indian Navy was also considerably strengthened and equipped.

Air Force Expansion

It was considered practicable to increase the Indian Air Force to 12 Flights, to be organised in 3 squadrons of 4 Flights each, instead of the normal squadron of 3 Flights. A fourth squadron was later to be formed from the additional 3 Flights when the necessary equipment had been provided and training of a required standard had reached.

Applications were invited for filling 350 vacancies in the Air Force. Over 18,000 Indians applied of whom nearly 4,000 had qualifications justifying an interview.

The Civil Aviation authorities are organising a scheme for the preliminary training of a reserve of 300 pilots and 2000 mechanics a year for two years. The scheme is being run through civilian Flying Clubs.

Indianisation of the Army

During the years of peace, the Indianisation of the Army had been proceeding through special units with a view to make them entirely Indianised. Following the outbreak of War, this system was abandoned and all units were thrown open to Indian officer recruitment. Two successive steps were taken to increase the output of Indian officers. First, in December, 1939, a radical alteration was made in the course of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, whereby cadet training for commissions of those between 18 and 20 years or age was reduced from two and a half years to 18 months. Secondly, a new training school for Indian Officer cadets was established in Mhow. These two measures together were expected to result by the beginning of 1941 in an output of Indian Officers of over 1100 per annum. The improving numbers and standard of candidates encouraged the authorities to provide for a still greater intake at Mhow, which was to accommodate 600 cadets at a time. The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was also to increase its intake on the shortened courses from 60 to 100, thus bringing the potential annual rate of production of Indian Commissioned Officers from 1100 a year to 1300.

A further measure which had been taken was the re-introduction of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers as Platoon Commanders in Indianised units. Such Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, if under the age of 35, were also to be eligible for training as Indian Commissioned Officers. It has also been decided that selected Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, upto a maximum of two per Indian Cavalry Regiment and Indian Infantry Battalion, should be granted emergency Commissions in the Indian Land Forces.

Department of Supply & War Supply Board

Department of Supply was created on August 26, 1939 and was placed in charge of Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan to deal directly with questions concerning supplies of all kinds required for the prosecution of the war. Mr. H. Dow was appointed the Director-General of Supply.

Everything in .

**HOMOEOPATHIC & BIOCHEMIC
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.**

ECONOMIC PHARMACY

84, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Government of India also set-up a War Supply Board, to ensure the supplies of all kinds required for prosecution of the war so that everything was available with the utmost speed and to co-ordinate the activities of all departments of G. A. Government of India and of commercial firms or organisations to that end. The supply organisation now functions through two main branches, one under Sir Guthrie Russell, the Director General of Munitions Production and the other under Col. E. Wood, the Director General of Supply. The Master General of the Ordnance forms the link between the Supply member and the Commander-in-Chief.

It has later been decided not to fill up the post of Vice-President of the War Supply Board after Mr. H. Dow assumes the Governorship of Sind.

Controllers of supplies were appointed in Bengal, Punjab, U. P., Sind, Bombay and Madras assisted by Provincial Advisory Committees. The primary task of the Controller is to arrange for planning, procurement and shipment or delivery of all and any type of supplies that can be secured and manufactured in his area and in accordance with orders.

Indian Industry and War

Iron & Steel	..	..	1913	2,67,000 tons
Pig Iron	..	..	1938-39	3,00,000 "
Steel	..	..	1938-39	1,00,000 "
Pig Iron	..	..	1939-40	18,38,000 "
Steel	..	..	1939-40	10,66,000 "

One firm alone is manufacturing every month 50,000 tools of varied types in addition to structurals, rails, galvanised sheets and special bars for the production of shells. Electric cables, wire, wire nails, bars, steel mill rolls and special grades of tin plates are also being manufactured. Development work on the production of special alloy steel sheets for the manufacture of steel helmets for the Indian fighting forces, steel for armour piecing bullets and shells, spring steels for machine guns, and deep stamping steels for rifles and machine gun magazines is in progress.

War Supply

The following are important war supplies which are being produced:—

Cotton; twill elastic used in the manufacture of respirators; anti-gas connecting tubes; khaki stockinette for respirators; water-proof canvas cotton; camouflaged printed mock leno, muslin, sheeting and cellular shirting; chaguls for soldiers' water bottles; cotton jute union fabric; cloth brattice fire proofed; cotton jute union canvas;

cotton canvas; mosquito netting; cellular khaki shirting; mock leno; special proofed khaki duck for respirators and anti-gas haversacks; loom state grey duck; special proofed heavy canvas; khaki jean for bandoliers; special proofed khaki webbing for haversacks; blue drill for the R. A. F.; airmen's blue-grey shirting; superior mineral khaki anklet cloth.

Demands have been received from abroad for the following commodities :—

Medical dressings, including bangages lint and field dressings, mosquito nets, multiple items of batteries and cells, brushes, acids and heavy chemicals, soap, coal and coke, cement, asbestos cement sheets, cigarettes, food products, biscuits, tea, sugar, cotton and wollen textiles, cotton jute union fabric, cotton canvas mock leno, fine-fold yarn and numerous other textile and engineering goods. Many of these, as well as electric fans, telephone line equipment and stores, steel hutting, nails, binding wire, rolled steels joists, mild steel sheets, angles, etc. have been supplied.

About 34,00,000 yds of waterproof packing paper is being manufactured in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

Indian firms are now producing induction motors, air raid sirens, batteries and dry cells, lamps, heaters, fans, reflectors, insulators, bulbs, surgical instruments, rubber buttons, canned products, tyres and tubes, hot-water bottles, fire pumps, type-writers, sewing machines, saddlery, cutlery, gloves etc.

Indian Mills are turning out over 400 items of cotton and woollen textiles.

Over 10,00,000 tons of Portland cement are being manufactured annually.

The number of minerals, metals, ores, etc. produced in India is over 40. The most important of them are steel, coal, pig iron, manganese ore, gold, mica, petroleum, salt, copper, saltpetre, chromite, ferro-manganese etc.

Board of Industrial Research

A Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up on April 1, 1940. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was provided of which about Rs. 1,00,000 was to be utilised by the Board for administrative purpose and the balance on research, including distribution of grants, subsidies and scholarships. The Board consists of the following members:—Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Chairman), Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Dept. (Vice-Chairman), Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Sir S. S. Bhatnagar (Director), Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Lala Shriram, Mr. P. F. G. Warren, Dr. N. N. Law and Sir Ardeshir Dalal. About 200 Research schemes have so far been examined.

Trade during First Year of War

Export increased to Empire Countries.

<i>Country to which exported</i>	<i>First year of War</i>	<i>1938-39 Corresponding Period</i>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
U. K. ..	78,09,33,347	55,31,25,278
Burma ..	12,97,02,994	10,70,38,585
South Africa ..	3,73,11,355	1,52,14,910
Canada ..	4,18,65,169	2,44,23,575
Australia ..	6,95,72,899	3,17,94,157
Ceylon ..	6,90,78,878	5,17,03,870
Hong Kong ..	1,24,38,699	80,99,211
Straits Settlements ..	2,97,58,361	2,11,17,486 *
Mauritius ..	9,10,11,837	80,71,630
Zanzibar ..	10,76,967	7,53,507
Kenya Colony ..	83,15,708	47,09,130
British West India Islands ..	36,16,402	29,10,905
New Zealand ..	80,60,603	51,93,283
Other Br. Possessions	3,67,54,210	2,81,45,377

Exports to Empire Countries Month by Month

	Rs.		Rs.
September 1939 ..	9,27,73,659	March ..	10,75,02,001
October ..	8,15,15,621	April ..	10,92,07,626
November ..	9,16,07,550	May ..	9,88,44,638
December ..	10,72,16,729	June ..	10,37,08,942
January 1940 ..	14,05,70,373	July ..	8,26,44,010
February ..	13,79,90,527	August ..	9,01,24,994

NON-EMPIRE TRADE

<i>Countries</i>	<i>First year of War</i>	<i>Corresponding Period in 1938-39</i>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
U. S. A. ..	28,93,45,722	15,31,11,981
South America ..	6,20,35,846	4,04,51,811
Egypt ..	2,42,66,479	82,33,816
Spain ..	74,02,736	29,18,506
Turkey (European) ..	15,92,020	14,34,699
Arabia ..	1,05,20,465	1,01,60,979
Iraq ..	66,04,255	50,21,919
Iran ..	76,99,214	66,58,524
Thailand ..	1,10,27,824	63,56,808
Portuguese East Africa ..	1,02,36,808	73,24,780
West Indies ..	1,31,86,333	97,67,042

U. S. A. is now India's third biggest customer, taking as much as one tenth of our annual exports. Raw Jute, hides and skins, lac and raw wool, account for about three fourths of India's total exports to U. S. A. As much as Rs. 9,00,00,000 worth of raw and manufactured jute was purchased by U. S. A.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT'S PURCHASES

Supply Department placed over 108,000 contracts during the first 14 months of War. Orders included aeroplane hangers, electric plant and machinery, X-Ray apparatus, hospital furniture, boots and shoes, timber, foodstuffs, batteries and cells, lubricating oils, brushware, acids and heavy chemicals, cigarettes and tobacco, a large number of items of textiles and engineering stores and soap.

The value of the stores purchased by the Indian Stores, Dept., and the Contracts Directorate during the period Sept. 1, 1939 to Aug. 31, 1940, for war purposes amounted to over Rs. 36,00,00,000, of which the Indian Stores Department purchased stores to the value of Rs. 25,83,00,000.

The following table shows the value of purchases made by the I.S.D. for each country:—

India	11,21,31,568	France	7,48,971
British Govt. ..	13,90,94,199	East Africa ..	1,29,671
Ceylon	1,23,680	New Zealand ..	5,64,635
Burma	31,840	South Africa ..	18,76,861
Australia	27,64,294	Iraq	3,36,260
Aden	1,15,693	Fiji Islands ..	8,602
Egypt	3,74,500		

Jute purchases by U. K. and Empire Countries—

Sandbags	70,00,00,000
Hessian packing	8,63,00,000 yds.
Value of orders received	Rs. 9,59,00,000
" " completed	" 3,97,00,000

Other Goods Purchases

Goods.	Orders placed Rs.	Supplies made Rs.
Textiles (Indian)	17,59,00,000	11,42,00,000
Tents (")	3,70,00,000
Medical Stores	42,49,000
Camouflage nets	37,22,000
Barbed wire	11,00,000

PRODUCTION IN RAILWAY FACTORIES

Bodies for Motor Vehicles .. .	1,200
Grenades .. .	Several lakhs.
Tent Poles .. .	1,50,000

Shell bodies	nearly 2 lakhs
Stirrups and bits	Thousands
Machine Tools	"

DEFENCE LOANS

Defence bonds subscribed upto November 30, 1940 :—

3% Defence bonds—Rs. 30 crores (Rs. 17 crores cash and Rs. 13 crores in conversion)

Interest Free Loan—Rs. 2 crores 21 lakhs.

10-year Saving Certificates—Rs. 1 Crore 53 lakhs.

INDIAN PRINCES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

Non-recurring contributions upto August 31, 1940—Rs. 1,08,67,000.

Annual recurring donations promised—Rs. 38,08,000.

Nizam's Gift—An Air Squadron. Consolidated Gift of £100,000, and £50,000 for maintenance and equipment of the Squadron.

Gaekwar's Gift—A Flight of "Lysander" aircraft at a cost of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs.

Patiala's Gift—Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of aircraft.

Maharaja of Sirmoor's Gift—Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of a "Valentia" troop carrying aircraft.

Besides these, many Princes including Jodhpur, Junagarh, Idar and Mayurbhanj have lent their private aeroplanes for service.

Maharaja of Travancore has offered Rs. 6 lakhs to provide a mine-sweeper for the Royal Indian Navy and volunteered to meet any extra expenditure which might be necessary.

Maharaja of Dewas (Sr.) offered an Ambulance unit of 32 stretcher bearers with an Indian officer and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Nawab of Bhopal offered a field Ambulance unit.

Maharaja of Kashmir presented six fully equipped Ambulance cars each for the British and French Army, and offered to present a similar number to the Indian Army.

The following donations were made :—

Nawab of Bhawalpur—Rs. 1 lakhs (for evacuated Br. Children).

Maharaja of Gondal—Rs. 1 lakh (for the benefit of dependents of those who lost their lives in H. M. S. *Royal Oak*. Rs. 10,000 for St. Dunstan's Fund. Rs. 1 lakh for evacuated poor children.

Nizam of Hyderabad—Rs. 1,50,000 monthly, for War Fund.

Rs. 1 lakh and £50,000 for Imperial Defence purposes.

Rs. 5 lakhs for Viceroy's War Fund.

Jam Sahib of Nawanagar—10% of gross revenue of the State to be paid half-yearly till the end of the war for the War Fund.

Maharaja of Morvi—Rs. 5 lakhs to War Fund.

Maharaja of Rajpipla—Rs. 1 lakhs recurring donation to War Fund.

Maharaja of Gwalior—Rs. 5 lakhs to War Fund.

Maharaja of Mysore—Rs. 5 lakhs to Viceroy's Fund.

Nawab of Bhawalpur—Rs. 25,000 a year to Viceroy's War Fund.

NEPAL'S HELP

Maharaja offered 8,000 troops for garrison only in India. Rs. 25,000 donated for the relief of air raid victims in East End London. Senior Maharajah of Nepal donated Rs. 1 lakh to Viceroy's War Fund.

WHAT WAR EQUIPMENT COSTS

THE ARMY

Recurring Cost of Certain Units.

	[In lakhs of rupees]
	Rs.
	Per Annum..
Indian Cavalry Regiment (Armoured) ..	10.50
Indian Cavalry Regiment (Horsed) ..	7.50
Indian Infantry Battalion ..	6.50
Anti-Aircraft Battery, 3.7" (8 guns) ..	6.00
Field Battery, R. A. (Modernized) ..	8.70
Medium Battery, R. A. ..	5.50
Mountain Battery ..	2.50
Section R. I. A. S. C. (Motor Transport) ..	1.40
Troop R. I. A. S. C. (Animal Transport) ..	.60
Field Ambulance ..	2.06
Section Ambulance (Motor Transport) ..	.95

APPROXIMATE INITIAL COST OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT

	Rs.
Cruiser Tank ..	1,86,300
Infantry Tank ..	1,86,300
Light Tank (complete with weapons) ..	60,000
Armoured Carrier (complete with weapons) ..	12,000
2 ton-3 ton lorry ..	6,240
30 cwt. lorry ..	4,900
15 cwt. truck ..	4,120
Motor Ambulance ..	4,000
Four seater car ..	4,000
Two seater car ..	3,000
Motor cycle ..	1,130
Anti-Aircraft 3.7" gun (mobile) ..	2,75,000
6" How., Ordnance and carriage ..	43,000
4.5" How., Ordnance and carriage ..	30,000
3.7" How., Ordnance and carriage ..	23,200

18 pdr. gun, Ordnance and carriage	..	21,000
Vickers machine gun	..	1,800
3-inch mortar	..	950
Vickers Berthier gun	..	900
Boys anti-tank rifle	..	700
Rifle complete with bayonet	..	100
1 complete round of:—		
6" How. ammunition	..	115
4.5" How. ammunition	..	50
3.7" How. ammunition	..	40
18 pdr. ammunition	..	35
1,000 rounds .303" rifle ammunition	..	80

UNITS OF THE AIR FORCE

Heavy Bomber—

		Rs.
1 Squadron with reserves	..	45,00,000
1 Aircraft complete	..	2,70,000

Medium Bomber—

1 Squadron with reserves	..	38,00,000
1 Aircraft complete	..	1,98,000

Fighter—

1 Squadron with reserves	..	33,80,000
1 Aircraft complete	..	1,40,000

Army Co-operation—

1 Squadron with reserves	..	22,33,000
1 Aircraft complete	..	1,20,000

Aerial Machine Gun

	..	1,350
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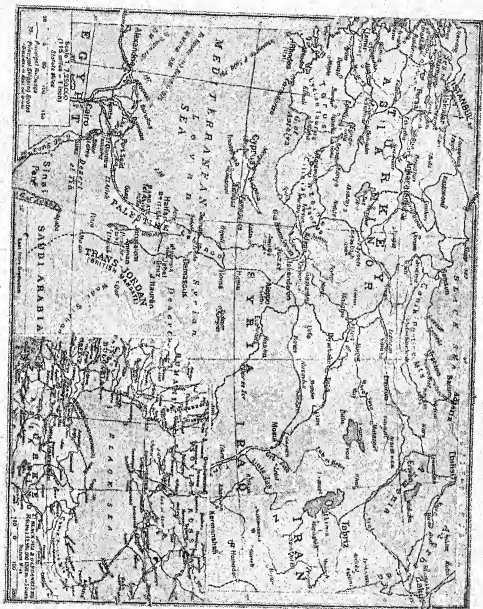
Aerial Bomb (of the most useful type)

	..	220
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ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

		Cost.
		Rs.
Escort vessel	..	55,00,000
Minesweeping Trawler	..	8,00,000
Motor Torpedo Boat	..	6,00,000
Salvage Tug	..	6,00,000
Motor Anti-Submarine Vessel	..	3,50,000
Motor Minesweeping Vessel	..	3,00,000
Motor Patrol Launch	..	2,50,000
Mechanical Recorder for Anti-Aircraft fire	..	55,000
S. W. B. 8 Wireless Transmitter	..	50,000
Creed High Speed Wireless Transmitter	..	25,000
Western Selective Wireless Analyser with		
Oscillator	..	20,000
One Pair of Anti-Aircraft Lewis Guns	..	16,000
Hammar Lund Wireless Receiver	..	12,000
0.5" Anti-Aircraft Multiple Machine Gun	..	3,000

THE NEAR EAST





SOUTHERN EUROPE



AND MEDITERRANEAN

INDIAN ARMY EXPANSION

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, informed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in the Central Assembly that up to October 1, 1940 emergency commissions including I.M.S. had been granted to 320 Europeans and 516 Indians and the numbers undergoing officers training were Europeans 1,051 and Indian 946.

The numbers of recruits from September, 1939 to September, 1940 from the main classes in India were Pathans 4,671, Punjabi Muslims 24,148, Sikhs 11,605, Dogras 4,464, Gurkhas 3,209, Gharwalis 2,598, Kumaonis 1,574, Rajputs 3,997, Jats 5,307, Ahirs 1,647, Mahrattas 5,164, Christians 2,401, Gujars 853, miscellaneous Hindus 15,252, miscellaneous Muslims 7,198 and Coorgies 29.

EXPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Creation of Export Advisory Council was officially announced from Simla on May 10, 1940. It will be prescribed over by the Commerce Member with a prominent Indian businessman as Vice-Chairman and will include 20 other members, of whom 13 will be selected by the leading commercial and export trade associations. The task of the committee will be (1) to consider export difficulties arising out of the war, (2) to make suggestion for the expansion of the exports of staples and the discovery of alternative markets (3) to promote exports of Indian manufacturers, (4) to consider facilities which can be afforded to unofficial trade delegations from countries overseas.

ROGER MISSION

The appointment of the Ministry of Supply Mission to India headed by Sir Alexander Roger was announced in a communique released by the Ministry on August 27, 1940. The general object of the Mission is to enable India not only to meet her own needs for home defence, but to make an even greater contribution than she does to-day to the general War effort of the Commonwealth, and in particular to equip and supply the Forces in the Middle East and east of Suez.

It is not always remembered that India was ranked by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations as one of the twelve main industrial countries of the world. It is expected that the Mission will carry out an extensive tour of factories in India and will advise His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on the best methods of increasing output.

The Mission examined existing factory capacity and how far it could be made available for the production of war supplies. It also considered the possibility of expansion in relation to the existing and potential output of the other countries of the Commonwealth in the Eastern Hemisphere.

EASTERN GROUP CONFERENCE

The Eastern Group Conference, included representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Burma, Hongkong, Ceylon, Malaya, and the territories covered by the East African Governors' Conference, in addition to India.

The object of this Conference is not a general economic discussion, but the settlement of a joint War supply policy for the Eastern Group, under which maximum use will be made of the existing and potential capacity for war supply of each country taking part. This would make the countries of the Eastern Group as far as possible self-supporting for war supply purposes, the deficiencies of one country being made good from the available or potential resources of the others. Any surplus production would be available for the general War effort of the Empire.

The deliberations of the Conference were limited to war supply problems, including the essential needs of the civil population of any participating country where these constitute a war supply problem. It would be impossible for the Conference to range over the entire commercial and economic field, for the object in view is to settle quickly the measures necessary to a co-ordinated war effort.

Conference resulted in the establishment of a standing committee representative of the participating countries, whose duty it is to see that the decisions of the Conference are carried out.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION

After the signing of the armistice between France and Germany, and following a number of meetings at Vichy, a resolution conferring full powers on the Government under the authority of Marshal Petain was approved by the Senate by 225 to 1 vote and by the Chamber of Deputies by 395 to 3 votes on July 9, 1940.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"The National Assembly confers full powers on the Government of the Republic, under the signature and authority of Marshal Petain, with a view to promulgating in one and several decrees the new constitution of the French State.

The constitution must safeguard the rights of labour, the family, and the fatherland.

It will be ratified by the assemblies created by it."

French National Assembly (*i.e.*, Senate and Chamber sitting together) meeting in secret session at Vichy on July 10, adopted the resolution giving full powers to the Government by 569-80 votes. M. Herriot, who presided over the Chamber of Deputies, pointed out the Parliament will lose its essential power (*i.e.*, the power to overthrow cabinets) by virtue of this resolution; that Government would no longer be responsible to Parliament; and that the Legislative Power would be vested in two Chambers, one of a potential character and the other representing occupational interests. Special attention is to be paid to the education of youth and a social character is to be created governing the relations between employers and workers.

Decrees were issued giving Marshal Petain powers as President and Prime Minister, with the title of Chief of the French State, in succession to the outgoing President M. Albert Lebrun.

Three Constitutional Acts laying down the new regime in France were signed by Petain on July 12, 1940. The Acts are:—

Constitutional Act No. I:—We, Philippe Petain, Marshal of France, declare that we assume the functions of Chief of State.

In consequence we decree: Article II of the Constitutional Law of Feb. 25, 1875 is abrogated. (Art. II of Const. Law of Feb. 25, 1875 stated: "The President of the Republic is chosen by an absolute majority of votes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He shall be elected for seven years. He shall be eligible for re-election.")

Constitutional Law No. II.—This Act fixed the powers of the Chief of State. The Act is as follows—

We decree:

ARTICLE I.

1. The Chief of French State has full Governmental powers. He appoints and dismisses Ministers and Secretaries of State who are responsible only to him.

2. He exercises legislative power in the Council of Ministers until the formation of new assemblies. After their formation, in the event of tension from abroad or grave internal crisis, he also exercises that power on his decision alone and in the same manner. In similar circumstances he can take all measures of a budgetary or fiscal nature.

3. He promulgates laws and ensures their execution.

4. He makes appointments to all civilian and military posts which are not otherwise provided for by law.

5. He continues to be in control of the army.

6. He has the right of amnesty.

7. Ambassadors and envoys of foreign powers are accredited to him. He negotiates and ratifies treaties.

8. He can declare a state of siege in one or several portions of the territory.

9. He cannot declare War without the previous assent of the Legislative Assemblies.

ARTICLE II

All dispositions of Constitutional Law of February 24 and 25, 1875 and of July 16, 1875 which are incompatible with the present Act are abrogated.

(The Constitutional Law of Feb., 24, 25 and July 16, 1875 defines the powers and Status of the Senate, Chamber of Deputies, President and Council of Ministers.)

Constitutional Act No. III.—

We decree:

ARTICLE I.

A Senate and a Chamber of Deputies will remain in being until the Assemblies provided for under Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940 are formed.

ARTICLE II.

The Senate and Chamber are adjourned until further order. Henceforth they can meet only when convened by the Chief of State.

ARTICLE III

Article I of Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875 is abrogated. (This Article states, "The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall assemble each year on the second Tuesday in January, unless convened earlier by the President of the Republic. The two Chambers shall continue in session at least five months each year. The Sessions of the two Chambers shall begin and end at the same time.")

Proposed plans for provincial autonomy have been postponed until after the war. Marshal Petain has appointed Governors for each of the French provinces.

INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO

(Mainly dealing with War)

Attlee, C. R.—British Labour leader, born 1883, Leader of the Opposition in the Parliament, has joined the British National Cabinet at the beginning of the War.

Blum, Leon—Former Prime Minister of France, born April 9, 1872. In Nov. 1919, he was elected Deputy from the Seine and soon figured as a prominent member of the Socialist party of which he is now president. In 1936 he became Prime Minister resigning in 1937 to become Minister of State and Vice-President in the Council in the Chautemps cabinet. At present reported to be a prisoner of the Pétain Government.

Benes, Edward—Ex-President, Czecho-Slovakia.

Ciano, Count.—Minister for foreign affairs of Italy; born March 18, 1903; participated in the March on Rome in 1922; entered diplomatic service in 1925, serving successively in various parts of the world; In August 1933, became Chief of the Press Bureau of Italian Government, and in September 1934 became Under-Secretary of State for Press and Propaganda. He held this post until June 1935, when he became Minister for Press and Propaganda. Became Minister for Foreign Affairs in June 1936.

Ching Kai-Shek—Chinese Marshal and national leader; Has been the heart and soul of the Chinese resistance to the Japanese invaders.

Churchill, Winston L.S.—Born Nov. 30, 1874. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, entered the army in 1895, was war correspondent of "*Morning Post*" in South African war, elected conservative M.P. in 1900, appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1908, was First Lord of Admiralty during Great war; was War Secretary and Air Minister 1918-21; Colonial Secretary 1921-23; Retired for some time after his defeat in his Dundee constituency; Again elected M.P. in 1924; From 1930 upto the out-break of Second World War held no office; was called to the War Cabinet as First Lord of Admiralty by Chamberlain; Appointed Prime Minister of England after the resignation of Chamberlain.

De Valera, Eamon—President of the Eire, declared Eire's neutrality at the outbreak of the War, born 1882.

Franco, Francisco—Spanish General and Dictator; organised military uprising and led the Spanish Civil War; defeated the Republicans and made himself the master of the whole country; joined anti-Comintern pact in May 1939.

Goering, Field Marshal, Hermann—Air Minister and President of the War Economic Council of Germany and Prime Minister of Prussia; born Jan. 12, 1893; appointed Lieutenant in 1912; During

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Goering, Field Marshal, Hermann—Air Minister and President of the War Economic Council of Germany and Prime Minister of Prussia; born Jan. 12, 1893; appointed Lieutenant in 1912; During

world war, transferred to the Air force and became one of the most successful air pilots; In 1919 left the Army with the rank of Captain; Joined the National Socialist Party in 1922 and became organiser of Storm troops; Member of German Reichstag since 1933; As Air-Minister, he created the powerful German Air Force; became President of the War Economic Council in 1939; In September 1939, after and declaration of War, he was designated successor to Hitler in the event of Hitler's death.

Goebbels, Joseph—German Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda; b. Oct. 29, 1897; received D. Phil. degree in 1920; Joined National Socialist Party in 1922 and soon became a propagandist for the party; Became editor of various party newspapers; elected member of the Reichstag in 1928; appointed Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda in March 1933; In the capacity he is president of the Reich Culture Chamber.

Gort, Viscount—V.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., former Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; born July 10, 1886; received military education at Sandhurst; Entered Army in 1905; became captain in 1914 and Major in 1916; appointed Colonel in 1926; Major-General in 1935 and General in 1937; Served in World War; After the declaration of the present war in Sept. 1939, General Gort was appointed Commander-in-Chief of British Forces; transferred as Inspector-General of Police Training after the battle of Flanders and evacuation of Dunkirk.

Graziani, Marshal—Former Viceroy, Abyssinia; Commander-in-Chief of Italian forces.

Hanson, Per Albin—Socialist Premier of Sweden since 1932.

Horthy, Admiral—Regent of Hungary since 1919.

Hess, Rudolf—Minister without portfolio of Germany and Deputy Leader of National Socialist Party; born April 26, 1896; At the outbreak of world War in 1914—volunteered service and later promoted to Lieutenant; Subsequently joined Air Force pilot; Joined National Socialist Party in 1920, and one of Hitler's earliest collaborators; Imprisoned after participating in Munich putsch. Since Dec. 1933, a minister of the Cabinet, after declaration of War in Sept. 1939, appointed second successor to Hitler.

Himmler, Heinchech—Chief of the German Gestapo (Secret State Police); born Oct. 7, 1900; joined National Socialist Party in 1925 becoming an organiser; and in 1929 became Chief of the S. S., Chief of the entire German Police Force; Chief of the Gestapo since its inception.

Hitler, Adolf—German dictator; born April 1889 in Austria; son of a Customs officer; worked as a bricklayer and also as painter; joined German Army at the out-break of war in 1914; Started a party know as National Socialist German Labour Party; was sentenced to five years confinement for venturing a party *comp* which proved

abortive; rapid rise to power from 1928 when his party returned twelve deputies in the Reichstag, became Chancellor in January 1933.

Inonu, Ismet—President of the Turkish Republic; formerly known as Ismet Pasha, born 1884.

Kalinin, Michael—Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R.; born 1875; joined the "Union for Struggle for the freedom of the working class" while working in a factory in St. Petersburg in 1895; President of the Executive Committee of U.S.S.R. since 1923; also Chairman of the Presidium of U.S.S.R.

Kallio Kyösti—President of the Republic of Finland; born Apl. 10, 1873; began life as a farmer in 1890; member of the Finnish Parliament from 1904-6, and from 1907-37. Prime Minister in 1925-26, and 1926-37.

Ley, Robert—Leader of the German Labour Front; born, 1890; joined National Socialist Party in 1925; in 1933 became Leader of German Labour Front, an organisation embracing all Germans engaged in productive labour, including employers and employees.

Metaxas, John—Prime Minister of Greece; born Apl. 12, 1871; educated at the Military School of Greece and later in Berlin; in 1915 appointed Chief of General Staff; dismissed from army in 1917 and remained in exile for four years; returned to Greece in 1921; appointed Minister of Communications in 1926 and Minister of Staff in 1935; Prime Minister of Greece since Aug. 1936.

Molotov V.—Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R., born 1890, was imprisoned six times and was twice exiled before revolution, appointed member of Petrograd Soviet Executive Committee in 1917; on May 3, 1939, became Minister of Foreign Affairs after Litvinoff's resignation.

Mannerheim, Baron—Finnish Field Marshal, born June 4, 1887; at his suggestion "The Mannerheim Line,"—the Finnish defence system on the Karelian Isthmus in the north east of Finland was constructed; commanded the Finnish army in the Russo-Finnish War.

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Mussolini, Benito—Duce of Italy, founder of Fascism; born 1883; was party to the 'Pact of Steel' signed in Berlin on May 22, 1939 which "irrevocably bound to destinies of Imperial Italy and greater Germany."

Pétain, Henri Philippe, Chief of State, France; born, 1856; Officer since 1878; became Brigadier-General in 1914; assumed defence of Verdun in 1916; acted as the Commander-in-Chief of French Forces on the Western Front in 1917; Marshal of France in 1918; member of the French Academy since 1929; Chief of State of France since June 1940.

Reynaud, Paul—Former Prime Minister of France; born 1878; became Premier after the fall of the Daladier Cabinet in 1940; at present reported to be a prisoner of the Pétain Government.

Ribbentrop, Joachim Von—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany; born 1893; on War Service from 1914 to 1920; since 1930, a close adviser of Hitler in Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to Great Britain in 1936-38; Minister for Foreign Affairs since Feb. 1938; negotiated Russo-German non-aggression Pact in 1939.

Roosevelt, F. D.—Born 30, 1882; President of the United States of America; educated at Harvard; joined Democratic Party in 1910; held important post during Woodrow Wilson's administration; In 1928 was elected Governor of New York, in 1932 was elected President of the U. S. A.; started on a policy of bold social and economic reforms known as 'New Deal'; re-elected for the second time in 1936; has stood against dictatorship; elected for the third time as president breaking the American convention against third term presidency.

Salazar, Antonio—Prime Minister of Portugal.

Saydam, Dr. F.—Prime Minister of Turkey.

Smuts, General—Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa from Sept. 1939 when General Hertzog resigned on neutrality issue.

Sikorski, L.—Prime Minister of newly constituted Polish Government in England.

Suñer, Senor—is the head of Spanish Propaganda and Chief of Police, he is also now Minister for the Interior.

Smigly Rydz, Edward—Polish Field Marshal, and Dictator until fall of Poland.

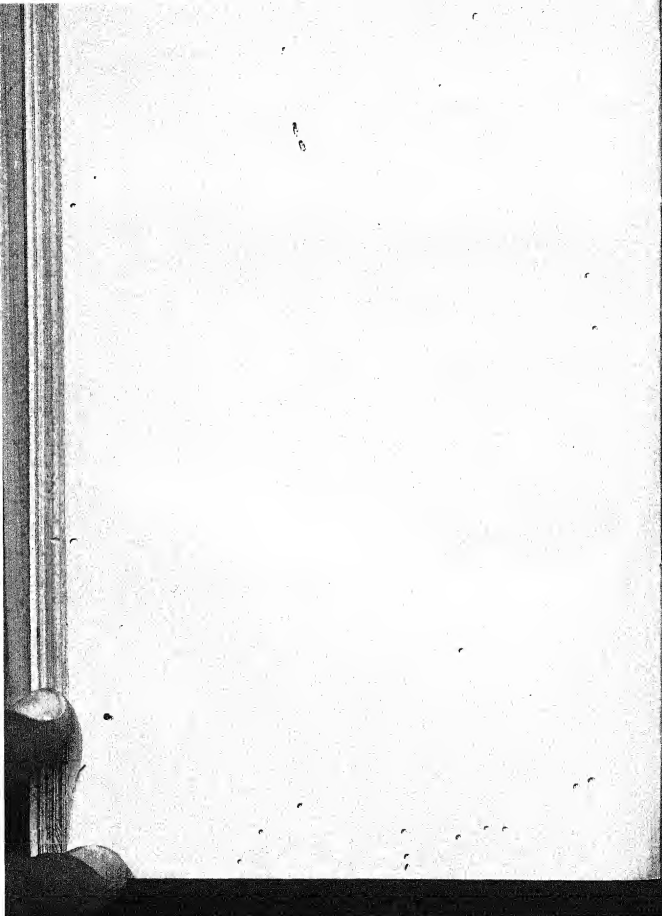
Weygand, General Maxime—former Commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces; born on Jan. 21, 1867.

Wavell, Sir Archibald—Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the middle East including Palestine and Egypt.

9
3

CAREER SUPPLEMENT

**Containing details of All-India
Examinations and other
educational informations.**



CAREER SUPPLEMENT

All India Services.

All India Services are filled up by two methods—(1) competitive Examination; (2) Selection. Some services are filled up both by selection and competition.

Competitive Examination—Following services are filled up by competitive Examinations—(1) *I.C.S.* (2) *Indian Audit and Account Service*, (3) *Imperial Customs Service*, (4) *Indian Railway Accounts Service*, (5) *Military Accounts Department*, (6) *Postal Superintendents Class II*, (7) *Transportation*, (8) *Survey of India Class II*, (9) *Indian Police*, (10) *Indian Forest Service*, (11) *Central Engineering Service, Class I*, (12) *Indian Railway Service of Engineers*, (13) *Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraph Department*, (14) *Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun*, (15) *Royal Indian Navy*, (16) *Royal Air Force College, Cranwell*, (7) *Ministerial Services in the Government of India Secretariat*.

Selection—only a few list of selection services are given here:—

- (1) *District Medical Officers of State Railways*, (2) *Leadsman apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service*, (3) *Zoological Services, Class I*, (4) *Archaeological Survey of India, Class I, etc.*

Indian Civil Service (Delhi)

The examination is held at Delhi in January every year. The starting pay is Rs. 450 with annual increment of Rs. 50 upto junior scale. In the Sixth or Seventh year when Senior Scale is reached, the pay increases at the rate of Rs. 75 and then at the rate of Rs. 100 per year until the maximum figure of Rs. 2,250 is reached. Officers of non-Asiatic domicile get in addition an overseas pay which increases from Rs. 150 to 400.

A candidate must be a British subject of Indian domicile or of European or Indian descent domiciled in Burma or a ruler or a subject a State in India. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the first day of January, the year in which the examination is held. A candidate must hold a degree of one of the approved universities or senior diploma of Mayo College, Ajmer. It must be a degree in Arts, Science or Letters but not a professional or vocational degree.

The candidate must hold admittance certificate from Federal Public Service Commission to sit in the examination and must pay prescribed fees.

Subjects of examination—Section A—to be taken by all candidates (1) Essay (150 marks); (2) English (150 marks); (3) General knowledge (100 marks); (4) Modern Indian or Burmese Language (100 marks).

Section B—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects upto a total of 800 marks. The section consists of three parts; (1) Language and Civilizations consisting of 19 subjects; (2) History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy (17 subjects); (3) Mathematics and Science (20 subjects).

Section C—Viva Voce. (300 marks).

Selected probationers are to stay in England for one year in the following universities, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or School of Oriental Studies. Each probationer receives an allowance of £350.

Indian Civil Service (London)

An examination for I. C. S. is held in London in the summer of each year by Civil Service Commissioners. The candidates must be British subjects of European descent or of Indian domicile or descent or a ruler or a subject of a State in India. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained age of 24 on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

Candidates who are not of European descent must have passed an examination qualifying for an Honours Degree at an approved university in the British Isles or have passed an examination of equivalent standard at an approved Institution of University rank (other than a university) in the British Isles, after residence as full time members for at least two academic years at such university or institution or at one of the university colleges approved for the purpose.

The period of probation after selection is one year to be spent in one of the following universities—Oxford, Cambridge, London, School of Oriental Studies. Probationers have to sit for another examination. During probationary period, candidates receive £300; a candidate of Asiatic domicile receives £350.

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Audit and Account Service

Salary—Probationers Rs. 250-25-275; on appointment Rs. 300-25-600-35-950; afterwards Accountant-General, Class III—Rs. 1,300; A. G., Class II—Rs. 1,600 A. G., Class I—2,000.

Competitive examination is held in November every year in India. Candidates must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 25. The candidates must be graduates of any of the universities or must hold the Senior Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Postal Superintendents.

A competitive examination is held in November every year. A candidate must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 25. He must be graduate of a university or must hold senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Selected candidates receive Rs. 200 per month for the first year of probationary period. After final selection Rs. 220 a month for the second year. Those who make satisfactory progress during the second year's training are appointed to the cadre of Superintendents of Post Offices and R.M.S. on a scale of Rs. 240-20-480-15-600.

Transportation and Commercial Department

Competitive examination for admission in the services is held in November every year. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25. He must hold a degree of one of the approved universities or have passed parts A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Parts A & B of that examination or hold a degree of any approved universities in the Dominions, or Associateship or Fellowship of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore or have such other qualifications as may be approved by the Governor-General after consulting the commission. Appointment is made on probation for three years. During probationary period, salary for the first year, Rs. 250; second year, Rs. 275. After two years, scale of salary is as follows:—

Assistant Officers—Rs. 300-25-400; Rs. 450 in 7th year, and Rs. 500 in the 10th year.

District Officer—Grade III, Rs. 750; Grade II—Rs. 850, Grade I—Rs. 950.

The recruitment is also made by nomination and promotion.

Survey of India, Class II

A competitive examination is held in August every year in Calcutta, Bangalore, Dehra Dun through the Federal Public Service Commission.

A candidate must have attained the age of 19 or must not have attained the age of 23. Candidates must pass the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination with mathematics in either case or have passed parts A and B of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) or Engineering degree or passed the Associateship examination of City Guilds Institute in Civil Engineering or passed Associateship Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering or obtained certificate of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Pay—Probationers—Rs. 130-15-160.

Extra-Assistant Superintendent—Rs. 200-15-380-20-600.

Indian Police

Selection is made either on the result of a general competitive examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission in September every year or by a limited competitive examination in India.

Salary—Rs. 350 per month which increases annually at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem as long as an officer remains in the junior scale. He goes to senior scale when pay increases to Rs. 600 or Rs. 675, when salary increases at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem until sixteenth year of his service. The rate of annual increment then becomes Rs. 50 per mensem until the maximum of Rs. 1,450 is reached.

A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 22 and must hold a degree of the universities.

Central Engineering Service (Class I).

Recruitment is made by competition and also by other methods, i.e., nomination, promotion etc.

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For competitive examination, a candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25. He must pass A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have passed final examination leading upto B.E. degree of Calcutta university, or secured certificate in Electrical Technology of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, or obtained engineering degree of one of the universities, or passed Associateship examination of Bengal Engineering college in mechanical engineering.

Salary—Rs. 250 a month for the first year of probation and Rs. 275 for the second year of probation. After this permanent service on departmental examination as Assistant Executive Engineers on a scale of Rs. 350-25-400—E.B.—50-2-500.

Indian Railway Service of Engineers

Recruitment is made by competition and also by direct appointment and promotion.

Salary—Probation—Rs. 250 and Rs. 275 for two years, after this—

Assistant Officers—Rs. 350-25-450, and Rs. 500 in the 7th year.

District Officers—Grade III—Rs. 750 per month; Grade II—Rs. 850 per month; Grade I—Rs. 950.

Administrative posts—Rs. 1,300 to 2,250.

Examination is held in November every year and candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25.

I. M. S.

Appointments to I.M.S. are made by nomination. Selection Committee in India forward their recommendations to the Secretary of State for India. He must be below 32 years of age and must have qualifying degrees.

Salary—Lieutenant—Rs. 500; Captain—Rs. 650 to Rs. 850; Major—Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,250; Lt.-Col. Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,850.

Military Examinations

Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun

This college prepares suitable candidates for the Indian military Academy, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and Royal Indian Navy. The candidates are selected for admission from unmarried Indian and Anglo-Indian boys on the recommendation of Provincial Governments twice a year prior to the commencement of the winter and the summer terms. They must not ordinarily be below 11 and above 12 years of age on the 20th January or the 1st August according to the winter or summer term. The fees of students are Rs. 1,500 for each school year, payable in two equal instalments of Rs. 750 each.

Application for admission to the college should be submitted in duplicate to the Secretary of respective provincial governments, Home Department.

Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun—is for obtaining commission as Indian commissioned officers in Indian Land Forces. Fifteen candidates are admitted to the Academy each half year (March and October) by open competition. A candidate must be unmarried and must be over 18 and under 20 years of age. Complete course of training covers a period of two and half years. The fees payable are Rs. 800 for each of the first two terms and thereafter Rs. 750 per term or Rs. 3,850 for the complete course of two and half years.

The pay of Indian commissioned officers—2nd Lt.—Rs. 300; Lt. Rs. 350; Lt. with 3 years and 9 months service—Rs. 400; Captain—Rs. 450; Captain with 2 years service—Rs. 550; Captain with 6 years service—Rs. 600; Captain with 8 years service—Rs. 650; Major—Rs. 800; Lt.-Colonel—Rs. 1,200.

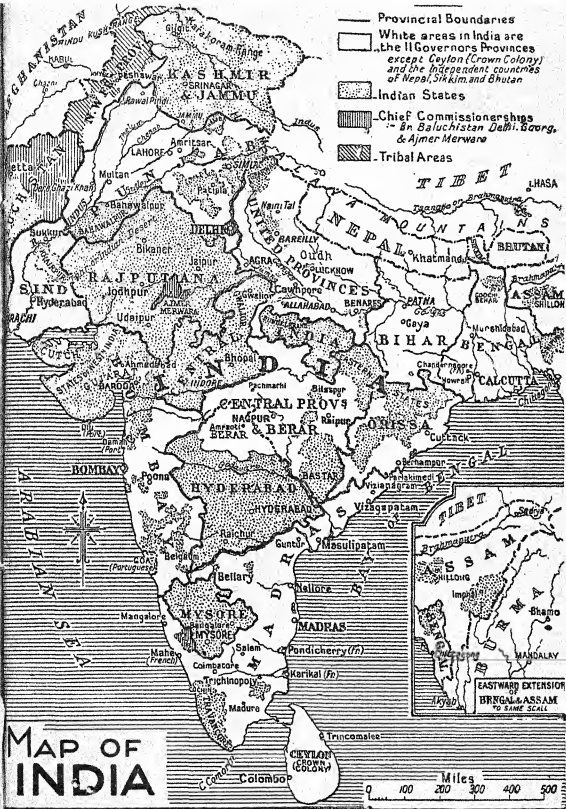
Royal Indian Navy—Candidates are admitted by open competition. A candidate must be unmarried and must not marry while under training. He must be over 17½ and under 19½ years. Candidate have to pay the same fees as those for entry into Indian Military Academy. The Royal Indian Navy has two branches—the Executive and the Engineer.

Royal Air Force—Indian candidates get their training at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, England, for permanent commissions in the Indian Air Force. The candidates are selected as a result of a competitive examination held in March every year. He must be over 18 years and under 20 years of age. The course of Training is generally for two years at Cranwell and the total cost of training for the entire period is £526-8-0; of this the Government contribute £240.

I. M. M. Trainingship "Dufferin"—The trainingship provides suitable training for those who intend to follow sea as career as officers in Indian Mercantile Marine or Royal Indian Navy. Boys between the ages of 13 years 8 months and 16 years are eligible for cadetship. A qualifying examination for selection of cadets is held every year about 1st of November in Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow,

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Patna, Madras, Delhi, Karachi. Successful candidates are required to interview the Selection Board at Bombay and undergo medical training and a very severe eye test. 33 candidates are taken every year. The full course of the trainingship lasts for three years. Fees payable for each cadet is Rs. 400 a year. Application for entry must be made in a prescribed form to the "Secretary to the Governing Body, Indian Mercantile Marine Trainingship 'Dufferin', Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10," so as to reach that officer not later than the 1st October every year.

A cadet who has completed five terms in the 'Dufferin' and is not below 16 years 6 months can appear at the special competitive entrance examination for recruitment of the commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy held in Bombay not later than October every year. Candidates so selected are sent to England for training.

Agricultural Education

Post-graduate Course at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi—begins from October, provides post-graduate courses as well as facilities for special research for selected graduates of Provincial Agricultural Colleges and distinguished science graduates. Following subjects are taught—Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Soil Science, Entomology, Mycology, Plant Pathology, Farm organisation, and Farm Engineering. The courses last for two years. Admission is ordinarily restricted to students possessing the higher degree in science, agricultural graduates who have got first class or a higher position. On the successful completion of two years course a Diploma of Associateship (Assoc. I.A.R.I.) is granted to students who submit a thesis or essay on a subject relating to his studies.

Daulatpur Agricultural Institute, Daulatpur, Bengal—Course covers 2 years, imparts higher practical education in scientific agriculture, dairying and horticulture.

Agricultural Institute, Dacca—offers B.Ag. degree in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—course necessitates two years study in the basic sciences at Dacca University under faculty of Agriculture.

Basanta Kumar Agricultural Institute, Rajshahi—Candidates must be at least matriculates or I.Sc. For the former the course is four years and for the latter the course is for two years.

Advanced Agricultural Courses—Are available at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore.

Secondary Agricultural School, Dacca—minimum qualification is a pass certificate from Class VIII of High English School or its equivalent from Normal School. The course extends over a period of two years.

MISCELLANEOUS

Government Textile Institute, Serampore, Bengal—Those who have passed the Matric Examination can take the higher course of weaving and spinning and there is an artisan's course for those who

are non-matriculates. A short six months' course is also available for those who want to work as ordinary mill operatives.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay—has an exhaustive four years course on Textile manufactures. The diploma of L.T.M. is awarded to students who complete their course and satisfactorily pass the four sessional examinations. A special training for six months in a cotton mill is covered in this course. The students must be at least matriculates but I.Sc.'s are preferred. Textile Chemistry course for three years gives special training in dyeing and bleaching.

Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda—gives special training in Dyeing and Bleaching in Chemical Technology course for three years.

Bengal Tanning Institute, Entally, Calcutta—trains students in the intricacies of leather and shoe manufacture. Minimum qualification is matric-pass or its equivalent. Non-metrics can be admitted if they are connected with hide or leather industry. The course is of two years.

Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore—There are Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and Sugar Engineering for those who are B.Sc.'s in Science or Engineering and a Fellowship course for those who have got the Associateship diploma. In addition there are a Sugar Boilers' certificate course and also a number of short courses in such subjects as chemical control, pan boiling, fuel and boiler control, bacteriology, statistics etc.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad—Theoretical training in mining engineering is available here. The courses offered are (a) three years' certificate course in coal mining or in metalliferrous mining or in geology and (b) Four years' Associateship Course in Mining Engineering and in Geology.

Benares Hindu University, Mining Department—provides advanced and specialised instruction in mining and metallurgy upto a degree standard (B.Sc.). The course is four years duration after I.Sc.

Department of Mines, Government of India—conducts examinations for (a) Colliery Managers' certificates (first and second class) (b) Surveyors' certificates (c) Sardars' certificates. Students holding diplomas or degrees of Dhanbad School of Mines or Benares Hindu University are permitted to sit for these examinations after short practical course, otherwise a previous practical training in a colliery

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for five years in case of first class managers' certificate, three years in case of second class managers' certificate and two years in case of Surveyors' certificate.

Dental Surgery—There is a four years' course for the Degree of Dental Surgery in the Punjab University. All candidates must submit certificates of having passed F.Sc. (Medical Students' Group) Examination of the Punjab University, or of any other recognised University in India considered equivalent for this purpose by the syndicate of the Punjab University on the recommendation of the medical faculty. The admission is confined to the following provinces—Punjab, N.-W. F. Province, Delhi Province, Punjab States, Jammu and Kashmir State, Baluchistan Administration.

There is also another Government Dental Institution known as *Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental School, Bombay*. There are also two private institutions i.e., *Calcutta Dental College, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta* and *Nair Dental College, Bombay*, where I.Sc. passed students are taken.

Government Tanning School at Bandra, Bombay—Where training is given for the manufacture of several kinds of leather articles, such as bags, boots and shoes etc.

Harness and Saddlery Section of the Government Ordnance and Clothing Factories—offers practical training in tannery, currying and saddlery. The courses are from 3 to 4 years and only youngmen between the ages of 18 and 24 are usually selected for training. As the courses are of an advanced character, candidates must hold Honours B.Sc. degree in Applied Chemistry or a post-graduate diploma of a recognised Technical Institution.

Radio Engineering and Radio Technology—All the important institutions are located in Bombay, i.e. (a) The Institute of Radio Technology, Dadar, Bombay, (b) Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Road, Bombay, (c) Chicago Radio Institute, Fort Bombay. In all these institutes B.Sc.'s of Indian Universities (and sometimes I.Sc.'s) are admitted but other less qualified must pass a test in advanced Mathematics and Physics. In Calcutta, George Telegraph Training Institute at Bowbazar Street offers a course on Radio Science and Engineering.

Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun—This is the only institution in the country for training of students of the Ranger Class. The students are all stipendiary students of Provincial Governments and the States, the admission of private students having been stopped in 1929. Three certificates are granted, Honours, Higher Standard and Lower Standard.

Instruction and examination comprise theoretical and practical works, the latter being carried out both in the forests near Dehra Dun and also on tour in other selected forests. The course of this college lasts for two years. Posts of Rangers and Deputy Rangers are selected from among the passed students.

Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun—is for the training of superior Provincial Forest service officers. The training of this college differs from that given at the Indian Forest Ranger College. A post-graduate Course leads upto the grant of Diploma in Forestry. The course is designed to fit students for the superior Provincial Forest Service. The course extends over two years.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta—The courses of study in the college are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Chemical Engineering, (4) Junior Technical Course, (5) Survey and Draftsmanship course and (6) Agriculture course. Candidates for admission to first three engineering courses (1), (2) and (3) must have passed the Matric Examination. I.Sc. passed students with combination of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are admitted to the 2nd year class. Non-matics are admitted to courses (4), (5) and (6).

Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, U. P., Cawnpur—There are following courses (1) Oil Section—Associateship Diploma in Oil Technology—2 years. (2) Short courses in (a) oil milling, (b) Soap Manufacture or (c) Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes—6 or 8 months. General Research Section—Associateship Diploma in Applied Chemical Research—2 years.

The minimum qualification for admission in any of these courses is B.Sc. in Science or Agriculture.

Biswabharati, Santiniketan, Birbhum College I.A., I.Sc., B.A. (pass and honours) of Calcutta University.

School (Matriculation)—boys under 12 only are admitted.

Kalabhavana (fine arts) and *Sangitbhavana* (Music & dancing).

Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras—All India Institution for training men in Physical Education. New Session opens in July.

Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, Poona—provides adequate theoretical and practical training in all important branches of Electro-technology. The Institute teaches the following Courses:—

- (1) a three years Diploma Course for matriculates.
- (2) an apprentice course for persons with enough knowledge of English.
- (3) a post-graduate course for those who have taken their B.Sc. with physics and mathematics.

Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore—Offers two courses of instructions, namely (1) Advanced Course, (2) Artisan Course. Advanced course extends to 3 years and Artisan Course to 2 years. Matriculates or those who have been trained in one of the technical schools affiliated to Overseer Examination Board upto the Sub-overseer Standard are eligible for admission to the advanced course.

The Artisan Course is meant primarily for the sons of silk reeler, and weavers.

The Jamshedpur Technical Institute—for those who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works at Jamshedpur and who possess any one of the following qualifications:—

Class B—A Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

Class A (1)—An Honours or First Class Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accompanied by works experience abroad.

Class A (2)—An Honours or First Class Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, accompanied by not less than 6 months' continuous practical experience after graduation in an Iron and Steel Works abroad.

2. The age of any candidate on December 31st, must not exceed:—

(1) Graduates in Engineering or Metallurgy Foreign Universities, 27 years.

(2) Graduates in Engineering or Metallurgy Indian Universities, 24 years.

3. Apprentices will be given two years' theoretical and works training at Jamshedpur, and during this period will be paid the following maintenance allowance:—

Class B	..	Rs. 50/-	per month.
Class A (1)	..	75/-	" "
Class A (2)	..	200/-	" "

[For further details, applications in all above cases may be made to respective authorities.]

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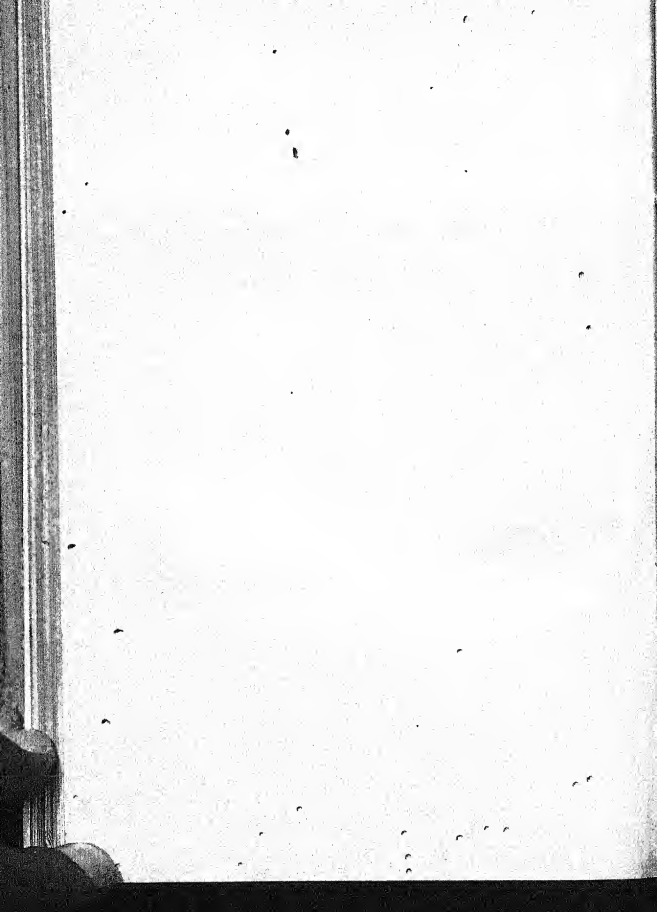
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**MISCELLANEOUS
SUPPLEMENT**

**Containing Radio in India; Review of
Trade; Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's Statement
on Constitutional Deadlock.**



RADIO IN INDIA

Transmitters

Nine medium-wave stations at Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Dacca, Madras, Trichinopoly and Bombay constitute the frame-work of the radiation of medium-wave service which is the basic service of All-India Radio. The stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are equipped with short-wave transmitters which help to extend their range.

Hours of Transmission

Delhi	..	10½ hours daily	Lahore	..	8	hours daily
Bombay	..	" " "	Lucknow	..	8	" "
Calcutta	..	" " "	Trichinopoly	..	8	" "
Madras	..	9½ " "	Peshawar	..	6½	" "

Some Statistics

Altogether 4,333 talks were broadcast from April, 1939 to March, 1940 and in 1939-40 music, radio-drama, and poetry occupied 15,264 hours out of which 14,582 was given to music. In this year 1,111 plays were put in the air.

Harmonium banned

All-India Radio was responsible for perhaps the most dramatic event in the history of Indian music. On March, 1940 it banned the harmonium from its studios.

New Transmitters

Trichinopoly medium wave broadcasting centre was opened on May 16, 1939 and Dacca medium wave broadcasting centre on December 16, 1939. Both these stations have Five Kilowatt medium-wave transmitters. Further developments now in progress include the Patna broadcasting centre.

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Centralisation of News

The most important technical development resulting from the war was the centralization of the news service for whole of India in the Central News Organization of the All-India Radio at Delhi. A total of 27 news bulletins a day in eight different languages are broadcast from Delhi.

TRADE REVIEW FOR 1939-40

Under the stimulus of high prices production was expanded in most industries after the outbreak of the war, according to the Review of the Trade of India in 1939-40.

The output of jute manufactures increased by 5 per cent as compared with 1938-39. The iron and steel industry was fully booked with orders, resulting in a considerable increase in its output, production of finished steel rising to 804,000 tons, which was 11 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Production of paper attained a new record amounting to 1,461,000 tons, which exceeded the previous year's figure 232,000 tons.

Coal raisings increased to 25,056,000 tons, a level which was not reached at any time during the past ten years. As a result of the larger crop of sugar cane more than 13.70 lakhs tons of sugar of all kinds are likely to be produced in India during the 1939-40 season, as compared with only 7.67 lakhs tons produced in the preceding season.

The only important exception to this general trend towards expansion of output was cotton manufactures, the production of which showed a decrease. Owing to the record production of 1938-39 the industry was burdened with heavy stocks and had therefore no incentive to maintain its output at the expanded rate of the previous year.

Apart from the major industries, a large number of other industries received a powerful impetus as a result of the conditions created by the war. The entire production of the woollen mill industry was taken over by the Government, while the exports of tanned hides and skins increased to 18.500 tons during the period September, 1939, to March, 1940, as compared with 11,900 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year—an increase of more than 50 per cent. Several articles which were never produced in India are now produced either because their supplies from abroad have completely ceased or because their prices have risen high enough to make their production economical.

Foreign Trade

The total foreign trade of India was the largest in the last three years. The total value of the foreign trade in private merchandise

amounted to Rs. 378 crores as compared with Rs. 322 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 363 crores in 1937-38. The export trade received a strong impetus owing to the heavy demand created by the war for various kinds of raw materials and foodstuffs, though the shortage of shipping prevented the country from reaping full benefit of the situation. The increased off-take of Indian goods by the Allied and Empire countries more than made up the loss due to the cessation of trade with enemy countries.

The total value of India's exports to all countries including Burma amounted to Rs. 203 crores as compared with Rs. 163 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 181 crores in 1937-38. Re-exports in 1939-40 totalled Rs. 10 crores as against Rs. 6 crores in 1938-39 and Rs. 8 crores in 1937-38.

The value of imports also increased, but not to the same extent as that of exports. It amounted to Rs. 165 crores as against Rs. 152 crores in 1938-39 and Rs. 173 crores in 1937-38. The increased pressure on productive capacity in the Western countries, the cessation of trade with the enemy and shipping difficulties necessarily caused a dislocation of import trade. The increase in the value of imports is therefore remarkable, though it was mainly due to the rise in prices.

During the preceding two years, 1937-38 and 1938-39, the balance of trade in merchandise had been reduced to Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 17 crores respectively. In 1939-40 it increased to Rs. 48 crores. The total value of India's export trade rose by Rs. 40.65 lakhs. A considerable part of this increase was due to a rise in the prices of exported articles. Exports of jute manufactures rose by more than 85 per cent in value and those of raw jute by a little less than 50 per cent in value. These two accounted for more than 70 per cent of the increase in the total value of the export trade. The increase of 50 per cent in the value of raw jute exports is all the more remarkable because in volume they were smaller by 17 per cent. Exports of raw cotton and waste showed a gain of Rs. 6.37 lakhs. Most of this was achieved during the first five months of the year when owing to the serious uncertainty created by the American export subsidy, exports of cotton from America fell off and the gap was filled by other growths.

The next important increase was in the exports of tea, amounting to Rs. 2.79 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skin though smaller

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in volume were valued at Rs. 24 lakhs more than in the previous year owing to the rise in prices. The only important items to show decreased were seeds and grain, pulse and flour. The decrease in the exports of oilseeds was due to the dislocation of trade with the European markets.

Imported Less

The principal articles under imports which registered decreases were raw cotton, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, machinery, iron and steel and cotton yarn and manufactures. Oils of all kinds were imported in larger quantities as a result of the increased industrial activity in the country. The increase in the imports of chemicals and dyes and colours by Rs. 188 lakhs and Rs. 64 lakhs respectively is noteworthy. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan and United States largely filled the gap left by Germany. The increase under vehicles was due to larger imports of carriages and carts not mechanically propelled, motor omnibuses, aircraft and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles.

If transactions in treasure are added to the merchandise transactions, the total visible balance of trade in favour of India amounted to Rs. 78.60 lakhs as compared with Rs. 29.31 lakhs and Rs. 30.24 lakhs in 1938-39 and 1937-38.

Within the first four months of the war prices of variable-yield industrial shares advanced by more than 31 per cent. A hectic rise of this nature was bound to be short-lived. In January, 1940, the Excess Profits Tax was announced and the index number registered a sharp drop to 121. It recovered to 122 in February and remained steady at that level in March. The net appreciation of share value at the end of 1939-40 as compared with the preceding year was 22 per cent. Steel shares, being the leading speculative counters on the stock exchange showed these fluctuations in a more accentuated form.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S STATEMENT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru issued a Statement of great importance on December 13, 1940 the substance of which is given below:—

To allow the present state of things to continue indefinitely is to confess the failure of Indian leadership and British statesmanship alike. I have no hesitation in saying that both have failed us on this occasion. So far back as May last I ventured to suggest that the time has come when the different parties in India should arrive, for the period of the war, at a minimum amount of agreement and the one issue on which they could unite was that we must do the best that lay in our power to win this war and thus secure the safety of India. In my humble opinion this could only be done by the formation of a national Government. Now a National Government might be a Government responsible to the Legislature or responsible to the Crown. In the existing circumstances I did not put forward the idea of a national Government responsible to the Legislature particularly because no responsible Government could be formed in the true constitutional sense of the word upon the existing franchise and with important elements kept out of the Legislature. I thought that a national Government though technically responsible to the Crown during the period of the war was certain to command great influence and weight with the Legislature as a precursor of things to come. I was glad to notice later on that so far as public opinion was concerned this idea of national Government held the field. It had the support of influential organs of public opinion and a few months ago I understood that weighty non-official British opinion also favoured it. Of course I did not know as to how this proposal was viewed in important official quarters in India or in England. It was, however, abundantly plain that so far as the official world was concerned, the idea of an expansion of the Executive Council at the Centre was being entertained as providing the most hopeful way out of the present difficulties. I should have preferred to call it a reconstruction of the Government.

Defence Portfolio

There is no doubt in my mind that any section of Indian politicians—advanced or moderate—would expect that under any scheme of reconstruction of the Executive Government, particularly

at this juncture when everybody is agreed that the defence of India should be strengthened and its resources so developed as to be serviceable to England at least in the Middle East, which we are told, is going to be the determining and decisive factor in the fortunes of the war, an Indian Member should be appointed to hold the Defence portfolio. It is possible to say that it would be most dangerous to transfer the control of defence portfolio to an Indian Member specially in times of war as it might affect the position of the Commander-in-Chief and his undivided responsibility. It would, however, be by no means impossible to adjust the relations between the Defence Member and the Commander-in-Chief so as to secure co-operation, harmony and speedy work. This assignment of the Defence portfolio to an Indian would have a moral value of its own and strike the imagination of the people as very few other things can. I refuse to concede that there are not some Indians, who could rise equal to the responsibility of the position.

It will, however, be noticed that under the scheme of the extended Executive Council all the Ministers would be responsible to the Crown during the war and not to the Legislature and, therefore, the British Government would not, in my opinion, be incurring any grave risk. On the contrary the moral advantages of such a step would be much greater than the Government here or at Whitehall realise. No one can say what further taxation may be necessary in India but it is obvious that it would strengthen the position of the Government in the matter of taxation if people could know that they had their trusted representatives not merely in the Legislature but also in the Executive Government. I maintain that if ever there was a time when public opinion could be roused on the necessity of the defence of the country and the support of the army it was this.

In the Provinces

To-day the position is that in seven provinces of India there are no Legislatures, no Ministers and not even members of Executive Council as was the case up to 1937. Indeed we have been relegated in some provinces to the position such as it was before the Minto-Morley Reforms. At the Centre we have an Executive Council with three Indian Members as against four English. There is a jaded and stale Legislature, which meets fitfully and works in a mood of suspicion, distrust and even open hostility to the official point of view.

When, the question of national Government was pressed in Parliament Mr. Amery said "to be perfectly frank that means a Ministry in fact under the control of the same Congress Executive that called out the Ministries from the administration of the provinces which they would have been quite content to go on administering to this day." As a debating point perhaps Mr. Amery's answer might appear to some as telling, but in my opinion it also betrays a deplorable lack of vision and constructive statesmanship. In the very

next sentence Mr. Amery went on to say 'no Muslim leader would have been prepared to serve under such conditions. Therefore, the only solution at the moment until we have got nearer to agreement in principle is one in which as individuals political leaders would join the Viceroy's Executive Council uncommitted as regards the future Constitution of India and without prejudice.' The emphasis laid on 'political leaders joining as individuals' entitles, I think, one to conclude that the idea of collective responsibility was ruled out in the absence of the agreement in principles.

Even as regards the more immediate policy of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, it was not rejected by any one of them in principle but only broke down in details. In the case of the Muslim League they broke down because they asked for more places on the Executive than the Viceroy was prepared to concede, and because guarantees demanded against the Congress changing its mind and coming into the Executive later without the League's approval also went in his view too far. If the 'other elements' were so reasonable and if the breakdown of the proposals took place only on questions of detail, then it is all the more regrettable that while blaming one political party for adopting the attitude of 'all or nothing', Mr. Amery should have allowed himself to adopt the attitude of 'take it or leave it' and that is mainly the reason why I hold that if Indian leadership has been a failure British statesmanship has also been an equally great failure on this occasion.

No Too Late

Surely even now it is not too late to retrieve the lost ground. All those, who are anxious that the energies of this country should not be dissipated in theoretical discussions or manœuvring for positions or in trying to save the prestige of one party or the other, including the Government are anxious that something should be done to repair the mischief which has already been done.

Some Suggestions

My suggestions, therefore, are:—

(a) That the Mahatma, in whom all the powers and functions of the Congress are at present centred and Mr. Jinnah should meet and meet promptly and discuss things in a free, open and large-hearted manner with the fixed determination that they must come to some sort of a settlement.

(b) That not only should they meet between themselves, but they should also invite one or two leaders of the Hindu Sabha, the Sikhs and the depressed classes etc., and I would make an earnest appeal to them just as I would to Mr. Jinnah, that in the larger interest of the country, the spirit which should permeate them in their

discussions should be different from that which permeates in public discussions. It will do no good at this juncture and certainly not promote the objective of unity or settlement to ask whether it is right or wrong to make the future of India dependent upon the will or the veto of the minorities.* We must take the situation as it is at present.

(c) They must also see the Viceroy and press on him—(i) to reconstruct for the period of the war his government so as to give it in substance the character of a 'national government.' From a practical point of view it is entirely immaterial by what name you call it, whether you call it a 'national government' or a 'national executive' or merely an 'executive council,' the essence of the whole thing being that the number of non-official Indians, who command the confidence of large sections of the people, in whose honour and judgment the country can trust should be preponderantly large.

(ii) That with the advent of the new Commander-in-Chief, or even before, an Indian Defence Member should be appointed as the moral effect of that on the imagination of the people will be immense, and in my opinion Government in agreeing to it will be reviving the faith of the country and removing the sense of frustration, which in the last analysis is affecting the entire psychology of the country.

(iii) They should press on the Viceroy that heavy industries, particularly those connected with the war, including the manufacture of aeroplanes, should be started at as early a date as possible even though Whitehall may be unwilling for one reason or another, and tell him plainly that the plea that technical experts are not available or cannot be got elsewhere is looked upon even by the friends of Government as a plea of obstruction or delay, which can bring no conviction to the Indian mind.

(iv) They must also draw attention to the present constitutional position in the provinces and tell him that if the old Ministries can not be revived or cannot work smoothly an attempt should be made with the goodwill of all to establish mixed or Coalition Ministries and even if this attempt fails non-official advisers should be associated with the administration of the provinces simultaneously with the reconstruction of the Central Government, and lastly that the War Board, which alone can at this stage bring British India and Indian States together on a common platform, be established provided it is going to be a live and active Board."

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABDUR RAHIM, SIR, K.C.S.I. M.A., Bar-at-Law—appointed Judge, Madras High Court 1908; member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in 1912; Knighted in 1919; member of the Governor's Executive Council, Bengal 1921-25; President, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1935; author of *Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence*.

AIYAR, RAMASWAMI, SIR C. P., K.C.I.E.—b. 1879; is one of the most brilliant legal luminaries of India; A prominent liberal politician; joined Madras Bar in 1903 when he was only 24; became fellow of Madras University and Madras Corporation; General Secretary of the Congress, 1917-18; in 1920 he was appointed Advocate General of Madras; Law Member of the Madras Executive Council, 1923-1928; was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference; served several times as Executive Councillor of Government of India, 1931; appointed Dewan of Travancore.

ALAM, DR. S. MAHOMED, Bar-at-Law.—Born 1892, a prominent Moslem leader of Punjab and once Congress worker, joined non-coopera-

tion movement and suspended practice in 1921 and courted imprisonment several times; was a member of the Congress Working Committee, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was a leading member of the Moslem Nationalist Party, left Congress during Sahidganj Mosque agitation, but again joined the Congress in 1937; now member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

AMBEDKAR, DR. B. R., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law;—b. 1893; Hindu, depressed class. Belongs to the Mahar caste; was given a scholarship by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to study economics and Sociology at Columbia and after passing his examinations there spent a year in London doing research work in the India Office Library. Returned to India in 1917. Author of books on finance and caste matters. Founder of the Depressed Classes Institute. Takes a leading part in the movement to secure the uplift of the untouchable classes; a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Member R. T. C. 1930-32; and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. Created excitement by announcing

his intention to change religion on account of oppression of depressed classes.

ALLAMA MASHRAQI—the leader of the Khaksars, hails from Amritsar, was once a member of the Indian Educational service, is a Pathan by caste and spent practically the whole of his working career in the Frontier province after having been Asst. Secretary to the Government of India for a brief period: from 1920-1931 he was professor of mathematics at the Islamia College, Peshawar and later Head Master of Govt. High School, Pashawar. He founded the movement in 1931 and established his head quarters at Ichhra, a suburb of Lahore and started his weekly newspaper 'Al-Islah' which is the organ of the Khaksar movement.

ALLA BUX, KHAN BAHADUR—born at Shikarpur, Sind; comes from a well-known Baluchi family of Sumro, got only school education, his educational career was closed with the death of his father, began to manage his father's business, at the age of twenty he was elected member of the Sukkur Local Board and within a short time became its chairman, afterwards was elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council for nine years upto the creation of Sind as a separate province, was elected in the Sind Assembly on

behalf of the Sind United Party, defeated the Ghulam Hossain Hedayetulla ministry and formed new ministry with the help of Congress Party in direct opposition to Muslim League Party. But later was defeated. He is president of the Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi (1940).

AHMED, DR. ZIAUDDIN, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Göttingen)—born 1878, educated at Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Trinity College Cambridge. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and member of the London Mathematical Society; Professor of M. A. O. College, Aligarh in 1907; member Cal. University Commission 1916; Principal M. A. O. College 1918; First Pro. Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University 1921; member of the Skeen and Shea Committees on the Indianisation of the Army; member of the U. P. Legislative Council 1919; member of the Legislative Assembly 1933. A noted Mathematician; was Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University, Aligarh.

ANEY, M.S., B.A., LL.B.—b. 1880; thrice member of the Legislative Assembly, joined C. D. movement 1930; suffered imprisonment; member All-India Congress Committee; a prominent member of the Congress Nationalist Party and Hindu Mahasabha. has started All India Hindu League.

ARUNDALE GEORGE S., Dr.—D.Litt., M.A., LL.B.—b. 1878, came to India with late Dr. Besant in 1903 after a brilliant career at Cambridge University, became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, reported on the Kashmir Educational System and at a later stage accepted a post for 12 months as head of the Education Department of Holkar State. For some years he was organising Secretary for All-India Home Rule League and in 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. He has been working all along for India's regeneration and freedom. His wife Rukmini Deri is an Indian lady. Dr. Arundale's list of honours include M.A., LL.B., (Cantab), D.Litt.; F.R. Hist. S. He is now the President of the Theosophical Society.

ASAF ALI, Bar-at-Law—b. 1888, educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movement. Travelled continent widely, prominent member of Moslem Nationalist Party, member, Legislative Assembly from Delhi by the joint vote of Hindus and Moslems of Delhi, 1934; again imprisoned in 1940 for anti-war activity.

ANSARI, ABDUL QAIYUM—born 1905 at Dehri-on-Sone, educated at Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, joined Mahatma

Gandhi's Satyagraha movement in 1919, imprisoned in 1922, edited several Urdu papers, joined Momin movement for the uplift of four and half crores of Momins of India 1938, elected president of Bihar Prov. Jamiat-ul-Momineen since 1938, Presided over 1st Session of the Bihar Prov. Momin Conference 1940, Executive-member of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference 1940, and ardent nationalist opposed to Pakistan and other anti-national schemes Leader of the Momin movement; Address: Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Ry.

AZAD, MOULANA ABUL KALAM—b. in Mecca in 1888 and passed his childhood in Arabia, was educated in theology in famous Al-Azhar University, Cairo. He started famous Urdu paper *Al Hilal* in Calcutta to enlighten Moslem community on the problems facing it in



ABUL KALAM AZAD Turkey and other Moslem lands which led to his internment by British Government on the eve of the world war. He met Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and became one of his staunchest supporters. He took a leading part in the Khilafat movement and also joined

the Congress under Gandhi's leadership, presided over the special session of the Congress at Delhi in 1923 and again acted as president in 1930, is a member of the Congress Working Committee; elected President of the Congress for 1940-41.

BAZAZ, SETH JAMNALAL—b. in 1889 in Jaipur State, was adopted by Seth Jamnalalji, a rich businessman of Wardha in 1894 and since then living at Wardha, entered into politics in 1919 by renouncing the title of Rai Bahadur in 1926, he was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress. Since 1920 he has been the treasurer of the Congress, a member of Working Committee, has taken prominent part in All-India Village Industries Association, All-India Spinner's Association and is the founder of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. He has made several notable charities.

BORODA, H. H. MAHARAJA PRATAP SING GAEKWAR—grandson of the late Maharaja of Baroda, succeeded him on the 'gadi' in 1939; best known in India as a brilliant tennis player.

Bajpai, Sir, G. S.—Born 1891, educated at Allahabad and Meston College, Oxford and joined Indian Civil Service in 1914; Secretary, Govt. of India in Education Department, was on deputation to Canada, Australia and

New Zealand to investigate the status of Indians there, Secretary to Indian Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26, Private Secretary to Indian Delegation to Geneva, 1929-30. Joint-Secretary to British Indian Delegation to R. T. C. Temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-36.

BIRLA, G. D.—Born 1891 in Jaipur State, Managing Director of Birla Jute Mills; owns cotton mills, sugar mills, zamindari all over India; was member of the Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President of the Federation of Indian Chamber, 1929; member of the Indian Fiscal Commission; member of Royal Commission on Labour, 1930; Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, member of Second Round Table Conference; has travelled extensively.

BABU, SANTOSH KUMAR—Born in 1889; educated St. Xaviers College, Ripon College, Presidency College; took M.A. degree 1911 and B.L. degree in 1913; was professor of English for some time in Hislop College, Nagpur; enrolled as an advocate of Calcutta High Court in 1914; while a student took active part in the students movement joined the Swaraj Party under the late Mr. C. R. Das; elected a Councillor of Calcutta

Corporation in 1923; was elected Deputy Mayor of Calcutta 1930 and Mayor in 1933, was elected a member of Bengal Legislative Council in 1929 but resigned in obedience to the Congress mandate; was again elected a member on Congress ticket to the Bengal Legislative Assembly 1937; is the deputy leader of the Congress party in the Bengal Assembly.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL—born 1896, graduated from Morris College, Nagpur, left legal studies during Nagpur Congress, was gaoled on July 14, 1930 and January 26, 1931 in the Satyagraha campaigns, was the Swarajist member in the C. P. Council in 1926, was the elected president of the Vidarbha Congress for six years, is a successful businessman and enterprising publicist, member, A.I.C.C., now member of the Council of State, galed again in 1940 under Defence of India Act.

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA—Born 23rd January, 1897; matriculated from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Secretary Presidency College Union, 1913-14; B.A. 1919 (1st class, 2nd in Philosophy) from Scottish Churches College; studied at Cambridge, 1919-1921; passed the I.C.S. Examination in 1920, standing 4th in order of merit and 1st in English Composition; B.A. (Cantab.), 1921; resigned I.C.S. while still in London.

In charge of North Bengal Flood Relief Work, 1922. Manager, "Forward", 1923. Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924, in 1924 was arrested under Regulation III of 1818. In Feb. 1930, he was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connexion with a procession. While in prison he was elected Mayor of Cal.



SUBHAS BOSE

in August, 1930 in place of late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta; In January 1931 as Mayor of Calcutta he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with banned meeting on the maidan; was again arrested at Bombay and imprisoned and following ill health, he was granted permission to leave for Europe. In 1934 returned to Calcutta on his father's death and home-interned. Again left for Europe but in 1936 returned to India and was arrested on arrival at Bombay and detained at Kurseong until released in 1937; President, Indian National Congress, 1938-39, elected President for the second time 1939-40, but resigned on account of difference with Congress High Command, debarred

from holding positions in the Congress due to holding protest meeting against Congress, formed a Forward Bloc—a left-wing party within Congress. •

BHATNAGAR, SIR SANTI SWARUPA—O.B.E., D.Sc., (Lon.), Director University Chemical Laboratories, Punjab University since 1924; born 1895; Univ. Professor of Chemistry Hindu University 1921—24; Sectional President of Indian Science Congress 1928 and 1938; educated at Lahore; London, Berlin. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London.

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA—was born in 1889 and educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Presidency College, Calcutta, took M.A. degree in 1908 and B.L. degree in 1911, was afterwards called to the Bar in England, in 1913, from 1924-32 was Alderman of the city of Calcutta. In 1933 he was elected member of the Ind. Legislative Assembly was President of the B.P.C.C. was prisoner for several years under Regulation III of 1818, was elected member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and became the Leader of the Opposition; has an extensive practice at the Bar.

CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA—Editor, 'Modern Review' and 'Prabasi'. Born Bankura, May, 1865, in a family of distinguished Sanskrit

adhyapakas or professors. Educated, Bankura Zilla School. Stood fourth in the Entrance Examination, 1883. Received Collegiate education in the Presidency, St. Xaviers and City Colleges. Stood first in B.A. with Honours in English 1889. Edited *Dharma-bandhu* and was for a long time the Sub-Editor of the 'Indian Messenger'. Founded and edited the *Pradip*, the first profusely illustrated Bengali monthly. Appointed Principal, Kayastha College, Allahabad in October, 1895, was Fellow of the Allahabad University. Appointed by Sir Anthony Macdonnel to serve in the Secondary Education Reform Committee of the United Provinces. Started the *Prabasi* (the foremost Bengali monthly) from Allahabad, 1901. Gave up the Principalship of the Kayastha College, Sep. 1906. Started the *Modern Review*, January, 1907. Came to Calcutta, April 1908 and is editing the *Prabasi* and the *Modern Review* from there since then. An uncompromising critic of the Communal Award. Vice-President of Hindu Mahasabha, a most prominent and the sanest of Indian journalists.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.)—Born 24 Nov., 1874; Stood first in I.C.S. Exam.; was High Commissioner for India from 1925 to 1931; entered the I.C.S. in 1896 and since that date has

served the Government of India in various capacities including Department of Industries; has represented Government of India on many important occasions; notably at the International Labour Conference at Washington and London Naval Conference; was the Leader of the Indian Delegation at Ottawa 1932; was a member of the India Council.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, KAMALADEVI—Born 1903, Mangalore comes from a well-known Saraswat family in South Canara. She was married early in life to one belonging to her own community but lost her husband while she was undergoing her studies in Queen Mary's College, Madras. At Adyar she met and formed a great friendship with Harindranath Chattopadhyaya the poet and brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu which ultimately resulted in marriage. A gifted speaker and a woman of great impulse, had been to England and Continent as an evangel of the

gospel of Indian womanhood, had been to prison more than once owing to Congress activities which she joined in, 1922, is now a leading member of the Congress Socialist Party.

CHINTAMANI, SIR C. Y.—Born 10th April, 1880; began his career as editor of *Indian Herald* (Vizagapatam) at the age of eighteen; became editor of *Indian Weekly* (Allahabad) 1903-1905; Became editor of the *Leader* (Allahabad) in 1909 when it was started by Pandit M. M. Malaviya and is now its chief editor for over 30 years. Several times member of the U. P. Legislative Council; Minister of Education and Industries of U. P. Government, 1921-23; which post he resigned afterwards due to difference of opinion with the Governor; a delegate of the 2nd Round Table Conference; a most prominent member of the National Liberal Party; President, U. P. Liberal Association; twice President of the National Liberal Federation of India.

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COUSINS, JAMES HENRY—Irish poet, dramatist, critic, educationist and philosopher; educated in Ireland and became one of the leading literatuere there; came to India under the guidance of Annie Besant, as assistant Editor of 'New India'; became Principal of Theosophical College, Madanapalle; has lectured in all principal universities of India; has written many books such as Bases of theosophy, Renaissance of India, Philosophy of Beauty, Wandering Harpe, etc.

CHOPRA, LT.-COL. R. N. C.I.E., K.H.P., M.A., M.D. (Cantab.); M.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, has attained international fame by his researches in tropical diseases and drugs and medicines; was president of the Indian Drugs Enquiry Committee; is responsible for the starting of Bio-Assay Laboratory in Calcutta for laying down standards in medicines; is the Honorary Physician to His Majesty the King.

CHANDAVARKAR, V. N., B.A. (Cantab); Bar-at-Law—Born 1887, son of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, educated at Bombay and Cambridge, member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39; Mayor of Bombay 1932-33; Chairman Bombay Millowner's Association, 1936 and 1940, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay

University, 1933-39; President of the Liberal Federation 1940.

DADABHOY, HON. SIR M. B., Kt.—Born 1865, educated at St. Xavier's College, Poona, called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, became member of the Bombay Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Nagpur, 1891, member of the Fiscal Commission, on Currency and Finance, 1925-28; nominated Governor of Imperial Bank of India; member, Viceroy's Legislative Council 1908-12, 1914-17; elected member of the Council of State, 1921; member, R. T. C. 1931; Director of many Public Companies; President of the Council of State.

DEHLAVI, SIR M. A.—Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, of two important Indian States, one time Judge of the Bombay S. C. Court, one time Minister of Bombay, thrice elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council almost without a break since 1924, is a prominent member of the Moslem League and the leader of the opposition in the Bombay Assembly.

DESAI, BHULABHAI J., M.A., LL.B.—Born 13th October, 1877, educated at Bombay and graduated from Elphinstone College, joined Bombay Bar as an Advocate,

was for some time Advocate-General of Bombay, 1926. Authority on Constitutional Law and Practice,

appeared before the Bromfield Committee on behalf of the peasants during Barodoli Satyagraha in 1928, joined Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, suffered im-



BULABHAI.
DESAI,

prisonment and fine of Rs. 10,000, took active part in the formation of Congress Parliamentary Board, became the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, returned to the Legislative Assembly from Gujrat, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, was President of the Congress Parliamentary Board; imprisoned in 1940 under Defence of Indian Act.

DATTA, AKHIL CHANDRA, M.L.A. (Central)—Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly; Deputy Leader, Congress Nationalist Party in Central Assembly, ex-President, Bengal Provincial Conference; Managing Director, The Pioneer Bank Ltd—A Scheduled Bank—was member of the Bengal Legislation Council from 1918—1930; born in 1869 in the District of Tippera, joined the Bar in 1897, is one of the foremost criminal

lawyers of East Bengal. His fearless advocacy in the 'Sindhubala case and Defence of India cases created sensation; joined civil disobedience movement and suffered imprisonment in 1932; Advocate of the Cal. High Court.

DARBAR, GOPALDAS DESAI—Educated at Baroda, was adopted by the childless Taluqdar Darbar Sahib Ambiadass Desai in Kathiawar, when he succeeded as ruler of the State. In 1919 at the time of the Rowlatt Act he joined the non-cooperation movement, attended Gujrat Political Conference disregarding the advice of Political Agent, joined Gandhi Satyagraha Ashram. His State was confiscated, took leading part in the C. D. movement of 1930 and 1932 and suffered imprisonment. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 51st Haripura Congress.

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUS-TOMJI, KT., I.C.S. (retired)—Director and partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Director of many Tata Companies, educated at Bombay and Cambridge, became Ag. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

DEVIKARANI—Born at Walthair, the daughter of a Bengali I.M.S. Officer; passed most of her childhood days in Madras; was taken to London at the age of ten

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where she got her early education for six years; travelled extensively in France, Switzerland and Italy; studied cinematography in Germany in 1928; returned to India in 1931 and joined Himansurai Indo-International Talkies and appeared in first English film made in India entitled *Karma* which was first exhibited in London in 1932 and India in 1934; Her unique success in this film marked the turning point in her film-life; joined at once Bombay Talkies started in 1934; is now regarded as India's leading film star; scored unique success in films like *Acchut Kanya*; was married to late Mr. Himansu Rai, the Founder of Bombay Talkies.

FAZLUL HUQ, A. K.—Born October 1873 at Chakhar, Barisal. Educated in Barisal and Calcutta; graduated from the Presidency College with triple honours in 1894; enrolled as vakil, Calcutta High Court in 1900; entered into Government Service but resigned in 1912 due to difference with government; rejoined High Court and later was elected to Bengal Legislative Council. In 1914 he formally joined Indian National Congress. President, All-India Moslem League 1918; General Secretary Indian National Congress 1918. In 1924 was appointed a Minister of the Bengal Government but had to resign the same year; was a delegate to the first and

second R. T. C. In 1934 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly; was elected Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Leader of the Proja Party in Bengal since 1927; is now the Chief Minister of Bengal under Coalition Government.

GHOSE, AUROBINDO—Born in Calcutta, 1872, but at the age of seven his parents took him to England. Educated at St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge where he took a first class in classical Tripos. Passed I.C.S., Examination but was disqualified for horse riding 1890. After service in Baroda, he returned to Bengal and joined in the political movement, was the first editor of 'Bande Mataram', most influential nationalist daily of that time, was arrested in the Alipore Bomb Case but was fully acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to provide arms for revolutionary purposes. In 1910 warrant of arrest was issued against him for seditious writings but he reached French territory in Pondicherry, has abandoned politics altogether and has remained to this day engaged in endless quest for a knowledge of God—he has established an Ashram at Pondicherry where all seekers of knowledge are flocking together; Author of many religious books.

GIDNEY, SIR, HENRY, Kt. (1931)—Lt. Col. I.M.S., born 1873, educated, Cal-

cutta, Oxford and Cambridge, joined I.M.S. in 1898, President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association from 1919, member, R. T. C., member of the Legislative Assembly from 1921.

GHOSE, J. C., D.Sc.—Had a distinguished career at Calcutta University, University College, London; joined Calcutta University as a Lecturer of Chemistry in 1916; was Professor and Head of the Chemistry Department of Dacca University since its inception in 1921, has made notable contributions to science in the field of electro-chemistry, theory of salt solutions, and mechanism of chemical reactions specially under the influence of radiation; is a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1925, is also a member of the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association since 1932, elected President of the Indian Science Congress 1939. Now Director, Indian Science Institute, Bangalore.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, D. Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law—Born 1872; educated Hislop College, Nagpur and at Cambridge, Inner Temple, President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1918-22, elected Dy. President of the Assembly, delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee, member, Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms

(1933); first Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University; author of several standard law books, such as 'Penal Law of India', 'Law of Transfer of Property', was Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

GANDHI, MOHANCHAND KARAMCHAND—Born 2nd Oct., 1869, educated at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London; Practised Law in South Africa; was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during Boer War and Zulu War in South Africa; In



M. K. GANDHI.

Great War of 1914-18 again organised Ambulance Corps. Started Satyagraha movement in 1915-19; non-co-operation movement in 1920. Sentenced to six years' simple

imprisonment on March 18, 1922 for sedition; President of the Congress in 1924; prominent exponent of khaddar; From 1925 to 1929 he kept in the background but returned to politics and started the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 by breaking the salt law at Dandi and was interned but released in Jan. 1931; was responsible for Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931; attended the 2nd R. T. C. as Congress delegate; started fast for undoing the Prime Minister's

communal award; and this resulted in the Poona pact; always engaged in Harijan uplift work. Retired from active politics and Congress in 1935 to devote entirely for village uplift. Succeeded in releasing a large number of Bengal detainees; again fasted in 1939 for the reform of Rajkot State. Negotiated with Lord Linlithgow during Second World War for Independence of India but failed.

HABIBULLAH, SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.—Born 1869; joined bar in 1888; member Legislative Council 1909-12; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1920; Temporary member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; twice member of the Executive Council of Madras; became member for Education in Viceroy's Executive Council, 1925-30; led the Indian Delegation to South Africa in 1926, in 1929 he was the leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations; Dewan of Travancore, 1934.

HIDAYATULLAH, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN—Born January, 1879, educated at D. J. Sindh College and Govt. Law School, became a lawyer, entered Bombay Legislative Council in 1912 and was non-official member of that body till 1920, was a Minister of Bombay Government from 1921 to 1928, also member of the Bombay Executive Council (1928-34) was

a member of the R. T. C., was a nominated member of the Council of State, was afterwards elected member of the Legislative Assembly, was appointed President of the Sindh Advisory Council and was the First Chief Minister of Sindh Government.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., C.I.E., LL.D.—Born 1876, educated at Gwalior, Allahabad; Private Secretary, Maharaja Scindia 1903; later became senior member of the Board of Revenue and Political Member. In 1938 became Chief Minister of Bikanir State, nominated member of R. T. C.; Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to R. T. C.; Represented Govt. of Kashmere at 2nd R. T. C.

Horniman, B. G.—Born 1873, began his journalistic career at the age of 21. In 1906 joined Calcutta 'Statesman' as Assistant Editor, joined 'Bombay Chronicle' in 1912, conducted this journal upto 1919, deported by Lord Lloyd under Defence of India Act, was once a prominent member of the Congress, returned to India in 1926, elected member of the Bombay Corporation, founded 'Indian National Herald' (1926) the 'Weekly Herald' (1930) became editor of 'Daily Herald' (Lahore) 1931. Started 'Bombay Sentinel'.

HYDARI, SIR AKBAR—Kt., P.C., LL.D.—Born 1869; educated at St. Xavier's

College Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department, 1888; and successfully filled the offices of Asst. Accountant General of U. P. Dy. Accountant General of Bombay and Madras, Examiner of Govt. Press Accounts, Comptroller of India Treasuries, Financial Secretary to the Home Dept., Govt. of India, and Accountant General Hyderabad State, 1905; Accountant General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Rly. member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, 1917; conceived and organised Osmaniah University with Urdu as medium of education; organised Hyderabad Archeological Department; led Hyderabad delegation to three Round Table Conferences, was also member of the Jt. Parliamentary Committee, is also director of numerous companies. Appointed Chief Minister of Hyderabad State in 1937.



SIR AKBAR
HYDRI.

JAY PRAKASH NARAIN—Born in the Saran district of Bihar, left for America in 1922, worked in fruit farms in California, Stayed in America for nearly eight years and studied at five different Universities; re-

turned to India in 1931, and was placed in charge of Labour Research Department of the Congress and acted for several months as General Secretary of the Congress during C. D. movement; was imprisoned for C. D. movement and after release organised the first Session of the Congress Socialist Conference at Patna and formed Congress Socialist Party; was imprisoned in 1939 under D. I. Act.

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO Dr., Bar-at-Law, P.C.—Political disciple of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, after whose death he joined Mahatma Gandhi; entered Bombay Legislative Council, 1923, was a most prominent member of the Assembly as a leader of the Swaraj Party. In 1925 became a prominent member of the responsivist party and broke away from the Congress; played a prominent part to bring peace between the Congress and the Government in June 1930 but failed. He entered Legislative Assembly in 1926 and continued as a member till 1930; a member of the Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms to London, 1933; appointed Judge of the Federal Court of India, 1937. Received LL.D. from Oxford University in 1938; now member of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law—Born 1876 at

Karachi; married daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit; was a most prominent lawyer of the Bombay High Court (1906); now an outstanding politician and an acknowledged leader of the Moslem community; a member of the Supreme Legislative Council almost continuously since 1910; was trained to politics by Dadabhai Naoroji to whom he acted as secretary in 1906; member, Imp. Legislative Council, 1910. Joined Indian National Congress and became its prominent member; resigned from his seat in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act; left Congress on account of its forward policy; a most prominent member of the All-India Moslem League; was all along a bitter opponent of communalism but had shown communal leanings by delivering his "14 points"; a member of the Round Table Conference; President, Moslem League; a bitter critic of the Congress propounded *Pakistan* Scheme in 1940.

JHA, AMARNATH DR.—A brilliant educationist of Allahabad, has filled many positions with distinction; is a Fellow of the Royal So-

ciety of Literature, a Vice-President of the Poetry Society; Fellow of the Royal Society of Art, a great Hindi and Sanskrit scholar, is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

JOSHI, N. M.—Born 1879, educated at Poona, B.A.; member of the Legislative Assembly, a prominent member of the Servant of India Society, was a member of Bombay Corporation, 1919-23. Nominated by Government to represent Labour in the Legislative Assembly, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1931 and 1935, was a member of the Royal Commission on Labour 1929-31; member of the R. T. C. 1930-32; represented India in the International Labour Conference at Geneva on many occasions.



M. A. JINNAH.

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJI (Bart.)—Born 1879, educated at Bombay and St. John's College, Cambridge; member, Bombay Corporation 1904-21; President, Bombay Corporation 1919-20; member, Bombay Legislative Council, also temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council; member, Legislative Assembly 1930; Partner of the firm of Cowasji Jehangir & Co., Ltd.

KELKAR, N. C.—Journalist, born 1879; political disciple of Late Balgangadhar Tilak; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; was member of the Legislative Assembly, 1923 and

1926; President, Poona City Municipality (1918; 1922-24); member of the Home Rule Delegation to England (1919); prominent member of the responsivist party; was President of the Hindu Mahasabha; member 2nd Round Table Conference; was Editor, *Keshari*.

KHARE, NARAYAN BHASKER, Dr.—Born 1884, educated at Government College, Nagpur and graduated in 1902, joined Lahore Medical College after securing Government scholarship; graduated in Medicine in 1907 and stood first in the University, was appointed in C. P. Provincial Medical Service, got M. D. degree, gave up Government service and joined politics, was elected to the Central Assembly in 1935, was President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee from 1935 to 1937; was a member of A. I. C. C., was Premier of the province on Congress taking the office, now resigned.

KHAN, AGA, H. H. THE Rt. Hon. G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (Camb.); P.C. (1934)—Born in 1877, finished his education in Europe; Personal distinction

of "His Highness" conferred in 1886; got K.C.I.E., in 1879, G.C.I.E., in 1902 and G.C.S.I. in 1921; received honorary degree of LL.D. by Oxford University in 1911; was a nominated member of the Imperial Legislative Council; is the spiritual head of Ismailiah sect of Mussalmans; is a great sportsman and owner of famous race-horses; have won Derby, in 1930, 1935, and 1936, Cesarewitch, Oaks and St. Leger; has married a French lady in 1929; was a prominent member of the Round Table Conference, was the elected President of the Assembly of League of Nations in 1937.

KHAN SAHIB, DR. EX-CONGRESS Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, is the elder brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "the Frontier Gandhi". Finished his medical education in England; was attached to an army as a commissioned officer; joined Congress and "Red Shirts" movement to help his brother; was interned with his brother during non-cooperation movement; was a member of the Legislative Assembly for several years.

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KEDAR, T. J.—Born in humble circumstances, had a brilliant academic career having invariably topped the list of successful candidates in C. P. during the years 1900—1906, began his life as a teacher, then became a lawyer; was elected in the old C. P. Legislative Council from two different constituencies in Wardha District, was a President of Wardha Municipality; was a minister of C. P. Government in 1928-29; from 1934-37 was a leader of the opposition in the C. P. Legislature, is a foremost lawyer on the criminal side, was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University in 1938.

KARVE, PROF. D. K.—Born on April 18, 1858; founder of Hindu Widow's Home and Indian Women's University at Poona; became professor of Fergusson College at Poona; was greatly moved by the plight of Hindu widows, married a widow when his first wife died, founded Widow Marriage Association with Sir R. K. Ganesh Bhandarkar; ultimately started Hindu Widows' Home in 1896; started with only a mud hut as 'Home', it is now supporting and educating 200 students; The Home is now worth Rs. 200,000. His last public activity is the starting of Indian Women's University which was officially inaugurated in 1916. Sir V. Thakersay gave a princely

donation of Rs. 15,00,000 whose mother's name is now given to the University.

KIDWAI, RAFT AHMED—Born 1894; educated at M. A. O. College; a zemindar of Bara Banki district; one of the staunchest Congress Muslims in the U. P. He has actively participated in all the Congress movements since 1921. He was associated with Pandit Motilal Nehru during the Swaraj Party days and was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was the whip of the Party, in the Assembly also Secretary to Pandit Motilal Nehru; was an ex-President of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee; was a President of the U. P. Congress Parliamentary Board; he was responsible for the organisation of the Congress campaign in the last general election, was a Minister of the Province.

KHAN SIR SHAFAT AHMAD—Born in 1893, educated, Govt. High School, Moradabad; Trinity College, Dublin and University of London; Professor of Modern History, Allahabad University; member, R. T. C. 1930-32; Chairman, All-India Moslem Conference, 1933-34; a noted historian and a prominent exponent of communal representation and author of many historical works.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN—Commonly known as "Frontier Gandhi"; born in 1891 at the village Uttam-

anazi in Peshawar; read up to Entrance Standard; in 1909 offered Indian Commission in the army but refused; in 1912 entered into a career of public activity; started a national school in his village but the school was suppressed in 1915; took a prominent part in Rowlat Act agitation; also joined in the Non-cooperation movement and was arrested and sentenced in 1922 to three years R. I.; came in personal contact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1928 at Lucknow; organised a "Jirga" in 1929 and organised Red Shirt volunteer corps known as "K h u d a i Khidmatgar". He was a state prisoner from 1932 to 1934 and later ex-terminated from Punjab and N.-W. F. P. His greatest achievement lies in his success in winning over the otherwise turbulent Pathans to the path of non-violence; took a very prominent part in the last Peshawar tragedy in connection with the Congress civil disobedience movement; suffered imprisonment for two years.

KRISHNAMURTI, J.—Born 11th May, 1897 at Madanapalli, Madras, came under the care of Mrs. Annie



**KHAN
ABDUL GAFFAR
KHAN.**

Besant from childhood who saw in Krishnamurti latent faculties which she believed would develop and make him a great spiritual leader. Mrs. Besant educated him in England from 1912 to 1922. In 1911 Order of the Star of the East was found to receive the coming world teacher. In 1922, Krishnamurti went to California and later toured extensively in America. The World Order of the Star was dissolved in 1929 at Omneu in Holland. In 1930, he gave up all his personal possessions including his magnificent castle amidst 5,000 acres of land, his bank account etc. Krishnamurti has one purpose and that is to make man free from all limitations, for that alone will give him eternal happiness.

KRISHNASWAMI IYER, SIR AHLADI—Born 1883, educated at Christian College, Madras; became Advocate, 1907; member of the Madras University Syndicate; made Dewan Bahadur, 1930; appointed Advocate-General of Madras, 1929; Knighted, 1931; nominated member of the Legislative Council, Madras; has given large sums of money to Andhra and Annamalai Universities.

KHER, B.G.—Born at Ratnagiri, August 24, 1888, educated at Poona and Wilson College, Bombay, passed law examination in 1908, toured Europe and America in 1912, became personal secretary of Mr. Justice Beaman on re-

turn from Continent, became partner in a solicitor's firm in 1918, joined politics in 1922, was member of various committees and associations, conducted salt Satyagraha, in 1932, was arrested and convicted under Ordinances for two years, became Prime Minister in Bombay Presidency in July 1937, is a Sanskrit scholar; before being elected Premier, he was a solicitor practising in the High Court of Bombay.

KRISHNAN, DR. K. S.—a pupil of Sir C. V. Raman, collaborated with him from 1923 to 1928 in much of the work on high-scattering and allied phenomena as well as in the discovery of the Raman Effect, took up Readership in physics at Dacca University in 1928, came to Calcutta in 1933 after the departure of Sir C. V. Raman as Research Professor of the Indian Science Association, carried researches on magnetism, crystal physics and chemistry, was invited at the International Conference of Photo luminescence at Warsaw in 1936; In 1937 made an extensive tour in Europe; Presided over Indian Science Congress at Madrass in 1940; is now research Professor of Physics at Ind. Science Association; elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1940.

LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, NAWAB Sir—Born 1887, educated privately, joined Police Service as Dy. Superintendent

of Police, Punjab; received King's Police medal 1910; made O.B.E. 1923; joined Patiala State as Home Minister in 1923; and seven years later became Prime-minister upto 1940; member, R. T. C. in 1931; member, joint Parliamentary Committee.

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN—Born 25th Dec., 1861; educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad, began his career as school teacher and then as journalist; member, Prov. Legislative Council 1902-12; was several times member of the Imperial Legislative Council Legislative Assembly (1924-30) which he resigned as a protest against Imperial Preference; Founder and Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University since 1919; President of the Hindu Mahasabha; President of the Indian National Congress 1909 and 1918; delegate to the Second Round Table Conference; has taken a prominent part in the Poona Pact and Unity Conferences. Twice went to jail during C. D. movement; started Nationalist Party to combat Communal Award.

MANOHAR LAL, SIR—Born 1879, educated at Punjab University, Cobden Scholar, Cambridge, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1909-12; member, Legislative Council, Punjab, 1927-30; now Minister of the Punjab Government in charge of Finance.

MITTER, SIR B. L., K.C.S.I.,—was Advocate-General of Bengal, also Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; after retirement became a member of the Bengal Executive Council. Now Advocate-General of India.

MAHMUD, DR. SYED—Born 1885; Barrister-at-Law and Ph.D.; joined Congress in 1921, was convicted for sedition; was Secretary to the Central Khelafat Committee; was General Secretary of the Congress; served another term of imprisonment in 1930; took active part in the earthquake relief in Bihar; was the Education Minister under Congress Government, has become famous for starting 'literacy campaign'.

MEHTA JAMNADAS, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law—Born 3rd Aug., 1884; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; member Legislative Assembly 1923-29 where he prominently championed Indian labour; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation; President, Bombay Congress Committee

1920-30; member, All-India Congress Committee 1921-31; President National Trade Union Federation 1933-35; Worker's Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1936; Finance Minister in the Minority Ministry 1937.

MEHTA, SIR HOMI—Born in Bombay in 1871, went to England to study various branches of textile trade and on return started business which ultimately became M. Mehta & Co., is directly connected with numerous milling concerns, in 1930 was elected a member of the Council of State, was knighted in 1930, represented India in the League of Nations Assembly as well as International labour Conference at Geneva, is a director of the Reserve Bank, is a keen sportsman, his favourite recreation is golfing and dancing.

MERCHANT, V. M.—Born in Bombay, Oct. 12, 1911, and played for his school, the Bhadra High School, Bombay when he was only 12.

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At the age of 14 Merchant scored his first century. In 1928 he scored five-hundred runs and in 1929 playing for Bombay University, scored a double century against Punjab University. In 1933 he scored an aggregate of 1,700 runs including four centuries at Bombay and was selected to play in all the three Test matches against Jardine's M. C. C. team. He was the outstanding player in India's team that visited England in 1936 and as an opening batsman he earned the top of India's batting averages with 53.90 for 38 innings, was selected as Captain in unofficial Tests against Lord Tennyson's Team in India.

MITRA, SATYENDRA CHANDRA—Native of Noakhali District, is a prominent Congressman, was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 in 1914 and detained in Char Jagira in Padma river till 1919; was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council when Deshabandhu C. R. Das led the Swaraj Party; in October 1924 was again arrested under the same Regulation and detained in Mandalay Jail as State prisoner, he was elected in the Legislative Assembly as Swarajist Member; resigned seat in 1930 in accordance to Congress mandate; in February 1930 was again elected to the Assembly as Independent candidate; was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1937 by indirect

election and was elected President of the Council.

MIRZA MAHOMED ISMAIL
Sir, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.—



SIR MIRZA
ISMAIL.

Born 23rd Oct., 1883; Dewan of Mysore since 1926; joined service as Asst. Superintendent of Police, 1905. Private Secretary to the Maharaja 1922; delegate to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conference

as representative of South Indian States; Delegate to Joint Select Committee 1933, led the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference at Java on Rural Hygiene.

MODY, SIR H. P., M.A., LL.B.—Born 1881; educated at Bombay, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1913; Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay 1927, 1929-34; President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber 1928; President of the Employers' Federation of India since 1933; attended Round Table Conference; member of the Legislative Assembly from 1929; Director of Tata Sons Ltd.; delegate International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman Associated Cement Companies, has written several books.

MUDALIAR, SIR A. RAMASWAMI—Commerce Member of the Government of India; for several years was the Member of the Madras Legislature. In 1928 was elected Mayor of Madras, had also served in several committees of the Government, both in India and outside, was delegate to the Round Table Conference, and served on the Federal Structure and Franchise Committees, led the Indian Delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto, also served in the Economic Enquiry Committee of the League of Nations and the Indian Reserve Bank Committee.

MOONJEE, DR. B. S.—Hindu Brahmin, Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha; a prominent member of the **R e s p o n s i v i s t** Party; took part in the civil disobedience movement and was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment; was President of the Hindu Mahasabha; has taken a prominent part in organising military training of Hindus and opened Bhonsla Military School at Nasik.

MUKHERJEE, SIR MANAMATHANATH—Born October 28,

1874, is the second son of the late Babu Anadi Nath Mukherji, Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway and married the daughter of Sir Goorudas Banerjee. He graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, taking his M.A. in 1895 and B.L. in 1897. After a year in articles with Mr. Ram Chandra Mitter, Senior Government Pleader of the Calcutta High Court, he joined the Bar on December 22, 1898. He soon built up a large criminal practice and for nearly two decades before his elevation to the Bench shared with the late Babu Dasarathi Sanyal the bulk of the criminal practice in the High Court; was elevated to the Calcutta Bench in 1923. Acted as Chief Justice; Officiated as Law Member to the Government of India, now a prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader.



B. S. MOONJEE.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI—A leading Congress woman, a keen social worker, is an elected member both of Bombay Assembly and Bombay Corporation, an authoress of repute with a record of national, social and benevolent services, wife of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Ex-Home Member, Bombay Govt.

MUNSHI, K. M.—Born Dec. 29, 1887, educated at Baroda and Bombay, enrolled as Advocate High Court in 1913; was a joint editor of *Young India* in 1935; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League 1919-20; fellow of the

Bombay University; member Bombay Legislative Council (1927—30); was appointed a member of the Baroda University Commission in 1927; imprisoned in 1930; member All-India Congress Committee 1930—37; a great Gujrati writer; was a Congress Minister holding portfolio of Law and Order.

MUKHEJEE, SHYAMA PRASAD M.A., B.L., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law—Born July 1901; second son of late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Educated at Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur and Presidency College, B.A. in 1921 and M.A. in 1923; elected Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1924; elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council as Congress candidate in 1929; tendered resignation in response to Congress boycott of Councils, but was re-elected again in 1930. Appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1934; a prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha.

NAIDU MRS. SAROJINI—Hindu Bengali, born Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 1879; educated in London and Cambridge; married Dr. G. Naidu, Principal Medical Officer of the Nizam, first Indian Woman President of the Congress; a most prominent leader of the women's movement in India. Imprisoned several times for country's cause; a member of the Government of India South African Delegation 1932.

decorated by King Edward with Kaisar-i-Hindu gold medal for organising flood relief work in Hyderabad. A gifted poetess whose works have been translated into many languages. Author of several books, such as 'Bird of Time', 'Golden Threshold'; a delegate to the Round Table Conference (1931); Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature (1914); joined National Congress 1915; an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi; best known woman of India.



SAROJINI

NAIDU, books, such as 'Bird of Time', 'Golden Threshold'; a delegate to the Round Table Conference (1931); Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature (1914); joined National Congress 1915; an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi; best known woman of India.

MYSORE, H. H. the MAHARAJA of.—His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur; born July 18, 1921, educated at Maharaja's College. After graduation received necessary administrative training under Mr. Elwin, I.C.S. married in 1937 the sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari; toured widely in the Far East in 1937 and accompanied his parents and sister to Europe in 1939, became Maharaja in 1940 after his father's death.

NATESAN, G. A.—Rai Bahadur—Born 1874; Proprietor, G. A. Natesan & Co.; Editor, 'Indian Review'; Fellow of the Madras University and Madras Corporation for 25 years. Nominated member

of the Council of State 1921-1925, and 1927-1931; 1933; Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India; member of the Tariff Board, Calcutta, 1933-34.

NAYUDU, MAJOR COTTARI KANKAIYU—b., Oct. 31, 1895; one of the world's outstanding batsmen, this tall run-getter has earned the title of the 'Indian Bradman'. His earliest activities as a cricketer were with the Hislop Collegiate High School team, at Nagpur. He captained this side a little later, and at the same time led the Modi Cricket Club. From 1916 onwards he has been prominent in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament, and was the first batsman to reach 1,000 in those matches. In addition he has played for the Central Provinces and Madras, and has toured with the Vizianagram team. In 1931, he captained the Indian Gymkhana team in England and collected over 1,000 runs. He was thus thoroughly conversant with English conditions when he was there again the following year as a member of the All-India party. The duties of captain fell upon his shoulders in the majority of matches played, and he registered 1,842 runs, including 6 centuries. Nayudu also revealed unexpected skill as a right-arm medium-pace bowler, and captured 79 wickets. Throughout his career he has scored over 100 centuries. He is A.D.C. to the Maharajah Holkar of

Indore. Has gained prominence at hockey, tennis, boxing, football, athletic and billiards. He finds recreation in dancing.

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND BERAR, HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, G.C.S.I. (1911); G.B.E. (1917). Born 1886; Premier Prince of India; gets a salute of 21 guns; extent of his dominions 83,000 sq. miles; has introduced many reforms in the State; has established Osmania University with vernacular as medium of instruction; contributed nearly 2 crores towards world war. Silver Jubilee of his reign was celebrated in 1937.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL—Born 1889; educated at



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL. Member of the A.I.C.C. since 1928; made extensive tours throughout Europe and Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and non-co-operation movement. India's most prominent leader and second only to Mahatma Gandhi, is a prolific writer; wrote his autobiography in 1936 which had tremendous

Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law; was general secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1935 and 1936.

sales in England and India, visited China in 1939 as Congress representative. Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment in 1940 under Defence of Indian Act. Address: Ananda-Bhavan, Allahabad.

NANAVATI, MANILAL BULASHAI—B. A. LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. (U.S.A.); Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India; born 11th Jan. 1877, joined Baroda State Service 1904; held various posts in the State. Became a member of the Executive Council 1934-35; now Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India 1936.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI—Born 1911, one of the prominent figures in the Cricket world; educated at Chief's College, Lahore and went to Oxford in 1927 and was awarded the Blue. Has also won hockey and billiard Blues. Has played in one Test Match in 1934 against Australia; was a member of the Worcestershire C. C.; has played for England at Test matches; topped the list of English Cricket average in 1934.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL (His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikar-ul-muluk, Mohamed Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E.)—Succeeded his mother Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum on her voluntary abdication in his favour in May 1926; Born in Sept. 1894; one of the most popular rulers of Indian States; made great effort to settle Hindu-Mos-

lem differences at the Round Table Conference; a keen sportsman.

NAWAZ, BEGAM JEHAN SHAH—Muslim, b. April 1896, daughter of Sir M. Shafi, educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore; from 1927 began to take part in affairs of world; first Muslim woman to represent her sex on the Council of All-India Moslem League; woman delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32; first Muslim woman in the Lahore Municipal Committee; A member of the Joint Select Committee; invited by the League of Nations as collaborator in 1932.

NOON, MALIK SIR FEROKHAN, Kt.—b. 1893; educated at Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford and was called to the Bar, practised for nine years and was then appointed Minister, Punjab Government 1927, an office which he held upto 1936; was an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1920; is a keen shot; plays golf and tennis; now High Commissioner for India.

NARIMAN, K. F.—Bachelor; born 1885 in Thana (Bombay) of middle class Parsi family. After graduation began his life as interpreter in a police court; started practice as criminal lawyer after obtaining law degree. A few years later he was elected to the Corporation of Bombay as a member. In 1925 elected member of the

Council 1924-25; Became the leader of the Bombay Swarajya Party; was prosecuted by the Government for his allegations of fraud and criminal misappropriation against Bombay Development Trust and figured prominently in Harvey-Nariman Case and was honourably acquitted. Started Youth League in Bombay in 1924-25. In 1928, he was elected the President of the first All-India Youth Conference. From 1929 he began to take active part in the National Congress and was elected the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in 1929. In 1930 joined Civil Disobedience movement; was arrested and prosecuted several times. At Karachi Congress he was elected a member of the Working Committee; was the Chairman of the 48th Indian National Congress (Bombay) 1934. Elected Mayor of Bombay in 1935.

NURIE, MAHOMED YASEEN, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law—Born at Beawar at Rajputana on November 12, 1895 and educated at the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, began practice as a Vakil in Ajmere and Beawar, for six years from 1920 he was a member of municipal committee of the latter town and for three years its Vice-chairman. In 1926 he went to England and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. On return from England he settled in Ahmedabad. In 1932 he pre-

sided in Bombay at the All-India Muslim Youth Conference. He joined actively in the Congress Civil Disobedience Movement. He was elected to the Bombay Assembly as independent candidate from the Moslem constituency and when Congress Party came into power, he joined the ministry as Minister of Public Works.

PANDIT VIJAYALAKSHMI—sister of Pandit Jawaharlal



MRS. PANDIT.

Nehru, is the first woman Minister in the U. P. and also in India. Always a staunch nationalist she took active part in the Congress movements of 1930 and 1932. She

organised women volunteers in Allahabad and directed picketing work during the movement. She was twice sent to jail in the 1930 and 1932 movements. Had the distinction of being India's first woman Minister of the U. P. Cabinet.

PARAMANAND, BHAI—Educated in the D. A. V. College and took M.A. degree and joined the College as professor, became missionary of Arya Samaj and visited South Africa in 1905. On return in 1908 was arrested as political suspect in 1909 and bound down for three

years. Left India in 1910 and visited British Colonies and South America, returned to India in 1913, but was arrested in 1914 being suspected as member of the Gadar Party of America, was tried before the Special Tribunal and sentenced to death, the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life; was sent to Andamans but was released in 1920 after two months' hunger strike. On his return joined Congress and Non-Co-operation movement, became Principal of National College, Lahore. Left Congress on account of injustice to Hindu cause and joined Hindu Mahasabha and started Sangathan movement; returned unopposed to Central Assembly in 1931 and in 1935 was returned with substantial majority inspite of Congress opposition, was elected President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in 1934. is now 64 years of age.

PANT, PT. GOVIND VALLABH—Leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly was leader of the Swaraj Party in the U. P. Council for six years; took leading part in the non-co-operation movement 1921; took active part in Satyagraha movement of 1930; was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935; a clever lawyer but active participation in politics has prevented him from making a fortune at the Bar. His self-sacri-

fice, keeps him perpetually poor, and his love of discipline enables him to be in the vanguard of the Congress movement, was Prime-Minister of Congress ministry in U. P.

PATRO, SIR A. P., K.C.I.E., (Kt., 1924)—Member, Madras Legislative Council 1921; President, South Indian Liberal Conference, 1927; President, All-India Justice Party; Prominent leader of the Justice Party in Madras; a Minister of Madras Government; (1921-27); President of the Unity Conference at Delhi in 1930 and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; member Joint Select Committee 1933; delegate to League of Nations 1931. Nominated member of the Council of State.

PANIKKAR, MAJOR SARDAR K. K.—Born 1895, educated at the Christian College, Madras and Christ Church, Oxford; on leaving Oxford he was appointed senior professor of History and Political Science at the M. A. O. College and later at the Muslim University. Resigning the post in 1922 he became the first editor of the 'Swarajya', Madras and then 'Hindustan Times', Delhi; The publication of his book 'Indian States and the Govt. of India' brought him prominently into Indian States politics and he was invited to join Kashmir State. He became Secretary to Chan-

cellor of Indian Princes Chamber; in that capacity he was secretary to different delegation to R. T. C.'s; in 1930, he joined the service of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Foreign Minister and in 1939 he was appointed a Minister of Bikaner State.

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI, SARDAR
—Passed Matric at Nadiad and after finishing University education qualified himself as a District Pleader and practised at Godhra, a town in the district of Panch Mahal; proceeded to England and returned to India as Barrister; while practising at Ahmedabad he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi; this made a turning point in his career; has to his credit not only many political battles but actual victories for the people scored by his able organisation, such as Kaira Satyagraha (1916), Nagpur flag Satyagraha, Borsad no-tax campaign and lastly the Bardoli no-tax



VALLABHBHAI
PATEL.

campaign; also did valuable constructive work in connection with City Improvement of Ahmedabad where he was appointed President of the municipality (1927-28); was the President of the 45th Indian National Congress; imprisoned several times.

PRAKASAM, T., Bar-at-Law,
—A leading non-co-operator; gave up a leading practice at the Bar for non-co-operation movement; member, Legislative Assembly, 1926 and resigned in 1930. Imprisoned several times, was a Minister under Congress Government in Madras.

PARANJPE, R. P.—Born 6th Feb., 1876, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Hon. Calcutta); late Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University; educated Ferguson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge, Paris and Göttingen, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899; Principal and Professor, Ferguson College, 1902-26; Minister of Education, Bombay 1921-23 and 1929; President, Indian National Federation; Fellow, Bombay University, 1905-7, member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1913-16, member, India Council, 1927-32.

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QADIR, SIR ABDUL—Formerly a judge of the Lahore High Court, was the first elected President of the Punjab Council in 1925. He resigned the latter office on his appointment as the acting Minister for Education. Represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, and acted as the Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab, was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India 1934-37 and Adviser, 1937-39.

RAHIM, SIR ABDUR, K.C.S.I.—President, Legislative Assembly (1935); educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, Bar-at-Law; member, Public Service Commission, 1913-15; Judge of the Madras High Court, member of the Executive Council, Bengal 1920-25; Minister of Bengal, was Leader of the Independents in the Legislative Assembly, 1931.

RAHMAN, F. A. DR.—Joined the Dacca University as Reader of History and Provost of the Moslem Hall in 1921 with the inception of the University; was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the Dacca University constituency in 1924. In 1927 he was appointed secretary to the Aligarh University Inquiry Commission and in 1932-33 a member of the Punjab University Inquiry Committee. In July 1934 he was ap-

pointed Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University and Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. He was professor of History at Aligarh for seven years and was secretary of the Committee that brought the Moslem University into existence there in 1920. Now Member of the Federal Public Service Commission.

RAY, PRAFULLA, CHANDRA, Sir, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Durham, Honoris causa), Chemist and author of the *History of Hindu Chemistry* (2 vols.) acknowledged as the standard work on the subject throughout the scientific world.—Born Aug. 2, 1861, in the village of Raruli, District Jessore (now Khulna), educated at the village High School up to his ninth year and then at the Hare School and Albert School, Calcutta. Passing the Entrance Examination in 1879 he became a student of the Metropolitan Institution as also of the Presidency College. Entered Edinburgh University, took his B.Sc. degree there in 1886 and was awarded the Hope Prize in 1887. Returned to India in 1888 and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College. Worked in that capacity till 1916 when he retired as the Senior Professor of Chemistry and was appointed as Palit Professor in the Cal. University Science College.

Started the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works in 1892 and has been the life and soul of it from the foundation to its present prosperity. Read his first paper before the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Began his researches on Mercury and Nitric Acid in 1895. Conferred Honorary Ph.D. by the Calcutta University, 1907. Delegated to represent the University of Calcutta at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire several times. Conferred the Honorary D.Sc. degree by the Durham University 1912 and made a Companion of the Indian Empire the same year. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Founder of a brilliant school of Indian Chemists some of whom have already won great distinction in the chemical world; is a great exponent of Khaddar; Publications; *'History of the Hindu Chemistry, 2 Vols., 'Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist,'* Most Important Discoveries: 'Mercurous Nitrite and Its Derivatives, Amine Nitrites'.

RAY, KIRAN SANKAR—Born 1891; educated at Calcutta and Oxford; Bar-at-Law; left Govt. Service and joined non-co-operation movement; imprisoned several times; now Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly.

ROY, M. N.—Son of a village school master in Bengal, real name is Narendranath Bhattacharjee, joined revolutionary movement in 1903, was a prominent member of the Dacca Anushilan Samity, prosecuted for political dacoity in 1906, also involved in Howrah Conspiracy Case in 1908 and Garden Reach Dacoity in 1914. At the outbreak of the war joined the Gadar Party and took prominent part in the negotiation with the Germans in 1914-15 for landing arms in India. After this failure he slipped from India, went to China and sought help of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Went to America and assumed the name of M. N. Roy and became a thorough Communist, went to Mexico and established Communist Party there and preached communist doctrines in

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South American States, was called to Russia by Lenin and became the prominent member of the Communist International, was appointed head of the Eastern Department of the International dealing with affairs of India and other Asiatic countries, edited 'Vanguard' and 'Masses' from 1922 to 1928. Became head of the Indian section of the Eastern University at Moscow early in 1927. Communist International sent Roy to China as an adviser to Communist Party there, but quarrelled with the Russian communist leader Borodin and had to give up his work in China. In 1928 Session of the Sixth World International Communist Congress, he advocated a different line of action, and criticised the resolutions passed, was then expelled from the Communist International, came to Germany and then to France. Secretly landed in India in 1930 after 15 years of exile; in 1931 was arrested in Bombay and tried at Cawnpore and sentenced to 6 years R. I. After his release in 1936 he joined Indian National Congress. Author of *India in Transition* and *Future of Indian Politics*. A recognised authority on Marxian Doctrine, married an American lady in 1937.

RAO, RAGHAVENDRA, Bar-at-Law—Was President, Provincial Congress Committee, member of C. P. Legislative Council, was a prominent

member of the Swarajya Party, twice Minister, C. P. Govt., appointed member of the Executive Council 1930, acted as Governor of C. P. 1936, was some time *interim* Chief Minister when Congress refused to accept office from April to July, 1937; appointed adviser of Secretary of State for India in 1939.

RAHIMATOOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM

—Born in 1862; his failure in the Matriculation examination in 1879 marked the end of his scholastic career. On leaving school he joined his brother's business; in 1892 became the member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and continued to be its member for 26 years. In 1899, he became the President of the Corporation. In 1899, he became member of the Legislative Council and remained its member upto 1909. In 1911 he was knighted. In 1918 he was appointed Minister of Education and Self-Government. In 1912 he was elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council and was also elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1932. In 1931 he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly and was elected President of the Assembly in the same year. He retired due to ill health in 1933.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRA-SEKHARA VENKATA, M.A., LL.D. (Glas.), D.Sc. (Cal.), F.R.S., Kt.—Was born at Trichinopoly in Nov., 1888

and was educated at the Presidency College, Madras. After taking his degree he entered the Finance Department of the Government of India in 1907; in 1917 was called to the chair of Palit Professor of Physics at the Calcutta University; while watching the various colourings of the sea during his voyage to Europe, he was led to investigate in the laboratory the scattering of light by molecules. The further study yielded important contributions to the solution of the problem of atomic structure. This new optical effect is known as Raman effect which he discovered in 1928; in 1929 he received a Knighthood. Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1924; Lecturer, Mendeleff Congress 1925; Matteucci Medalist, Rome 1929; Huges Medalist of Royal Society 1930. In 1930, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for these valuable researches; is also an F.R.S.; was Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR S., M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.)—Born 5th September, 1888; a native of Tirutani in South India, was educated in missionary institutions at Vellore and Madras, and was a teacher of philosophy at Madras, Mysore and Calcutta; was appointed to the King George V Chair in Philosophy in the Univer-

sity of Calcutta 1921-31. His teaching, lecturing and writing ability have attracted wide attention, and he was invited to lecture in England and America. Was appointed Hibbert Lecturer 1929-30 on "An Idealist View of Life", being the second Indian invited to that office. He also filled for a while the



**SIR S. RADHA
KRISHNAN.**

Chair of
C o m p a r a t i v e
R e l i g i o n s a t
M a n c h e s t e r
C o l l e g e,
O x f o r d. U p t o n
L e c t u r e r,
O x f o r d 1926;
H a s k e l L e c t u r e r,
U n i v e r s i t y o f
C h i c a g o 1926;
h i s w r i t i n g s
i n c l u d e a n

outstanding work on Indian Philosophy, he is a member of the League of Nations Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, was Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, was Spalding Professor at Oxford, now Vice-Chancellor of Hindu University, Publications—*Hindu View of Life*; *The Kalki*; *Indian Philosophy*, (2 vols.); *Idealist View of Life*.

RAJA, M. C.—Born 1883, nominated to Legislative Assembly as representative of Depressed Classes; educated at Madras Christian College, member Madras University Senate, President All-India Depressed Classes Conference 1928, 1931, signatory to

Poona Pact, Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasabha, member R. T. C., most prominent leader of the Depressed Classes. Opposed Dr. Ambedkar's movement for the change of faith of Depressed Classes.

RAJAGOPALACHARIOR, C.—Born 1879, educated at Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined bar in 1900 and soon established a lucrative practice in Salem, but gave up his practice and joined non-co-operation movement 1919, served



**C. RAJA-
GOPALACHARIAR**

many periods of imprisonment, edited Gandhi's 'New India', General Secretary of the Congress 1921-22, member of the Working Committee of the Congress, engaged in Anti-un-touchability movement. In 1930 he participated in Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned. Till 1926 was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was Premier in the Congress Ministry at Madras. A scholar, a disciplined statesman and a superb diplomat, imprisoned in 1940 on under Defence of India Act.

RAJENDRA, PRASAD—Born 3rd Dec., 1884 in Jiradei in the district of Saran (Bihar). Stood first in the Entrance Examination of Calcutta

University in 1902; studied in the Presidency College, Calcutta and again stood first in the Intermediate Examination; in 1906 he again stood first in B. A. Examination. In 1907 he took his M. A. degree and in 1910 B. L. degree; was a prominent member of the Youth Movement of Bihar and leader of the Behari Students' Conference. Visited England in 1928 in connexion with a Privy Council case. He continued to practice in Calcutta High Court upto 1916 when he transferred his practice to the newly established Patna High Court. In 1925 appeared in M. L. Examination and secured first class first; took professorship of University Law College for some time. Made debut in the public life of Bihar. He got into the Senate and later on into the Syndicate of the Patna University when it was established in 1917. Joined Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 in famous Champaran Agrarian affairs. Joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920 and suspended his extensive practice. He was General Secretary of the Congress in 1922, a member of the Working Committee. He was in jail several times due to civil disobedience movement. He was President of the Congress, 1934, was again elected President of the Congress in 1939 after the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose.

SAHANI, DR. BIREAL—Born in Punjab, 1891, educated at

Government College, Lahore and also at Cambridge. Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, is a Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University, was India's delegate to the Third Centenary Celebration of Natural History Museum in Paris 1935 and represented his University at the International Botanical Congress, Amsterdam, 1935, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1936.

ROY, DR. B. C., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.—A well known physician of Calcutta, was a prominent member of the Swaraj Party under Deshabandhu C. R. Das, took a leading part in the civil disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932, was a Mayor of Calcutta in 1933, a member of the Congress Working Committee; is now the President of All-India Medical Council.

RAJA ALL, SIR SYED—was a member of 1925 deputation sent by Government to negotiate a settlement of Indian question with Union Government, was born in 1882; was a member of U. P. Council for several years before his appointment in the Council of State in 1921; was a member of India's 1929 delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, was for three years India's Agent general in South Africa which he relinquished in 1938.

SATYAMURTI, S., B.A., B.L.—Born Aug. 19, 1887, edu-

cated at Madras Christian College; was a member of the Madras Legislative Council; an active politician and Congressman and the leader of the Congress movement in the South; visited England in 1919 as a member of Congress Deputation, and again in 1925 on behalf of the Swarajya Party; member of the Senate, Madras University, several times member of the Madras Corporation; imprisoned several times for country's cause. Elected M. L. A. in 1935; Mayor of Madras 1939.

SAHAY, BALDEVA—Born in Bihar 1895; took his M.A. degree in 1914 and served as Prof. of History, B. N. College, Patna; qualified for law and started practice at Patna High Court in 1921; one of the founders of Nalanda College, Bihar; A member of Senate of Patna University from 1925 and of Syndicate from 1930; M. L. C. from 1926 to 1929; Member and Leader of Congress Party in Bihar Legislative Council 1937, Appointed Advocate General of Bihar in 1937.

SARKAR, NALINI RANJAN.—Born in 1888 in village Shajerra (Dist. Mymensingh). Gave up studies on the inauguration of the Swadeshi Movement and entered the National Council of Education, entered Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co., made his way from a clerk to the managerial chair; was elected whip of the Swarajya

Party when the Party was formed in 1923. Elected on the party ticket to the Bengal Legislative Council. Elected President of the Bengal National Chamber in 1932 and re-elected in 1933 and 1934. Represented the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust, in the Board of Industries and Board of Economic Enquiry. Elected in 1929 as one of the representatives of the Federation on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and non-official adviser to Indian Delegation at the last Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiation. Elected President of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1933. Acted as a member of Railway Retrenchment Committee in 1931 and elected President of the All-India Life Offices Association during 1931-32. Elected Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35. Minister of Finance, Bengal Government 1935. He resigned Ministership in Dec., 1939.

SAKSENA, MOHANLAL, M.Sc., LL.B.—After passing the LL.B. examination joined bar at Lucknow in 1919. He has been actively associated with the Congress politics since 1921 when he suspended practice and has been imprisoned eight times in connection with the Congress movement. He was a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council during 1924-26 and a member of the Central Assembly since 1934 from Lucknow Division non-

Mahomedan constituency. He performed the duties of the principal Defence Counsel in the Kakori conspiracy case, was appointed by the Congress Working Committee to investigate the case of detenues in Bengal but the Bengal Government prevented him from investigating in the affairs of that province. Has championed the cause of political prisoners and detenues.

SHADI LAL, SIR, P. C.—Born 1874, educated at Lahore and Balliol College Oxford, Honoursman of the Council of Legal Education, Advocate of the Lahore Bar, appointed Judge of the Lahore High Court, First Indian Permanent Chief Justice 1920-1934, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council 1910 and 1913, was appointed member of the Privy Council, 1934.

SAPRU, SIR TEJ BAHADUR, Kt., P.C.—Born Dec. 1875;

member, U. P. Legislative Council; Secy., 25th I. N. Congress, 1910; member, Imperial Legislative Council Law Member, Government of India, 1920-22; a prominent member of the Liberal Party; Member of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Round Table



**SIR T. B.
SAPRU.**

Conference, Member of the Privy Council, is the highest authority in India on Indian Constitutional Law.

SIDDIQUE A. R.—Born in Bombay 1887, educated at Ahmedabad and Aligarh, graduating from the latter university in 1907, came to Calcutta as assistant of Late Maulana Mahomad Ali for editing *Comrade*, joined Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey during Balkan War in 1912, on his return again joined Aligarh University and took M.A. degree, joined Wadham College, Oxford as an advanced student for the degree of D.Phil but left the University during non-cooperation movement in 1921, was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn in 1922, started business in England, returned to Calcutta and founded an insurance company, has visited Near East several times and led the Indian Moslem Delegation to the world Moslem Congress on Palestine question at Cairo in 1938, now a member of the Bengal Assembly from Moslem Chamber of Commerce constituency, member of the Working Committee of the All India Moslem League, elected Mayor of Calcutta in 1940.

SINGH, SRIKRISHNA.—Born Oct. 21, 1888; educated at Patna College and qualified for Law in 1915; joined politics in 1921 when he gave up practice at the Bar, was chosen as the leader of the Swaraj Party in B. & O.

Council in 1927; during 1934 earthquake at Muzaffarpur and other places he threw himself heart and soul in the relief work; was a Congress member in the Central Legislative Assembly; was Chairman of the Mcnghyr District Board, in 1932 courted imprisonment for two years, was the Prime Minister of Bihar under Congress Government.

SASTRI, THE RIGHT HON. SRINIVASA, P.C.—Born Sept. 22, 1889, Hindu Brahmin; joined Servants of India



SRINIVASA
SASTRI.

Society in 1907 and succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidency; Member, Madras Legislative Council 1913-16; a member of the Imperial Legis-

lative Council, 1916-20; was closely associated with Mr. Montague during his tour in India in 1918; represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and at the League of Nations and the Washington Conference on the Reduction of Naval Armaments during the same year. Was appointed Privy Councilor and received the freedom of the City of London in 1921. Undertook a tour in the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India

in 1922. Elected member of the Council of State 1921-24; Agent of the Government of India to South Africa 1927-29; Member of the Round Table Conference 1930-31; Member Whitley Commission; was Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S.—Born 1893; matriculated from Kishorilal Jubilee School, Dacca, B.Sc., 1913 (1st Class, 2nd in Mathematics); M.Sc., 1915 (1st Class, 2nd in Mixed Mathematics). P.R.S. and D.Sc. 1919. Worked at the Imperial College of Science, London and Berlin. Lecturer, College of Science, Calcutta University; Khaira Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1921-1923; Professor, Allahabad University, 1923, and Head of the Department of Physics. Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his famous work on the theory of Starspectra. President Indian Science Congress, 1934; Corresponding Member of the German Academy of Sciences; Carnegie Research Scholar for 1935-36. Delegate to the Volta centenary in Italy 1927. Attended Harvard University Centenary celebration in America in 1935; is the founder President of National Academy of Sciences. One of the most brilliant scientists of modern India; has acquired international reputation in the world of Physics for Nuclear Physics; author of numerous books and papers

on Science. He is now Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University.

SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, SIR R. K.—Born Oct. 17, 1892. Educated at Madras Christian College. At the age of 28 he was elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1920. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923, was a member of the deputation sent by the National Convention of India to Eng. visited Australia as an Indian delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Association, was sent to Geneva as adviser to Indian Employers' delegate at the International Labour Conference, was a Government of India delegate to Ottawa Economic Conference 1932; member, Central Government Retrenchment Committee 1930; Deputy President of the Assembly 1931; was the elected President of the Legislative Assembly; was appointed Dewan of Cochin in 1935.

SARDA, HAR BILAS—Born in Ajmer in June 1867, received his education up to the First Arts standard in the Ajmer Government College and took the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University with Honours in English Literature in 1888 from the Agra College. In 1889 he was appointed a senior teacher in the Government College, Ajmer. In 1892 he was transferred to the Judicial Department of Ajmer Mer-

wara. In 1895 he was appointed guardian of H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer. He reverted to the Judicial service of Ajmer Merwara in 1902. He was Additional E. A. C. and sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer for several years and later was Judge, Small Cause Court Ajmer. He officiated as additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer Merwara in 1922. He was Municipal Commissioner of Ajmer for 8 years and was Honorary Secretary of the Ajmer Merwara Publicity Board during the Great War, retired from Government Service in 1923, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in January, 1924. He was appointed Sessions Judge of the Chief Court, Jodhpur in 1925, was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in December, 1926. He introduced in January, 1925 in the Legislative Assembly, the well-known Child Marriage Bill which was eventually passed in September 1929 and became law on the 1st of October of that year. He was elected for the third time to the Legislative Assembly in 1930. He is the author of the well-known book, 'Hindu Superiority'.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt.—Born Dec. 10, 1870; C.I.E., M.A. (1892, 1st class, 1st in English with record marks); Gold Medalist and Prizeman; P.R.S., D.Litt. (Dacca), and Mouat Medalist; 1897. Professor Metropolitan Institu-

tion 1893; in the Bengal Educational Service, as Professor, Presidency College, June 1898 to June 1899 (and again, June to December 1901); Patna College, 1899-1917. Head of the Indian History Department, Benares Hindu University, 1917-1919; Indian Educational Service 1918; Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919-1923; Patna College again 1923-26. C.I.E. 1926. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-27. Honorary Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Historical Records Commission; Sir William Marris Lecturer, (Madras University); acknowledged authority on the Moslem Period of Indian History; author of 'Aurangzeb', 5 vols., 'Sivaji', Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 vols., 'India through the Ages', 'Mughal Administration', etc.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR.—Born 1883 at Nasik, Bar-at-Law; educated at Fergusson College, Poona,



joined Nationalist movement in early age, was sent to England where he worked for Indian political advancement under Shyamaji Krishnavarama & Madame Cama, was arrested in England for Nasik conspiracy case, but escaped

from ship at Marseilles in 1910, but was re-arrested and transported for 15 years for waging war against the king; was sent to Andaman where he remained for 14 years and was afterwards interned at Ratnagiri for several years. In 1937 he was set free by interim Bombay ministry; is a linguist and poet. He was three times elected President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

SINGH, SIR GANESH DUTT, Kt.—Born January, 1868; married 1879, Rukmini Kumari, educated Patna Collegiate School, Patna College, Matriculated 1891; B.A., 1895; B.L., 1897; joined District Court Bar, 1898; Cal. High Court Bar, 1904; Patna High Court Bar, 1916; returned uncontested for East Patna, 1921, west Muzaffarpur 1923; Gaya, 1926, gave up practice at the Bar in 1922 to devote entire time to the Council work; was nominated member of all the important committees of the Council; founded a High English School at Patna, called Pataliputra High English School, Secretary of the Bihar Landholders Association 1917-19; was Minister of Local Self-Government, B. & O. from 1923.

SINGH, SACHCHIDANAND, Bar-at-Law—First elected Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly, first Indian Finance Member of the Government of Bihar & Orissa, 1921-26; also Presi-

dent of Legislative Council 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936; born Nov. 10, 1871; married the late Srimati Radhika, daughter of Sewa Ram of Lahore. Educated at the Patna College and City College Calcutta, called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1893; Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1916. Founded and edited 'The Hindusthan Review' from 1899-1922; twice elected member, Imperial Legislative Council, elected Legislative Assembly 1920 also elected its first Deputy President, Feb., 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927. Resumed editorship of the 'Hindustan Review' in 1926. Became Managing Director of the 'Indian Nation', Patna, in 1931, appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933. Convocation lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935. Publication: 'The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar'. 'Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha (1935)'. 'Address', Patna, Bihar.

SIRCAR, SIR N. N., K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law.—Born 1876, educated at Metropolitan

School, Calcutta, Presidency College, graduated, with honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry from Presidency College, graduated in law from Ripon College in 1897, joined District Court of Bhagalpore. In 1902 was appointed a mun-siff. He resigned the service in 1905. The same year he proceeded to England; was called to the Bar 1907 and joined Calcutta High Court. In 1928 he was appointed Advocate-General of Bengal, was knighted in the year 1931, organised Citizen's Protection League to counteract the mass Civil Disobedience movement of Mr. Gandhi. In 1932 he was invited to participate in the Third R. T. Conference, also a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, worked hard to change the Communal Award; was the Law Member of the Government of India, retired in 1939.

SITARAMAYYA, DR. PATTABHI—Started his life as Medical practitioner at Masulipatam in 1906, has been a member of the A. I. C. C., since 1916 edited an English weekly, the 'Janmabhumi' from 1919 to 1930, had been a member of the Working Committee for several years, was defeated by Subhas Ch. Bose in the Congress Presidential election in 1939.

SINHA, LORD AROON—Born 1887, was educated in Cal. and England, is a barrister-at-law, practised some time at the Calcutta High

Court, succeeded his father Lord Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, the first Baron of Raipur in 1928, could not take his seat in the House of Lords for three years on account of a rule which requires production of his parent's marriage certificate and his own birth certificate. His claim to a seat in the House of Lords was heard by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords who decided in his favour in 1939. Has two sons and two daughters. The eldest son Hon. Sudhindra Prasanna Sinha.

SIKANDAR HYAT KHAN, SIR Kt.—Born 1892, educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh and Univ. College London, was recruiting officer during Great War, was given a Commission in the 2/67th Punjab and served in the Afghan war, joined politics and became member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government 1930; was appointed to act as Governor of the Province in 1932 & 1934, in 1937 became the Chief Minister of the Punjab Government and leader of the Unionist Party.

SULAIMAN, SHAH MD. SIR, Kt.—Born Jaunpur, Feb. 3, 1886. His school and college career at Jaunpur and Allahabad was exceptionally brilliant, he having topped the list of graduates of Allahabad University. Awarded a State scholarship, he proceeded to England for further studies. He joined

Christ Church College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar but took the Doctor of Laws degree from Dublin before returning to India in 1911. In 1912 he joined the Allahabad Bar and very quickly rose to the high position of leader of the Bar. He got his first acting appointment as a judge of the High Court in 1920, succeeded Sir Mohammad Rafique as permanent judge in 1933. He officiated as Chief Justice in 1928 and became the first Indian Chief Justice in these provinces on March 16, 1932 vice Sir Grimwood Mears. As Chief Justice he introduced several measures for the speedy disposal of cases. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of Aligarh and Allahabad Universities. He was a member of the Capitulation Tribunal and was knighted in 1929. In Science he has made notable contributions to Physics and Theories of space and time, is now a Judge of the Federal Court of India, was also Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

SULTAN AHMED, SIR—Born on 24th Dec., 1880, Government Advocate 1916-37; was a judge of the Patna High Court and a member of the Governor's Executive Council, and Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University; was a member of R. T. C.; was closely associated with the birth of the Moslem League; officiated as Commerce member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1936-37.

SUHWARWADY, LIEUT.-COL. HASSAN, KT.—Born at Dacca in 1884; educated at Dacca College, took medical degree from Calcutta Medical College and also post-graduate training in Dublin and Edinburgh. Between 1908 to 1915 he was House Surgeon, senior House Surgeon, Senior Demonstrator, and Asst. Professor of Anatomy and operative surgery in Medical College, First Chief Medical Officer of the E. I. Ry.; First elected Vice-President of the newly constituted Medical Council of India, was the first Muslim Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, was a Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

SIVASWAMI IYER, SIR P., K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.—Born 7th Feb., 1864 in Tanjore District, Vice-Chancellor Madras University, 1916-18; Hindu University, 1918-19; elected member of the Legislative Assembly 1920-23; nominated member, 1924-26; Advocate General of Madras 1908-12; member Executive Council, Madras 1912-17.

SRINIVASA IYENGER, S.—Hails from distinguished South Indian family, married a daughter of late Sir Bhasyam Iyenger, the most renowned lawyer of his generation, is now a leading member of the Bar, was for some time the Advocate General of Madras, took politics early in his career, joined Swarjya Party of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and

Pt. Motilal Nehru, was elected to the Central Assembly where he became deputy leader of the Swarajist Party, was the President of the National Congress at Gauhati in 1927, withdrew from politics when Civil Disobedience movement was launched, returned to active politics in 1939 and became active supporter of Subhas Bose.

SUBEDAR, MANU—educated in Bombay and London Universities, returned to India in 1914; Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor Calcutta University, sent to England by Govt. of India to give evidence before Babington Smith Committee; member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, official adviser in various matters of technical finance to many Indian States; member Bombay Corporation; vice-President, India Merchants' Chamber 1932; member Central Legislative Assembly.

TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, Kt., D.Litt., Poet—Born in Calcutta, May, 6, 1861. Youngest son of 'Maharshi' Devendranath Tagore and grandson of 'Prince' Dwarkanath Tagore. Read for some time in the Oriental Seminary and St. Xavier's School, Calcutta and then educated privately at home. First went to England in his seventeenth year and studied for some time in the University College, London.

Has written numerous volumes of poems, novels, short stories, essays on literature, religion, art, politics and education, besides innumerable songs, articles etc.; edited three prominent Bengali monthlies 'Bharati', 'Sadhana' and 'Bangadarsan'. Founded the Bolpur School (Santi Niketan), 1900. Is the foremost inspirer and thought-leader of the Nationalist movement in Bengal. President of the



TAGORE.

First Bengal Literary Conference, 1906. President of the Bengal Provincial (Political) Conference, 1907. Proceeded to England, 1912 and translated into English a collection of songs known his songs known as 'Gitanjali.' Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature, Nov., 1913. Conferred Hon. D.Litt. by the Calcutta University, 1914, Hindu and Dacca University. Knighted in the same year, returned the badge of knighthood in protest of Jallianwalabag incident. Has visited Europe, America, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Persia, China and other parts of the world. Poems and writings have been translated by all languages of the world; was appointed Hibbert Lecturer at Oxford. Took to painting at the age

of 68. Received world-wide felicitations on his 70th birthday in 1931 and Rabindra Jayanti was celebrated throughout India.

TAGORE, ABANINDRANATH, C.I.E.—Artist, the leader of Art Renaissance in Bengal and the founder of the Modern School of Indian artists. Born, 7th Aug., 1871. Great-grandson of 'Prince' Dwarkanath Tagore and third son of the late Babu Goonendranath Tagore. Nephew of Poet Rabindranath. Was educated at Sanskrit College, Calcutta and privately at home. Took lessons in European art from Signor Gilhardi, an Italian artist and Mr. Palmer. But after some time gave up painting after European style and began studying ancient Hindu and Mogul art. Brought a revival of the same amidst much ignorant criticism and opposition. His chief work is the reviving of Indian Art. Painted more than two hundred pictures of which the most famous are perhaps the 'Banished Yaksha', 'Passing of Shah Jehan' and the 'Queen of Asoka'. Has many successful disciples, chief of them is Nandalal Bose. Exhibited pictures at Simla, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta as well as in London and Paris. Recipient of many medals and first prizes. Was the Vice-Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta from 1905-1916 and also Principal;

made a Companion of the Indian Empire, 1912; founder of the Indian Society of Oriental Arts. Publications: 'Bharat Silpa' (Bengali), "Raja Kahini" (fascinating and brilliant short stories from the Annals of Rajasthan) 'Kshirer Putul', 'Sakutanla', 'Bhut Pattri' and 'Nalak' (Story books for Bengali children), Artistic Anatomy (1916).

TRICAMJI, MATHOORADAS.—Born on South Africa in 1914 and immediately joined Mahatma Gandhi, who is near relative, officiated as Gandhi's Secretary on several occasion, was a trustee and secretary of the famous Tilak Fund, entered both Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha movements, was imprisoned in 1930 and 1932. After his release in 1933 devoted most of his time for Harijan uplift, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935, became leader of the Congress Municipal Party, Fellow of the Bombay University, Mayor of Bombay, 1940-41.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E.—Born on May 30, 1881; was educated at the Elphinstone College and joined the well-known firm of Narandas Jajaram in 1902 and later became senior partner of the company. It was not long before that brilliant young man was called upon to play his part in the public life of the

country; became Sheriff of Bombay, 1920; in 1932, he was nominated a member of the Council of State and also on Inchcape Retrenchment Committee. The following year he was elected to Legislative Assembly from Indian Merchants Chamber. He was Knighted in 1924; was thrice President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, President Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

ST. NIHAL SINGH—Born on 30th May, 1884, Author, journalist, lecturer, traveller, served as special correspondent of 'Observer' and other papers during Prince of Wales' visit to India 1921-22; contributor to magazines, newspapers, reviews all over the world; has lectured before prominent societies, author of many books, contributor to 'Hindu', Madras, 'Literary Digest', etc.

UDAY SHANKAR—Born at Udaipur, 15th Dec., 1900; at the age of 17 he was sent to Sir J. J. College of Arts in Bombay to study paintings. Afterwards he studied at the Royal College of Arts, London. He joined Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer who wanted his co-operation in her Indian Dances; accompanied Pavlova on her American tour. After this in 1925 he made his debut at Paris as Dancer and met at once with success. In 1927 he gathered reputation in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, etc. In 1929 he had tremendous reception in India, specially in Calcutta from where he took a troupe of artists to tour Europe and America. In 1933 he returned to India when he again received enthusiastic receptions everywhere; has started a Dance and Culture Centre at Dehra Dun.

USMAN, SIR MUHAMMED, K.C.I.E.—Born in 1884. Acting Governor of Madras, 1934; member of the Execu-

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tive Council, Madras; member of the Legislative Council 1920; Sheriff of Madras 1924; President, Madras Corporation 1924-25; Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, Knighted, June 1928.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR, Dewan Bahadur, Sir.—Born 1875 at Karur, South India. Secretary Board of Revenue 1917-1918. Dewan of Cochin 1919-1932; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition 1922-25; member, Public Services Commission, 1926-29, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR M.—K.C.I.E.—Born in 1861 in Kolar District. Graduated from Central College, Bangalore, 1881, studied engineering at Poona, joined Bombay engineering service and retired in 1909. In 1909 was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mysore State by the Maharaja, and for three years he executed his amazing feats of engineering skill and fully exploited the

natural resources of the State in 1912 and made epoch-making improvements in all departments. He is the pioneer in the field of industrial reform; was appointed Chairman of the Bombay Irrigation Enquiry Committee. In 1925 he became Chairman of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee and later participated in the deliberations of Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee. His notable books '*Planned Economy for India*' and '*Reconstructing India*'.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND.—Born at Sholapur, 1882, began his life as contractor after finishing education, President Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bom., 1927; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce; President, Indian National Ship-owner's Association; Employer's delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance, Ltd.

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CIVILISATION AND THE PRESENT WAR

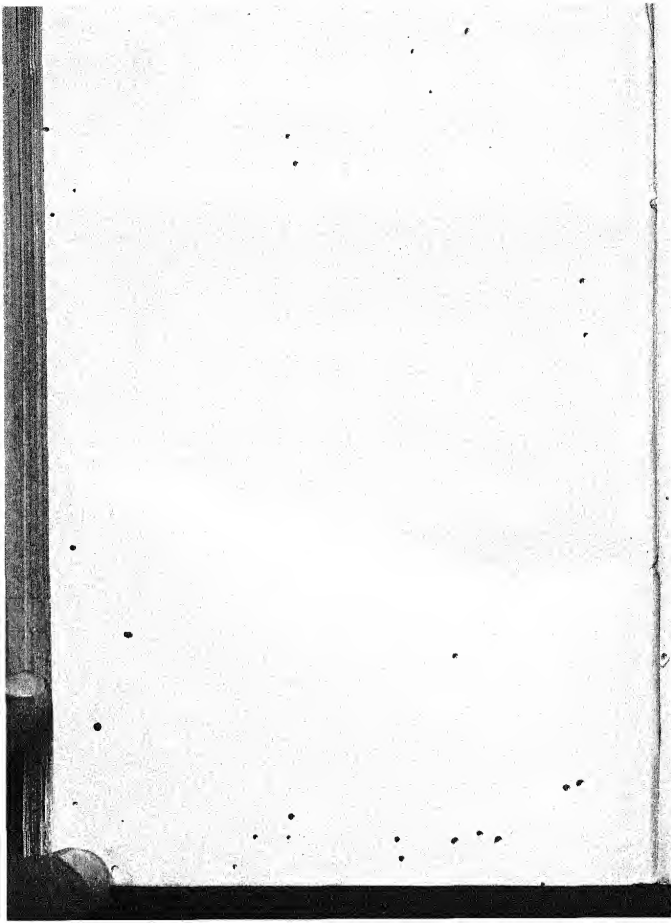
By Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN

INDIA AND THE WAR

By MANU SUBEDAR, M.L.A. (Central)

THIS IS A TIME FOR GREATNESS

By Dr. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE



CIVILISATION AND THE PRESENT WAR

By

SIR SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN.

Mankind have inherited a great tradition of human values, a tradition which has been supported by the seers of mankind with a singular unanimity. The sages of the Upanishads, Buddha, Confucius, Socrates, Jesus and Mohammad, though they belonged to different races and climates, did not speak in diverse tongues. They were agreed that what is most desirable for man is not "the riches of Croesus, or the honours of Caesar, or the power of Nero." A civilised life is not to be equated with physical strength or material prosperity, political power or commercial success. The easy and pleasant life made possible by science is not the essence of civilization. We may enjoy all the benefits of science, material wealth and comforts; our trains may start punctually, and we may keep our appointments to the minute, and yet we may be barbarous. Civilisation is living spirit and not a mechanical apparatus. Centuries before the Christian era, in India and her neighbourhood dwelt people who lived chiefly on nuts and vegetables, whose clothes were plain and simple, whose amusements few and inexpensive, and whose methods of transport slow and rudimentary; and yet we cannot deny to them the quality of civilisation for their inner life was highly developed. Among them were saints whose names we still honour, poets whose works we still cherish, philosophers whose thoughts we still study, men who have raised us to a moral eminence, and who are now part of that immortal heritage which knows not age or weariness or defeat. Civilisation consists in the exercise of all those powers and faculties which are over and above our mere existence as animal beings. It is the enjoyment of the rarest of man's gifts, the disinterested life, the life of the spirit.

It is not possible for us to cultivate the inner life unless we are raised above physical wants. The importance of this basic principle is understood by those who are working for the better distribution of wealth, and the increasing socialisation of the State. The new economic policies and political arrangements attempt to remove the hindrances to good life but cannot by themselves make it prevail. It is in educational institutions that the youth of a country must be trained to the appreciation of the good life, with its fine and delicate perceptions and desire for the things of the spirit.

THE PRESENT CRISIS

This spiritual humanism is what we most need to-day. Great changes in manners and modes of thought have occurred. Science and machinery have wrested from Nature a full provision for human life, and with proper organisation there would no longer be any need for long hours of hard toil or bitter struggle for bread, yet withal there is much fear for the future. It seems too tragic that in a world which is there for us to enjoy, and, which might be made full of happiness for every one, we treat human life with contempt, and squander it as recklessly as we throw away material treasure. We have all the power of creation, all the capacity for happiness, all the will for service, natural, intellectual and ethical riches in abundance at our disposal, and of this noble inheritance we have made a fearful thing.

THE DEEPER ISSUES OF THE WAR

What is the root cause of it all? Why are wars recurrent phenomena in human history? Why do we have the present holocaust of youth, which threatens to engulf the whole world? Why is it that after centuries of enlightenment we are unable to settle our quarrels in a peaceful manner? Why are we fighting? When we try to analyse the causes of the war, we may limit our attention to the immediate causes, or the remote causes or the deeper ones. If we say that Hitler's unprovoked attack on Poland is the cause of the war, we will not be quite accurate. Even as late as 1931 the Government of Britain declined to support the protest of the Government of the United States against Japan's wanton invasion of China. Since then we have had unprovoked attacks on Ethiopia, Austria, Spain, and Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Albania. If we go back a little, and look for the causes in the Versailles Treaty, the failure of the League of Nations, and the Disarmament Conference, we do not get to the bottom of it all. If the Versailles Treaty was unjust, it was a treaty imposed by the victors on the vanquished. If the League and the Disarmament Conference failed, it is because the spirit necessary for their success was lacking. The root causes of the war lie in the undemocratic structure of our society, in a kind of tribal patriotism and a passion for power by which all nations are possessed. Pericles in his funeral oration makes out that Athens is the school of Hellas, and called upon the brave Athenians to die for winning the leadership of Hellas which he refused to share with Sparta. "We have compelled" he says, "every sea and every land to admit our prowess, and everywhere

we have planted memorials of harm to our enemies, of good to our friends. For such a city these men have nobly fought, and they have given their lives to prove their faith in the inviolableness of their city; let every one of you left alive be willing to suffer as much for Athens". He goes on: "These men held the chastisement of the enemy more dear, and preferred the glorious risk of avenging themselves upon him. And when the hour of battle was at hand, thinking it a finer thing to defend themselves and die than to yield and live, they fled from the word dishonour but held fast to the noble deed. These men behaved as befits the city. You will be wiser to contemplate day by day the might of your city and become her passionate lovers, letting her grandeur and her glory inspire you to reflect that it was all gained by brave men who knew their duty, by men who, when they failed in any enterprise, did not bereave the city of their virtue, but gave freely the fairest offering within their means, and aye their very bodies to the commonweal, and thus won for themselves unfading praise and a most famous tomb—not that in which lie their bones, but that in which their glory lives in eternal remembrance to be celebrated by every opportunity of word or deed. Of famous men the whole world is the tomb. Do you now emulate these men, and counting happiness as liberty, liberty as courage, do not worry yourselves about the danger of war."

Do we not hear the echo of these ringing words in the British Premier's utterances! "we shall never stop, never weary, never give in, and our whole people and Empire have vowed themselves to the task of cleansing Europe from the Nazi pestilence and saving the world from a new Dark Age; we seek to beat the life and soul out of Hitler and Hitlerism. That alone, that all time, and that to the end." In this tremendous epoch, "England's finest hour", he exhorts Englishmen to accept "blood, and toil, tears and sweat." It seems to be the same story the same problem, the same fight. The play goes on; only the actors change and the scales alter. Instead of the leadership of Hellas, we have the leadership of the world. Instead of Athens and Sparta we have the Allied and Axis powers. We are fighting for the good old cause of civilisation and freedom. We are fighting against evil things, said the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It is a conflict between the good and the evil, between the graces of civilisation and the rawness of barbarism. But is it all quite so simple? Why should a great people like the Germans with their magnificent record of achievement and influence in every sphere of intellectual life, literature and philosophy, arts and sciences become the blind followers of a monstrous materialism. Again the forces of

civilisation won times without number but we are not better off. The evil is still there. Why should we labour, plan and found families if the world will continue to be a jungle where nations like beasts of prey are led by a blind instinct to destroy others on pain of being destroyed by them? Why should millions of men be called upon to suffer and die just to enable one of the powers to assume the leadership of the world? Only the greatest of causes, the securing of permanent peace and a world of co-operating nations, can justify the unspeakable agony of our times. If a durable peace and a stable world are to be built out of the wreckage of this war, we must have a positive conception of the values for which we stand. The fate of the human race depends on its moral strength, and moral power consists here as elsewhere in renunciation and self-limitation. A civilized society is possible only in an ordered community where there is a rule of law before which the poor man and the rich, the weak nation and the strong, are equal, which believes that the world belongs to all. In this war, the British appeal to the great ideals of democracy and freedom. Democracy means a system of Government which gives ultimate power to the ordinary man, which gives freedom within law to believe, write or say what we please, where government is carried on by free discussion, toleration and rational adjustment of conflicting views. The Axis powers challenge these foundations of civilised life. To all right-thinking men the issues of this war are quite clear. There are some who believe that this war is a conflict between rival imperialisms, and that there is not much difference between the Allies and the Axis powers. But the little difference there is, is vital and important. In the actual world, the distinction between good and evil is not clear-cut. We do not find there black and white, but things imperceptibly shade from one to the other. While the British system has not been consistent with regard to its ideals of democracy and justice, they would be altogether extinguished if the Dictators won. The problem for the politician is a choice of evils, and political wisdom con-

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sists in perceiving how much of an evil it is necessary to tolerate lest worse evil befall. There are many injustices in the British system which are corrupting but that should not betray us into blurring the distinction between unfulfilled justice and a clean negation of justice. Every individual is obliged to choose one rather than the other. Even for those who suffer from the injustices of the British system, the duty is clear. It is to defend the cause of Britain and at the same time assist Britain to remedy the injustices which are manifestly inconsistent with her professed ideals. The failure to live up to these ideals is part of the cause of the present war.

INDIAN AND BRITAIN

* The finest anti-Nazi material is in India, and it is nothing short of a tragedy that she is still mainly unreconciled. If freedom of all people is the aim of this war, as it should be, then those who were conquered in the past must be set free. To win the war will not mean much if it does not remove the great wrongs of the present world. We must demonstrate even to the enemy that we reverence the ideals of justice and freedom which we condemn him for rejecting. British statesmen do not seem to realise sufficiently that new forces are at work which require a new outlook and interpretation. We need not doubt that the present Government contains as high an average of ability as was ever found in a British Cabinet. Its members however are fitted more to carry on traditional administration than appreciate new factors or initiate new policies. The Prime Minister, who is bending all his indisputable genius and prodigious energies to the supreme task of winning the war has, in spite of his boldness and vision, become a specialist and is studiously reticent on the Indian question. The other members belong to an era that has passed. The position of Britain in the world has radically changed, and the old policy of slow compromise and fine adjustment is out of date. New, strange, inconsequent forces are at work upsetting the old calculations. Statesmen cast in the old form with their servility to established institutions are not adequate to the new conditions. Those who are in charge of India have the traditional virtues of dignity, honour, efficiency and ever selflessness. They are most competent members of traditional Governments, but are too firmly set in the old ways to be useful in the new world. They are immensely intelligent but highly insensitive. Otherwise it is impossible to understand a policy which does not countenance the establishment of a popular government, which does not trust the leaders of the people with the task of building up the neglected defences of India, and organising aircraft

and ship-building industries in the country. The sands are running out. Will British statesmen take courage and give content to the noble phrases they utter, and weld together, in a great democratic federation India and Britain for mutual service and the service of the world?

JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY

If the new spirit has not captured the imagination of the British people, if they persist in their old policies this war will be a sheer disaster to mankind. History reveals to us how wars cannot be avoided, so long as justice is not practised by man to man, by State to State, unless we accept the principle that the weak have rights against the strong. Unfortunately, however, from early times the powerful exacted what they could and the weak granted what they must. Thucydides reports that when the people of Melos appealed to the Athenians who had them at their mercy, to spare them, the Athenians would only say. "Of our gods we believe—and of men we know—that by a law of their nature wherever they can rule they will. This law was not made by us, and we are not the first who have acted upon it, we did but inherit it, and we shall bequeath it to all time, and we know that you and all mankind—if you were as strong as we are—would do as we do." If that is human nature, if success and failure are the sole measures of the right and wrong, then every excess of fraud, force, and ruthlessness and cruelty is justified, and we cannot complain if nations play the international game by the rules of power politics. Unless we defeat this mentality we might win the war but would lose the cause. In a great book—"The City of God"—St. Augustine asks: "take away justice, and what are the kingdoms of the earth but great bands of robbers?"

Of this war the end will be the beginning. If we are not to drift into another disastrous display of brute force, moral principles must inspire the peacemakers. It will not be easy; for as Senor de Madariago said: "A democracy that goes to war, if beaten, loses its liberty at the hands of its adversary, if victorious it loses its liberty at its own hands." A democracy can not wage war and remain a democracy. It may be said that it gives up its principle only for the duration of the war, and returns to it when victory is won. It is not quite so simple. It would be to take an external and superficial view of democracy, which is a way of life and not a mere political arrangement. We cannot organise for war and yet give full liberty of speech and expression. Hard emotions of fear and anger are bound to be produced, and all the powerful agencies of the press, the radio, and mass

demagoguery will be utilised for the ostensible purpose of strengthening the will to victory, and these emotions, sedulously cultivated during the war, are likely to endure after it and increase the difficulties of peace. It requires a supreme effort of reason and imagination to produce the psychological conditions for a just and enduring peace. If the war is to be won on the battle-fields, the peace must be defended in universities and seats of learning, by priests, prophets and philosophers; we must train men's minds for a new world where the doctrine of non-violence is not the impracticable dream that it is now supposed to be.

INTELLECTUALS AND PRESENT CRISIS

In the last war, a University Professor of Great Britain, when asked what he was doing when the fight for civilisation was on, replied: "I am the civilisation you are fighting for." Art and literature, science and scholarship, and other creative products of the mind, are the tests of civilisation. Those who share the heritage built up by centuries of industry, of art, of generous emotion, a heritage which knows no frontiers, possess the civilised mentality. Civilisation is larger than patriotism. It is humanism. In these days of growing physical dangers it is the function of every thinking man to keep the soul alive. Our Universities must be the Indian nation thinking aloud. Unfortunately most of our teachers are only purveyors of information initiating large numbers into new habits of thinking and feeling by a kind of social drill. To redeem the universities from the charge of commonplaceness we require among their leaders a few creative personalities a few priests of learning and prophets of spirit.

We have to maintain and develop community of thought, feeling and practice. There are to-day disturbing signs of the gradual disintegration of our culture, which is the synthetic outcome of the contributions of the various races, religions and communities which have made India their home. India is not merely a geographical unity but a psychological oneness. Whatever creeds we may profess, almost all of us are socially and psychologically one. Respect for parental authority, the joint family system, arranged marriages, and castes as trade guilds, are some of the things found alike among the Hindus and the Muslims. In art and architecture, music and literature, the interaction of the two communities is manifest. Foreign invasions have not disturbed this psychological homogeneity. Modern ideas of science and criticism are affecting the whole nation irrespective of communities. The masses of people are unaffected by the squabbles for posts and power in which the aspirants for office of the

different communities engage. University men can check the spread of the disintegrating tendencies which thwart India's cultural unity and political integrity.

Our anxiety for freedom is natural. In seeking for it we must also acquire the capacity for it, the discipline—personal and social—without which freedom is a myth. We must try to look beneath the surface of things. Unfortunately a section of our youngmen are acquiring mob mentality. A few of their leaders, by alternate doses of coaxing and bullying, make the large numbers, accept opinions which are most extreme than representative. Instead of thinking for themselves they merely follow the lead of others. A vast mass of emotional unreason has invaded the student world. The younger generation must be helped to develop healthy public opinion, which protects the individual against the herd. He is truly educated who is not poor in spirit and humble and true to his convictions. I shall conclude with a stanza of Asolando, which was published on the day of Browning's death, for it sets forth the ideal suited to our times—

One who never turned his back
 but marched breast forward.
 Never doubted clouds would break,
 Never dreamed, though right were
 worsted, wrong would triumph.
 Held we fall to rise, are baffled
 to fight better.
 Sleep to wake.

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INDIA AND THE WAR

By

MANU SUBEDAR Esq., M.L.A. (Central), B.A.,

B.SC. (Econ.), (Lond.), BARISTER-AT-LAW

The very idea, that war would enable large profits to be made, has killed those profits by the facts that, in nearly every market, large stocks of imported material have been carried, and the attempt to raise prices of those materials has not succeeded, partly through the falling off of the demand and partly through internal competition. The speculative search for profit failed during the Manchurian Campaign of Japan and, later, during the Abyssinian Campaign of Italy. Munich was a blow to these people, as a war that was expected, did not materialise. Yet when the war broke out, India was well-stocked with imported materials at the hands of those, who were on the lookout for speculative profits.

There was a spectacular rise of prices, the leaders of the movements being jute, silver, steel, chemicals and drugs. There was a sporadic hoarding at the hands of retail buyers. Cloth and cotton speculation was indulged in by all and sundry, even little shopkeepers holding one bale! All this received a check. The retail buyer withdrew his custom for the time being, and the turnover was small. Dealers and others did not find their holding power adequate to sustain the rise which had taken place.

In rubber and tea, the system of export quota and control respectively was adopted. In other articles, Government soon introduced checks in the form of export restrictions making it compulsory for exporters to take permits. Permits were not granted except to those who demonstrated that they had sent out that commodity to that country and port in quantities during that particular month over an average of the last three years. There was much initial delay and distress to exporters through this system. It was obvious that Government were anxious to keep down exports, partly to conserve the resources in India and partly to prevent percolation to enemy countries. The effect was a fall of prices, which gave a windfall and a considerable indirect advantage to the Supply Department and other agencies, who were purchasing not merely for the United Kingdom, but for

the Allies as well. It is true that India has sold considerable quantities of commodities and has a favourable balance, but it is also true that the hope of India selling large quantities at high prices, which would have prevailed but for these measures, and making crores of rupees, which would go to rehabilitate her economic life, has been definitely blasted.

In the beginning of the war, many passenger boats on the coast were requisitioned, and sea freights rose rapidly. So did insurance rates. There was a surcharge levied on rail freights, which also went to increase prices. The prices of imported articles on the replacement basis were very high. Provincial Governments attempted measures at price control in response to popular outcry, which were a failure, and generally the community has to pay more for almost every article which is consumed now. The working classes suffer everywhere and, in some cases, where they have a Union machinery, they have succeeded in getting in advance, but, taking employees as a class, they are not better off. A close examination will prove the reputation of the official propaganda, that India is gaining much prosperity through the war.

This official propaganda was the peg, on which the imposition of the excess profits tax was based. Other measures adopted in all provinces and at the centre show that, right from the beginning of the war, India has to bear a heavier taxation. There are veiled threats that such taxation might increase.

Much is heard about the stimulating effect of war on Indian Industries. In the case of steel and cloth, which were imported before, but the import of which has now become difficult or dearer, the stimulus to established industry is real. But the progress of industry is definitely checked, because of the difficulty of getting machinery and equipment from abroad, and of the heavier cost when such importation is at all possible. Much secondary industry will arise in India, however, on the repair side as well as on the side of substitution, a few commodities being manufactured from available Indian resources. Such industry also grew during the last war, but much of it had a short life. Subsequently, there was much unemployment of U. K., and all measures were taken to stimulate the purchase by India, which is regarded as England's principal market. It is obvious that India had not, during the last war, the power to retain much of the industrial advance made under those circumstances. It is true that heavy taxation in England has induced many companies to establish branches in India under Indian registration, and that several industries have grown up in India over the last twenty years. But the war stimulus has only touched those

industries, particularly the engineering group, whose products are required for war purposes to supplement the production of munitions generally carried out in Government workshops. The stimulus from increased demand from the interior through large prices reaching the farmer, will in due course be felt, if the war is prolonged.

The value of stocks and shares in India showed an immediate rise, and the frequent peace rumours from one quarter or the other caused a set back to these prices, indicating the instinct of fear of the market, that peace would destroy the adventitious gains, which several industries were likely to secure during the war. The market was also following telegrams from London and New York, where, for different reasons, prices were soaring. The scale of Government expenditure in the United Kingdom and the purchases of all kinds of commodities were so great, that the stimulus in the United Kingdom was much more real. As speculation in commodities, including manufactured commodities like cloth and steel, abates in India, the tendency of the prices of industrial and other shares would be not to rise any further, but to decline slightly.

With the beginning of the war, there was a lot of hoarding of coined rupees and of the precious metals. Such hoarding was met by the ample resources in the hands of the Reserve Bank, but additional note issue was made, as required, showing an increase of Rs. 57 crores in the holding of sterling securities in the reserve. This means in effect, that India has lent out of the United Kingdom Rs. 57 crores, and would go on lending more, as the volume of note issue increases. The other device to borrow from India is the scheme for the repatriation of sterling securities. Government have created four new classes of rupee securities corresponding to the maturities of these sterling securities, and the Reserve Bank has offered to sell these to public, apart from the privilege of transfer to the rupee register for existing holders. What quantities have been dealt with in this manner, has not been disclosed yet, but it is obvious that, before long, India would repurchase approximately £300 million sterling worth of securities from the United Kingdom. This movement would strengthen the hands of Government in maintaining the exchange at 1s. 6d., in addition to the other measures to keep down the volume of the balance of trade in favour of India. There are many commodities, which cannot be purchased, and imports generally have fallen. Silver speculation has been definitely checked by fixing the upper and lower limits, a measure, which elicited opposition from the section which was seeking speculation profits. The general arrangement appears to be that India should receive, for her favourable

balance of trade, neither gold nor silver, but sterling debt owing by India to the people of the United Kingdom. The query all round amongst commercial circles, as to whether there will be any change in the Indian exchange, may be replied to by saying that no such change will occur through the inability of the Reserve Bank to maintain the official rate.

Exchange restrictions have been also put, every exporters being called upon to explain the manner in which he will receive payment for his exports. The dealings with enemy countries are automatically dead, but the dealings with neutrals have been also restricted, explicitly so far as the exports are concerned. The settlement of India's dealings with the world is made through sterling, and the British Exchange Control gets the advantage of an enormous amount of favourable balance in India's dealings with other countries. Such as U. S. A. The East India Cotton Association rightly protested against Indian trade with America being compelled to receive and make payment at an artificially appreciated rate of \$3.32 when the cross rate for the pound with the dollar in the free market is \$3.32. Apart from the deflationary effect of such a measure, it has the effect of compelling India's currency authorities to accept sterling, or sterling securities, (the further fall in whose value is inevitable) and to look to nothing else as a reserve for emergencies. It has also the effect of preventing the import of precious metals by India, which, under war conditions, is inevitable. The export value of India's gold is kept artificially low, whereas, but for government's measures conceived from London, gold prices in India would be on the basis of import parity to-day. How long and in what manner Government will keep up these restrictions, remains to be seen.

A similar artificiality exists with regard to the prevailing money rates in India, the bank rate being no reflex whatsoever of the millions of money transactions, which take place between various individuals in the country. Cheap money and deflation cannot be companions for long, even if they are arbitrarily brought together. The fear of inflation, which is real in the United Kingdom, has, unfortunately, overcome the authorities at Simla. India needs a certain amount of inflation to correct the evil effects of deflationary policies in the past, and it is a great pity that even the occasion of war of this magnitude should deprive India of the stimulus, which she has long needed and which, in view of the assistance which the United Kingdom receives from India directly and indirectly, she richly deserves.

Businessmen are not normally concerned with political issues, but the process of sending India to war has been questioned. Whereas the Dominions were consulted, war was forced on India by her English rulers without any consultation with Party leader in legislature. The war effort of India is, therefore, incomplete and one-sided, the spontaneity and the fullest co-operation of the Indian people being absent. The stupidity of British rulers in India (the counterpart of which in the United Kingdom itself has been disclosed by the recent Parliamentary debate) is so colossal that, after the experience of the last war and since 1933, when any observer could have predicted a new war, they have not taken care to organize the enormous resources of this country in men and material for defence purposes. The fullest effort by India over a period of five years would have secured not only all that is needed for the defence of India and the East, but much surplus for the United Kingdom. It is not Hitler, who has missed the bus, but His Majesty's Government and their agent in India. This reflection is forced on one, who notices now the eleventh-hour efforts of Government and their several departments to take from India indirectly, without acknowledgment, much which would have been given willingly and in ten times bigger quantities. Considering that the war can easily last another five years, the supine stupidity of British Statesmen, who are determining India's relation with England, seems to be very bad business. Indians have developed, in spite of local controversies, sufficient national consciousness to think of India separately and to watch India's interests, and to resent what is taken without legislative and popular sanction.

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THIS IS A TIME FOR GREATNESS

By

DR. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE

President, Theosophical Society

There is to be done in the world to-day the greatest and noblest duty which has ever fallen to the lot of man.

The first part of the duty lies in the cementing without delay of an equal partnership between the British peoples, including South Africa, and the Indian peoples, so that at last the world may be blessed with a mighty Commonwealth of the East and the West dedicated to freedom, justice and peace.

The second part of the duty lies in the concentration of all energies on the winning of the war to the end of a righteous peace.

Britain, in the persons of Mr. Churchill and his colleagues at home and overseas, has the sublime opportunity of declaring without delay India's equal status with all the self-governing Dominions under the Crown, so that in the very midst of the war her feet are set on the road of a freedom all the more splendid in that it is trodden by all free nations throughout the world. The past, with all its misunderstandings, misdeeds and narrownesses, must forthwith be brushed aside, and a new and true relationship established between Britain and India.

It is Britain's privilege, the veritable obligation of her nobility, thus to extend towards India the hand of unrestricted Brotherhood.

All sense of prestige and of superiority must go at once. The war can only be won as Britain and India plan and work together in perfect equality. There can only be a new world as all peoples and nations are free within it.

India, in the persons of Gandhiji, of Mr. Jinnah, and of other leaders throughout the country, has the sublime opportunity of shaping herself into a splendid solidarity, of creating the greatest Constitution ever known in the history of the world, with its stirring Preamble in the shape of a noble Declaration of Rights, and of concentrating her spiritual and material resources upon helping to win a war which is India's war for Justice and for Freedom as it is the war for these for the whole world.

This is no time for making moves as upon a chessboard, as in His Majesty's Governments' endeavour to find small satisfactions for the demands of the various political parties — a little more power here, a little less restriction there.

This is no time for Gandhiji to embark upon the pettinesses of the present form of civil disobedience, nor for Mr. Jinnah to seek to divide India before the very enemy himself.

This is a time for greatheartedness and for noble, unifying purposes, for understanding, for sacrifice, for gestures embodying spiritual principles far above all the misunderstandings and conflicts which for the moment disfigure the two great countries.

The Viceroy and Gandhiji must come together again, not as protagonists in an implacable warfare, but as two very honest men who know well the nature of the issues which are at stake, and who know that the present impasse can lead to nothing but death.

They must come together as fellow-seekers of a way out of the present darkness, each ready to give to the uttermost so that the way be found.

The future will condemn both as men who had, but let go, a supreme opportunity to serve the world, if they cling fanatically to their preconceptions of right attitude and remain entrenched behind the bastions of their individual outlooks.

Everything that either has so far done is but small and petty as compared with that which each can now do, and so win imperishable fame throughout the future.

Let both together rise into the heights of wonderful agreement. Let each abandon all that has so far either failed utterly to suffice, or has distorted a great cause into small unworthiness, prostituting noble men and women to paltry deeds. The expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, together with similar proposals, is of the former nature. Civil disobedience as at present practised is of the latter nature.

Away with both!

India and Britain need greatness urgently. Let the great of either land give of their greatness to the building of the new world.

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